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CLASS OF 1879
HARVARD COLLEGE

SECRETARY'S REPORT No. VIII.

348697
4. 4. 38.

1914

CAMBRIDGE · *PRINTED FOR THE CLASS* · THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CLASS OFFICERS

Committee

THOMAS WEBB PRESTON. . . . Elected in 1879

ISAAC TUCKER BURR . . . . . Elected in 1884

JAMES ANDERSON WRIGHT . . Elected in 1884

JOSEPH GILBERT THORP . . . Elected in 1891

Secretary

EDWARD HALE . . . . . Elected in 1904

FRANCIS ALMY,

Elected Secretary in 1879, resigned in 1904, after twenty-five years of service.

FREDERICK HASTINGS RINDGE,

Elected a member of the Committee in 1879, died August 29, 1905.

FREDERICK GARDINER PERRY,

Elected a member of the Committee in 1879, died October 16, 1890.

PREFACE

To the Class of 1879:

In preparing this report I have tried as far as possible to make the records of all members of the Class complete from the time when we left college, following, however, as a rule, the method of our previous reports in giving each man's story mainly in his own words. I hope that others besides myself will think that the effort has been worth while. To me this review of our lives from the start has been like a big gathering of the Class in which for the first time in these thirty-five years we have all met, with the renewing of old friendships and associations, and the making of new acquaintance. Names and faces which I had almost forgotten have come back to me. Records which, report by report, seemed scrappy and ineffective, in this review have taken on consistency and dignity.

I am sure that many will agree with me that on the whole we make a good showing. It is true that a few records are of a touching pathos, and now and then there has been a tragedy. But not to mention those more exceptional records which anyone would call distinguished, the great majority of our men will be seen to have made good, both in the service they have rendered in their various ways, and in the fair measure of satisfaction they have gained for themselves. Furthermore, our story is not fully told here, and one must often read between the lines, especially in some of the shorter records. For there are some in which the modesty and reserve of the writers give little hint of what they really have done. One man says almost nothing of the successful pioneer work in which for many years he has been engaged, in introducing

improved methods of operation in his business, especially as affecting the relations between employer and employed. Another dry report affords no least glimpse of a man than whom no one probably has done more, by constant, thoughtful, personal benevolences, to aid others.

I have tried to make the report accurate as well as complete, but I cannot hope that in this I shall have succeeded to the extent that I have desired. The data in regard to parentage and birth and preparation for college have been copied from the admission book of the College. Questions arising from the discovery of inconsistencies in names or dates previously recorded have been referred to the various members of the Class interested, who have been most patient and courteous in replying. For the list of publications, and for the table showing the marriages of children and births of grandchildren, I have been especially dependent upon the data furnished voluntarily, and no doubt there are many omissions.

I wish that the finances of the Class might have permitted the use of illustrations. It would have been pleasant to give views of the newer buildings at Cambridge, although the publication of such views in both the *Graduates' Magazine* and the *Alumni Bulletin* makes it less desirable to include them in the reports of the classes than it was formerly, when such information in regard to the material changes in the College and University was otherwise hardly accessible to graduates at a distance. But what I should especially have liked would have been to have cuts showing, for instance, the building of the Seamen's Institute at New York, to which Baylies refers, or the town improvement work of Gilbert and Underwood, or the wonderful views in which sections of Sam Hill's experimental good roads in the State of Washington appear, or the stretch of lovely California country in the midst of which one makes out the buildings and inclosures of Preston's new home.

The usual statement of the Treasurer of the Class is omitted, because in accordance with a vote taken last year a special circular will shortly be sent to all members, stating what the Class funds now are, and inviting further contributions,

so that the income may be increased sufficiently to cover all the usual expenses of the Class, including the annual dinner, without additional charges.

With my best regards, and my best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD HALE,
Class Secretary.

5 CIRCUIT ROAD,
CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS,
June 1, 1914

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A HYMN FOR '79

Written by W. B. Hill, and read by him at the Class Dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Wednesday evening, June 18, 1913.

Once more we meet and gladly greet
  As in the auld lang syne.
Though heads grow gray, our hearts all stay
  Young as in seventy nine.
The Class of '79, my boys,
  The Class of '79!
We're full of cheer for many a year,
  The Class of '79!

We've climbed the summit of the hill
  And face its long decline.
We journey still with hope and will
  Strong as in seventy nine.
The Class of '79, my boys,
  The Class of '79!
We'll play our part with sturdy heart,
  The Class of '79!

ERRATA

PAGE 16. For [*48+154=202] read [51*+151 = 202].

PAGE 344. In the footnote, for Frederick Almy read Frederic Almy.

PAGE 471. Between the names of Rose and W. E. Smith insert the name of SCHOFIELD, who died at Malden, Mass., June 10, 1912.

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1879

In this list, and throughout the Report, an asterisk (*) is used to denote deceased members.

---

*Albert Clinton Aldrich, M.D. 1883 *1913

*Horace Chapin Alger *1906

Francis Almy, A.M. 1880

*Harlan Page Amen, A.M. (Hon.) Williams, 1886; Litt.D. Dartmouth, 1910 *1913

Clement Walker Andrews, A.M. 1880; LL.D. Northwestern, 1911

Francis Wayland Anthony, M.D. 1883

*Harrison Otis Apthorp, A.M. 1880 *1905

Edward Herbert Atherton

*William Russell Austin, LL.B. 1882 *1894

George David Ayers, LL.B. 1882

Charles William Bacon

Henry Baily, A.B. Haverford (Pa.), 1878; A.M. 1880

Peter Townsend Barlow, LL.B. Columbia, 1881

*Waldron Bates, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1882 *1909

Edmund Lincoln Baylies, LL.B. 1882, Columbia, 1882

Samuel Crocker Bennett, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1882

*Amos Binney, S.B. Mass. Inst. Tech., 1881 *1912

George Ashton Black, LL.B. Columbia, 1888; Ph.D. Columbia, 1889

Charles Hiram Blood

Allyn Hanabergh Bowen

John Templeton Bowen, M.D. 1884

*Albert Simon Brandeis, LL.B. Louisville (Ky.), 1882, Columbia, 1883 *1913
*Charles Osmyn Brewster, LL.B. Columbia, 1881 *1912
Frank Brewster, LL.B. and A.M. 1883
Frederic Melancthon Briggs, M.D. 1883
Arthur Anderson Brooks, S.T.B. and A.M. 1884
*Arthur Clarence Brown, LL.B. Columbia, 1882 *1899
Howard Kinmonth Brown
*John Augustus Brown, 1888 *1910
Charles Culp Burlingham, LL.B. Columbia, 1881
Isaac Tucker Burr
George Henry Burrill, Union Theo. Sem. (New York) 1884
Middleton Shoolbred Burrill, LL.B. Columbia, 1881
Harry Butler
*Warren Cushing Cadwell *1881
Arthur Astor Carey
Walter Cary, A.M. 1880
William Beltran de las Casas, LL.B. 1884
William Warren Case
Herman Chapin
*John Maitland Brewer Churchill *1900
Robert Parker Clapp, LL.B. 1882
Joseph Pettee Cobb, M.D. Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1883
William Merritt Conant, M.D. 1884
George Frederick Cook
John Templeman Coolidge
William Williamson Coolidge, Bach. Jurisprudence Boston Univ., 1903
*George Todd Coverly *1906
John Elliot Cowdin
Wilmot Townsend Cox, LL.B. Columbia, 1881

Frank Lindsay Crawford, LL.B. Columbia, 1882

Alvah Crocker

Charles Sumner Crosman, A.B. Haverford (Pa.), 1878; LL.B. Columbian (D.C.), 1884

Francis George Curtis, M.D. Columbia (College of Physicians and Surgeons), 1883

Livingston Cushing, LL.B. 1882; Boston Univ., 1882

George Chalmers Cutler, 1904

*John Whitney Dalzell *1896

Frank Herbert Daniels, M.D. and A.M. 1884

*George Herbert Davis *1882

Samuel Delano, M.D. 1883

Walter Denis Denègre, LL.B. Univ. of Louisiana, 1881

*George Lyman Dolloff *1882

*Frank Donaldson, M.D. Univ. of Maryland, 1883 *1906

Herbert Beeman Dow, A.M. (Hon.) Dartmouth, 1884

Francis De Maurice Dunn

Moses Grant Edmands

*Frederick Hamant Ellis *1896

Ralph Waterbury Ellis

*Glendower Evans *1886

George Faunce, S.B. Mass. Inst. Tech., 1882

Edgar Conway Felton

James Arthur Gage, A.M. 1880; M.D. 1885

Charles William Galloupe, M.D. 1883

James McDonald Gardiner, 1894

*Warren Norton Goddard *1900

Herman Wheaton Grannis

Edward Hale, S.T.B. 1886

*Charles Stedman Hanks, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1881 *1908

Louis Branch Harding

William Burt Harlow, Ph.D. and A.M. Syracuse (N. Y.), 1883

Richard Heard
Samuel Hill, A.B. Haverford (Pa.), 1878
William Bancroft Hill, S.T.D. Rutgers (N. J.), 1905
George Hoadly, LL.B. 1882
Andrew Hall Hodgdon, M.D. 1883
George Clarendon Hodges
Jabish Holmes, LL.B. Columbia, 1881
Thomas Johnston Homer, LL.B. 1882
*Abram Duane Hopkins *1913
Samuel Howland Hoppin, LL.B. Columbia, 1881
Edward Lovell Houghton, A.M. 1880; Andover Theo. Sem., 1883
Francis Augustine Houston, LL.B. 1882
*William DeCreet Howard *1898
*William Hammond Hubbard *1908
Woodward Hudson, LL.B. 1882
*Austin Parks Huntington *1893
William Everett Hutchins
Mahlon Hutchinson, 1907; M.D. Bellevue Med. Coll. (N. Y.), 1881
William DeWitt Hyde, Andover Theo. Sem., 1882; S.T.D. 1886; LL.D. Syracuse, 1897; Dartmouth, 1909
*David Otis Ives *1914
George West Jackson, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1882
Martin Reiley Jacobs, 1881; LL.B. Columbia, 1881
Henry Warren Johnson, M.D. Boston Univ., 1888
Webster Kelley
Prescott Keyes
Charles Archbald Kidder
Edward Phipps Kingsbury
*Henry Nason Kinney, Andover Theo. Sem., 1882 *1900
*Walter Moody Lancaster, 1881 *1901

William Badger Lawrence, LL.B. 1882
Arthur Howard Lee
Thomas Lee
Frederick Moses Leonard, LL.B. Univ. of Penn., 1882
*Herman Stewart LeRoy *1911
*Frank Virgil McDonald, A.B. Yale, 1878 *1897
Wallace Macfarlane
Charles Samuel Mack, M.D. Columbia (College of Physicians and Surgeons), 1882
Francis McLennan, B.C.L. McGill, 1884
*Edgar Madden *1911
Francis Coffin Martin, M.D. 1883
Atherton Perry Mason, M.D. 1882
Charles Jeremiah Mason, Berkeley Div. S. (Conn.), 1883
Henry Chapman Mercer
George von Lengerke Meyer, LL.D. 1911
George Norton Miller, M.D. 1882
James William Mitchell
William Ingalls Monroe, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1882
John Gavin Morris, M.D. 1882
George Storer Motley
Henry Coolidge Mulligan
Herbert William Newhall, M.D. and A.M. 1884
John Loring Nichols
*Jesse Rowland Norton, A.B. Swarthmore (Pa.), 1877 *1900
Charles Pierce Nunn
Charles Nathan Osgood
Francis Bartlett Patten, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1883
*Edward Clifford Perkins *1902
*Frederick Gardiner Perry *1890
*Albert Poor, LL.B. 1882 *1900
Frank Leslie Porter

Harford Willing Hare Powel
Wallace Preble, M.D. 1883
Walter Conway Prescott
Thomas Webb Preston
Earl Bill Putnam
Benjamin Rand, A.B. Acadia (N. S.), 1875; A.M. 1880; Acadia, 1879; Ph.D. and A.M. (Philosophy), 1885
William Minard Richardson, LL.B. 1882
*Frederick Hastings Rindge, 1890 *1905
Edward Robinson, LL.D. Aberdeen, 1905; Litt.D. Columbia, 1911
Edward Abbot Robinson
*Hiram Holbrook Rose *1910
Thomas Russell, LL.B. 1882
Charles Elliott St. John, S.T.B. and A.M. 1883
Henry Rufus Sargent, S.T.B. Gen. Theo. Sem. (N. Y.), 1885
*William Schofield, LL.B. and A.M. 1883 *1912
William Henry Schwartz, 1898
Edward Weston Shannon
William Sheafe
George Rumsey Sheldon
Stewart Shillito, 1904
Henry Augustus Shute
Edwin Day Sibley, 1904
Frank Ernest Simpson
Frederic Warren Smith, 1880
*Willard Everett Smith, M.D. 1882 *1890
Samuel Snelling, S.T.B. Episcopal Theo. S., Cambridge (Mass.), 1882
*Samuel Ellsworth Somerby *1890
*Charles Franklin Sprague, 1880 *1902

Hayward Stetson, M.D. 1883
Francis Hathaway Stone, 1904
*Marion Wainwright Story, LL.B. 1882 *1907
Francis Joseph Swayze, A.M. 1880
Jireh Swift
William Henry Sylvester
*Herbert Tappan *1903
*William Croswell Tarbell, LL.B. 1882 *1886
Frank William Taussig, Ph.D. and A.M. (Political Science), 1883; LL.B. 1886
Frederic Henry Temple
John Alden Thayer, LL.B. Columbia, 1889
James Eames Thomas
Washington Butcher Thomas
John James Thompson
Joseph Gilbert Thorp, LL.B. 1882
*Willett Losee Titus *1879
John Joseph Townsend
Walter Trimble, LL.B. Columbia, 1881
Larkin Thorndike Trull
Alfred Stewart Tubbs
William Greene Twombley
Henry Oliver Underwood
David Urquhart
*William Bayard Van Rensselaer *1909
John Vaughn, LL.B. 1887
*Henry Clarke Warren *1899
*William Livingston Watson, 1904 *1908
Charles Luke Wells, S.T.B. Episcopal Theo. S., Cambridge (Mass.), 1882; Ph.D. (History), 1893
*John Walter Wells *1892
Charles Hoover Whiting
Richard Thomas Wilton, S.T.B. 1881

JOHN ELIOT WOLFF, Ph.D. and A.M. (Natural History), 1889

*STEPHEN BLAKE WOOD *1906

JAMES ANDERSON WRIGHT

[* 48 + 154 = 202]

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS WHO REMAINED IN COLLEGE DURING A PART OF THE COURSE ONLY, OR WHO RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF A.B. AS OF OTHER CLASSES.

FRANCIS WILLIS ADAMS

JOHN STEWART ALLEY

*EDMUND ALDOUS ARNOLD *1885

BENJAMIN FRANCIS BAILEY, A.B. 1891 as of the Class of 1877; A.M. 1893

*ROLLIN CARROLL BALDWIN *1878

HERBERT PORTER BISSELL, A.B. 1881 as of the Class of 1880

BENJAMIN SEAVER BLANCHARD, M.D. 1882

JOHN ELLINGWOOD BONNER

*CLIFFORD BRIGHAM, A.B. 1880 *1910

NAT MAYNARD BRIGHAM, A.B. 1880

HENRY WILLIS BRYANT

*GEORGE MINOT BUTLER, A.B. 1880 *1914

BENJAMIN FREDERIC CARVER

*FREDERICK EMERSON CHANDLER, M.D. Tufts, 1895 *1910

*JAMES FRANCIS CONLAN *1883

*WILLIAM BAXTER CUSHMAN *1897

*THOMAS CHADWICK DAY *1905

PICKERING DODGE

CHARLES DRIVER

James Herbert Dwinell
George Howard Earle, A.M. (Hon.) 1904
*Pierrepont Edwards *1912
Alfred Ela
Edward Everett
Henry Banks French
Thomas Cary Friedlander
*John Parker Gale *1892
Joseph Thomas Gilbert
Patrick Grant
Herbert Eveleth Greene, A.B. 1881; A.M. 1884; Ph.D. and A.M. (Philosophy), 1888
*Charles Merton Haley *1891
Edward Pritchard Haskell
*Charles Edmund Hayes *1887
Harold Gould Henderson, A.B. 1880; LL.B. Columbia, 1883
*Emerick Benjamin Hewitt *1879
*Gustavus Arthur Hilton, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1882 *1913
*Clarence Gray James *1892
*Peter Katzenbach *1880
Francis Bowler Keene, A.B. 1880
*George Albert Kitfield *1910
John Franklin Ladd
*Anton Leister *1905
Archibald LeRoy
Samuel Kleighton Lewis
Charles Sprague Lincoln
*George Abner Littlefield, A.B. 1878 *1906
*Leopold Lobsitz *1879
Jonas Michael Miles
George Stow Miller
John Singleton Mitchell

EDWARD LELAND MORSE, A.B. 1895 as of the Class of 1877; LL.B. Lake Forest (Ill.), 1893

GEORGE OSGOOD

*WILLIAM ELIAS PAGE *1905

CHARLES LAWRENCE PERKINS

*CHARLES HIRAM PEW *1880

WILLIAM CARROLL PRICE

JULIAN WAINWRIGHT ROBBINS

WILLIAM STANTON ROGERS, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1882

*LEICESTER SARGENT *1883

EDWARD ALLEN SAWYER, A.B. Amherst, 1881; M.D. University City of New York, 1883; A.M. Amherst, 1886

*JOHN CORNELIUS SHEA, LL.B. Boston Univ., 1879

PARRY KENNARD SOLGER

*ROBERT CHURCH STETSON *1909

*GEORGE WILKINSON STORM *1903

JOHN PALMER STRONG, LL.B. St. Louis (Mo.), 1882

*JOHN HENRY TAFF *1914

*ARTHUR MOXEN TESCHEMACHER *1892

WILLIAM FITZGERALD TOWNE

FRANCIS MORGAN WARE

*CHARLES GODDARD WELD *1911

*EDWARD STANLEY WESTON *1882

MERRICK WHITCOMB, A.B. 1880; Ph.D. Univ. of Penn., 1897

JOHN HOWARD WILLARD

*OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS, A.B. 1880 *1896

[*31 + 43 = 74]

RECORDS OF THE CLASS

***ALBERT CLINTON ALDRICH,** son of Simon and Martha (Carleton) Aldrich, was born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, August 29, 1857. He prepared for college under G. W. Drew, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died suddenly, of heart failure, at the house of one of his patients in Winchester, Massachusetts, January 29, 1913.

After graduation, in the fall of 1879, he entered the Harvard Medical School, but left at the end of his first year, and spent the next six months in the West. In 1881 he again entered the Medical School, and in 1883 graduated with the degree of M.D. After serving for a year in the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, first as medical and then as surgical house officer, he began practice in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. In 1885 he removed to Attleboro, Massachusetts, and in 1886 to Somerville, where he had ever since resided and continued in general practice. In 1902 and 1903 he was medical member of the Somerville Board of Health, and at the time of his death was assistant physician at the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown. For two years he was assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M. He was a member of the University and Harvard Clubs of Boston, the Central Club of Somerville, Soley Lodge A. F. and A. M., and other organizations.

He was married December 5, 1888, at St. Johnsbury, to Miss Julia Ross, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan and Eliza (Carpenter) Ross. She survives him, with their two children, Thomas Ross, born at Somerville April 30, 1894, and Martha, born at Somerville February 19, 1897.

The following tribute was written by Sibley at the time of Aldrich's death:

"'And the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David and Jonathan loved him as his own soul.'

" Forty-five years ago, in the yard of the old schoolhouse at the corner of Lexington and Bunker-hill streets, Charlestown, I noticed a boy at recess whom I had never seen before. Apparently he was a stranger, for he spoke to no one, and none of the boys spoke to him, but he had a pleasant, cheery face, and after watching him a few moments, I went across the yard, told him who I was, and asked his name.

" Thus began a friendship which lasted for forty-five years, broken only by the death of my life-long friend, and now that he has left us, I wish to pay this little tribute to the memory of one whom I loved for many years, even as a brother.

" We played together as little fellows, sat side by side in the high school, we roomed together at Harvard College, he was my family physician for years, I counseled him when he desired my advice. From boyhood to youth, from youth to manhood, from manhood to middle age, through all the long years that have gone, I never had an unpleasant look, word, or thought from him or toward him.

" We talked one with the other of our struggles in our professions; we told each other of our little successes; I rejoiced when he made a name and reputation as a skilful physician; he was always interested in whatever I was doing.

" A gallant soldier in his profession, he died with his face to the front, fighting the enemy he had fought so bravely and so well for many years, sickness and death.

" Down deep in his heart was a tenderness and sympathy for any person who was suffering, far greater than was generally known, and no one rejoiced more than he when the victory was won.

" I shall always remember him as my nearest and dearest friend and one whom I always loved.

'Warm summer sun,
Shine kindly here.
Warm southern wind,
Blow softly here.
Green sod above,
Lie light, lie light.
Good-night, dear friend,
Good-night, good-night.'"

***HORACE CHAPIN ALGER**, son of Edwin Alden and Amanda Malvina (Buswell) Alger, was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, April 15, 1857. His family removed later to Cambridge, and he prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and was admitted July 6, 1875. He died at Sheridan, Wyoming, September 28, 1906.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Medical School, but remained there only one year. After a year spent at home he entered the commission house of Gardner, Murphy & Co., Boston, and in October, 1881, was sent by the firm to superintend its creamery at Sumner, Iowa. Here, in 1882, he was elected a justice of the peace in and for Bremer County, Iowa, and was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee for three years. In April, 1884, he became a member of the firm of S. F. Cass & Co., doing a general merchandise business at Summer; but in August of the same year he sold his interest in the business, and in November left for Miles City, Montana, where, on January 25, 1885, he went into the cattle business with the Essex Cattle Company. Later in 1885 he removed to Sheridan, Wyoming, and in 1886 closed his connection with the cattle company, and engaged in real estate business and insurance. In 1901 he was made a director and the cashier of the newly organized State Bank of Sheridan, and in 1904, on the consolidation of the State Bank and the Bank of Commerce, became cashier of the combined banks. Not only in the city but throughout the state he won respect and confidence. A stanch Democrat in a strongly Republican state, he was elected to the state legislature in 1895. In 1898, as Democratic candidate for governor of the state, he was defeated by a plurality so small that a change of seven hundred and fifty votes would have secured his election, and again in 1904, as candidate of his party for state treasurer, although defeated, he ran far ahead of his ticket. He was elected mayor of Sheridan in 1889, and again in 1898, and served as county treasurer from 1890 to 1892. He was a member of various Masonic orders, in all of which he had high standing. He made trips to the East from time to time, and he was with us for the celebra-

tion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our graduation, entering into it with the same zest with which he used to play ball on the freshman and Varsity nines in college days, seemingly unchanged except in bodily weight. The funeral service was held at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 4, 1906, and was attended by a number of the Class. He was not married.

FRANCIS ALMY, son of Charles and Mary Ann (Cummings) Almy, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 28, 1858. He prepared for college at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He was Secretary of the Class of 1879 until his resignation in June, 1904.

The academic year 1879–80 he spent at Cambridge, taking courses, mainly in philosophy and the natural sciences, as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. He received the degree at Commencement, 1880, and soon after entered the office of the Anchor Line, Chicago, Illinois. While he was in Chicago he was treasurer of the Harvard Club of Chicago. In the spring of 1883 he shipped from Buffalo, and spent the summer and fall as purser on a boat of the Anchor Line running between Buffalo and Duluth. In February, 1884, after a vacation of two months spent at New Bedford, he entered the auditor's department in the general offices of the Anchor Line, at Philadelphia. In March, 1884, he removed to Buffalo, taking a position there in the office of the Western Manager of the Anchor Line. He continued in this office until March 1, 1888, when he was given charge of the retail business of W. H. Glenny, Sons & Co. In 1898 his firm withdrew from business. He spent the summer as a vacation and during the following winter fitted a boy for Cornell. In the spring of 1899 he became purchasing agent of the Pan-American Exposition, with charge, also, of the bureau of printing and supplies of the exposition. In the spring of 1900 he resigned from the secretaryship of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, which he had held for ten years. In the spring of 1902, upon the close of his work for the Pan-American Exposition, he took a vacation trip of three

months to Cuba and Mexico, including a stay of two weeks in Havana, made more interesting through a letter of introduction from President Theodore Roosevelt, '80, to Leonard Wood, M.D., '84, at that time Governor-General of Cuba. He also served while in Havana as delegate from Buffalo to the first Cuban Conference of Charities. July 7, 1902, he entered the Buffalo Pitts Company, but after two years left to take charge of the merchandise department of the United Fruit Company at Costa Rica. He remained in Costa Rica, however, only until December, 1904. He returned to Buffalo and has since then kept his residence there. He has been at one time or another a member of the Chicago, Philadelphia and Buffalo Harvard clubs, the New York, Chicago and Buffalo Civil Service Reform Associations, the American Society for Psychical Research, the Thirteen Club, the University Club of Buffalo and the Reform Club of New York. He was for a number of years chairman of the executive committee of the Liberal Club of Buffalo, helped to organize the Society for Beautifying Buffalo, of which he was for a time a director and the treasurer, and in 1885 was among those who started and established the Saturn Club of Buffalo. He writes for this report as follows:

"I believe there is an old adage that a rolling stone gathers no moss, — but somehow to me moss never seemed an especially desirable thing to acquire. I fear I have not a sufficient inclination toward moss gathering. However, I think I have done with rolling.

"March 2, 1906, I embarkt in a new adventure, the Diamond Shading Film Company of Buffalo, as co-partner with T. M. Osborne, '82. The enterprise did not prosper, and lasted two years only. I then, after three solitary and enjoyable spring months on the coast of Maine (Kennebunkport) in a sort of paid vacation, went for one year, beginning June 15, 1908, into the office of W. J. Gunnell, a certified public accountant of Buffalo, at the close of which I became agent of a large estate here, a position which will, I trust, prove permanent. I have pleasant offices, pleasant surroundings, pleasant hours, and ample leisure for such outside pursuits

as interest me. The estate is devised in various life trusts, each of a term to the extreme limit of the law.

" December 4, 1907, I was appointed by Mayor Adam a member of the Buffalo Civil Service Commission, the appointment being later renewed by his successor. The work was arduous at times, but always interesting. After serving something over three years I resigned March 20, 1911, being unwilling to stand for some measures of the Commission as then constituted.

" I have taken the usual summer vacations, but none of any especial interest. Our country place, ' Jericho,' some fifteen miles from Buffalo on the American lakeshore, a place of about eighteen acres of widely diversified land, we (my twin brother, '80, and I) have owned now for over twenty years, and we enjoy it to a constantly increasing extent, spending there six or seven months of each year.

" One aspiration I have realized since the last Report, the aspiration to weigh 150 pounds. I accomplisht this fourteen years ago, in July, 1898, while enjoying at Nantucket the Gargantuan hospitality of Harry Underwood, but the result was absolutely ephemeral, and expired with the visit. In August, 1910, I again reacht that weight, and this time have kept it, with no signs of dropping back to my former figure of 135 to 140 lbs. My friends, relatives, and classmates tell me the effect is good.

" Possibly it may not be amiss to chronicle here a birthday dinner at the Saturn Club, Buffalo, November 28, 1908, *quorum pars parva fui,* in honor of our fiftieth birthday, or, as the unique invitations read, ' to celebrate a century of Almys,' ' these doubly dear and wise and useful social and municipal assets.' There were about sixty present, of whom eighteen made three-minute speeches. The annual Yale dinner came the same evening, as also a lawyers' dinner to one of the justices of the New York Supreme Court, but many forsook both dinners for this. The singing was an especially enjoyable feature, an ode, the menu, a telegram, and the printed conditions on the back of the telegram, being intoned and sung, to many different tunes. A silver presentation cup bore on

one side the apt quotation 'They who Joy would win must share it, Happiness was born a Twin.' Among the letters read from those not present two are of especial interest here, — the one: 'Will you give my heartiest regards to the Almy twins; long life to both Fred and Frank. I wish I could be with you at the dinner in their honor. Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt.' The other: 'I am glad to hear that Francis and Frederic Almy are to have a dinner given them at Buffalo on their fiftieth birthday. I congratulate them on receiving the well-earned felicitations of many friends and comrades, and I congratulate the community which sets a just value on the services of such men. Very truly yours, Charles W. Eliot.'"

His office address is 678 Ellicott Square, and his house address, 427 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

***HARLAN PAGE AMEN,** son of Daniel and Sarah Jane (Barbour) Amen, was born at Sinking Spring, Ohio, April 14, 1853. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Exeter, New Hampshire, November 9, 1913, from a stroke of apoplexy on November 8.

In the fall of 1879 he began to teach at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the spring of 1883 became one of the owners and managers of the school. In 1890 he wrote, "I am still at work in the educational field, and am enjoying my labor exceedingly. My energy has been spent chiefly in the school. . . . Our work is developing rapidly in the college and university preparatory direction. The number of college candidates has increased from two in 1879–80 to fifty-three in 1889–90, who are preparing either for college or for the scientific and professional schools. . . . We are doing our best to build up here, along the Hudson, a school, which, in the quality of its work, will rank with Phillips Exeter Academy, Boston Latin School and Phillips Academy at Andover." He continued at Riverview until 1895. During his association with the school the number of its students increased from thirty-two to one hundred and seventy-five,

and its teaching staff from "three or four" instructors to sixteen. The summer of 1892 he spent in England and Scotland and on the Continent, in England visiting most of the great public schools.

In 1895 he was elected principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. At this time certain unfortunate conditions had seriously impaired the prestige of the Academy, and the task of restoration and reconstruction which awaited a new principal was arduous. Under Amen's leadership, however, the number of students increased in eighteen years from less than two hundred to five hundred and seventy; the number of instructors from ten to thirty-two, and the number of important buildings from ten to thirty-one; admirable athletic grounds were also provided, and of the addition to the invested funds, in the form of a "teachers' endowment fund," of five hundred thousand dollars, which Amen had recently set out to raise, three hundred and fifty thousand had been received at the time of his death. More important than this outward gain, and underlying it, was his success in maintaining the tradition of the Academy as a school which should combine, in his own words, "a social democracy with an intellectual and moral state in which a love of honor is the ruling motive," a school where, whatever may be the kindness, forbearance and guidance demanded from the teacher, "still the first duty of the student is to work, still he is free and held responsible, still he must choose between learning and going." He himself stood visibly for the things for which he believed the Academy to stand, as he outlined them in this paper on "The Spirit of the Place" from which the above words are quoted, written just before his death for the *Phillips Exeter Monthly*. He was himself an example of the democratic spirit, the reverence for truth, and the love of sound and accurate learning, which he inculcated, and by his absolute honesty, his diligence and fidelity and courage, and his faith, as well as by the combined fairness and firmness shown in all his dealings, he won the confidence and respect and deep affection of all who knew him, whether man or boy.

He made a second vacation journey to Europe in 1900,

spending most of the time in Bavaria, Germany and Switzerland. In 1904 he traveled in the western part of the United States. In later years he had been again to Europe, and had made extended journeys in the West, going as far as the Pacific coast.

In 1900 he was president of the New Hampshire Association of Academy Teachers, and also of the Harvard Teachers' Association. From 1906 to 1908 he was president of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. In 1909 he was made a member of the standing committee of the Harvard Alumni Association on the nomination of Overseers, to serve for three years. In 1910 he was president of the Head Masters' Association, and in 1910–11 vice-president, and in 1911–12 president, of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, and in 1912 was elected president of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Society of Cincinnati, the University Club of New York, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the New Hampshire Rhodes Scholarship Committee, and an honorary member of the American Whig Society of Princeton University. He had been elected an Overseer of Harvard at Commencement, 1913. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams in 1886, and the degree of Litt.D. from Dartmouth in 1911.

He was married at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, April 5, 1882, to Mary Browne Rawson. She died at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, August 18, 1901. Their children are: Margaret Rawson, born at Poughkeepsie, March 23, 1884; Elizabeth Wheeler, born at Poughkeepsie, July 9, 1885; Rachel Perne, born at Poughkeepsie, November 1, 1887; and John Harlan, born at Exeter, September 15, 1898.

CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, son of Joseph and Judith (Walker) Andrews, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 13, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he spent two years at Harvard as as-

sistant in organic chemistry. He received the degree of A.M. in 1880. In the summer of 1881 he assisted C. F. Mabery (S.B. '76 and S.D. '81) in the Summer School of Chemistry, and in November, 1881, Professor Ira Remsen in his investigation of the Boston Water Supply. From November, 1881, until 1883, he was engaged in the laboratory of Carter, Dinsmore & Co., in Boston. In September, 1883, he was appointed assistant, and a year later instructor, in organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1887 began also to lecture on theoretical chemistry to third-year students. In June, 1888, Hon. C. S. Fairchild, '63, then Secretary of the Treasury, appointed him to assist the Supervising Special Agent in an examination of the methods of polarization and classification of sugars at the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He was engaged in this duty for about three months. In November, 1889, he was appointed librarian of the Institute of Technology. In 1892 the growth of the library and the consequent increase in the work of the librarian made it necessary for him to give up instruction in organic chemistry. He was appointed instructor in optical analysis, giving a short course of from three to six weeks each year. He was also elected secretary of the Society of Arts, the other branch of the Institute, and had undertaken the year before the editorship of the *Technology Quarterly*. March 23, 1895, he was elected librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago. Besides attending the annual conferences of the American Library Association, he went to Europe in 1897 to represent the library at the Second International Library Conference at London and at the Second International Bibliographical Conference at Brussels. In 1904 he visited Amsterdam to arrange the details of a purchase by the Library. In 1905 he was elected first vice-president, and in 1906 president, of the American Library Association, and upon the reorganization of the Association in 1909 he was made a member of the new "Executive Board," and became *ex officio* a permanent member of its Council. He was one of the special board of examiners appointed by the Civil Service Commission of

Chicago to pass upon the candidates for the librarianship of the Public Library of Chicago, his colleagues being the librarian of Congress, the librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, and the attorney of the Civil Service Commission. June 14, 1910, he made the chief address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Harper Memorial Library of the University of Chicago. In 1905, in attending the annual meeting of the Library Association at Portland, Oregon, he took a trip through the Alaskan Islands to Skagway, and then through the Yellowstone Park. Besides various organizations which he has joined in behalf of the library, he is, or has been, a member of the Harvard, Union, and University clubs of Chicago, the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, the Chicago Literary Club, Caxton Club, American Library Association, Chicago Literary Club, International Bibliographical Institute, Bibliographical Society of Chicago, and the Unitarian Club of Chicago. He writes:

"In 1910 I attended the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists at Brussels, August 25th to 31st, and had the honor of being appointed one of the vice-presidents. I extended the trip to attend the annual meeting of the Library Association (of the United Kingdom) at Exeter, September 5th to 9th. The occasion was a very pleasant one generally, and gave me a better insight into the state of the library movement in England than could have been obtained as readily in any other way. The visit to Exeter and a short stay afterwards at Bath allowed me to see a part of England in which I had never before been.

"In 1911 the American Library Association met at Pasadena. At the Convention I was reëlected a member of the Executive Committee, and reappointed a member of the Publishing Board. The trip out gave us an opportunity of visiting the Grand Canyon, and we returned via the Coast Line to San Francisco, and thence to Salt Lake City and Denver, with stops at all the principal cities long enough to visit the libraries. My return was hastened somewhat in order to be present at the Commencement of Northwestern University, June 14th, when I received the honorary degree of LL.D.

"In 1912 the Union Club, at which I had lived for eight years, closed its doors. I was fortunate enough to make arrangements for coöperative housekeeping with seven other members of the Club, and we are now established at 1446 Dearborn Avenue.

"Besides the outside work indicated above, the John Crerar Library has kept me from excessive idleness. The routine work has increased steadily, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois against our right to build on Grant Park compelled the Board to purchase land for a site, and gave me plenty of occupation in drawing up plans and estimates for the many lots under consideration. Land has now been secured, of which it is proposed to utilize a portion for our permanent building, as soon as the present leases expire."

Andrews' address is John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois.

FRANCIS WAYLAND ANTHONY, son of George Nelson and Abbie Clark (Stuart) Anthony, was born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, August 25, 1858. He prepared for college at the Salem (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The first year after graduation he was principal of the Patten (Maine) Academy, and the following two years principal of the Weston (Massachusetts) High School. From 1882 to 1885 he was principal of the Bradford (Massachusetts) High School. While at Bradford he became a member of the High School Principals' Association of Eastern Massachusetts, chairman of the Board of Control of the Bradford Farmers' Club and Mechanics' Institute, and secretary and treasurer of the Bradford Choral Union. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Harvard Medical School, and in 1888 graduated with the degree of M.D., and began the practice of medicine in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the neighborhood, with his residence in Bradford. He has been for many years on the visiting staff of the Hale Hospital at Haverhill, and associate medical examiner of the Fourth Essex District. In addition to other railroad work previously held, he has taken up the accident and court work of the Boston & Northern

R. R. in the vicinity of Haverhill. He is consulting physician to the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers, president of the board of trustees of the Haverhill Young Women's Christian Association, president of the Associated Charities of Haverhill, and a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities. He is vice-president of the Essex North Branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society, medical examiner for ten life insurance companies and various accident and liability companies, a member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society and of the Boston Society of Examining Physicians and Surgeons, and a corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society. Recently he has been appointed one of the seven physicians forming an advisory medical board to the Workmen's Compensation Act Board of Massachusetts. "We have aided in formulating principles to guide that board in its action relative to the medical profession, and I understand that our recommendations have also been adopted by Wisconsin for its board, and that Illinois has sent for them." He has also been made a member of the corporation of the School for Feeble-Minded at Waverley, and a director of the Psychic Society of Boston, and this summer (1913) has been appointed by Governor Foss a trustee of the State Infirmary at Tewksbury and the State Farm at Bridgewater. His special hobbies, he writes, are "Social work as carried on by the Federation of Associated Charities, and the elevation of the standard of expert testimony." He has been or still is a member of the Forty Club, the Fortnightly Club, and the Pentucket Club, of Haverhill. "Every year that I can get away finds me for a few weeks in 'God's country' — northwestern Maine."

He married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 12, 1879, Alice Goodhue Safford, daughter of Aaron H. and Sarah Safford. They have had two children, Charles Pike Anthony, born at Cambridge, August 31, 1880, the Class Baby, and Frederic Safford, born at Haverhill, April 13, 1896. Charles Pike Anthony was married at Haverhill, June 29, 1904, to Edith Belle Osborne. They have three children:

Margaret Belle, born at Haverhill, August 6, 1906; Louise Stuart, born at Haverhill, April 11, 1909; and John Francis, born at Haverhill, April 22, 1911. Anthony's address is, 50 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

***HARRISON OTIS APTHORP,** son of Harrison Otis and Helen Maria (Clarke) Apthorp, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, August 20, 1856. His family removed to Cambridge, and he prepared for college at the Cambridge High School. He was admitted in June, 1874. He died at Milton, Massachusetts, August 6, 1905.

He entered Harvard as a member of the Class of 1878, but in his junior year ill health obliged him to leave college, and when he returned it was as a member of the Class of 1879. In 1880, after a year of graduate work at Harvard, he took the degree of Master of Arts. He taught for some years, first at St. Mark's School, Southboro, and then at the Roxbury Latin School. In 1886 he resigned from the Roxbury Latin School, and spent the following year abroad in travel. On his return in 1887 he was made head master of Milton Academy. Under his direction the Academy came to have a national reputation, not only for discipline and scholarship, but also for the quality which his character called forth and confirmed in the boys who came under his influence. As a citizen he engaged actively in town affairs, and took thoughtful and earnest interest in state and national politics. In 1902 he knew that he was not well, but he continued to work until June, 1904, when he resigned his position, hoping that entire rest and freedom from responsibility would restore his health.

He was married at Milton, December 1, 1896, to Anna Russell, daughter of the late Col. Henry S. Russell, '60. She survives him, with their two children, Harrison Otis, born October 1, 1897, and Sarah Forbes, born May 10, 1900.

EDWARD HERBERT ATHERTON, son of Alfred and Abbie Maria (Adams) Atherton, was born at Harvard, Massachusetts, February 11, 1856. He prepared for college at the Worcester (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The year after graduation he taught, first at Rutland, Massachusetts, and then at West Medway. The next year he taught for the winter months in a private school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, but in March, 1881, was made principal of the Shrewsbury (Massachusetts) High School. In August he became principal of the Needham (Massachusetts) High School, and held this position until 1884. He spent the summer of 1884 in Europe, and during the next winter made his home in Paris, France, studying, and also teaching in the "Institute of Professors," as instructor in English. He returned to this country in the summer of 1885, and during the next winter was principal of the High School in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1886, after a trip to California, he became a teacher in the Roxbury Latin School. In the summer of 1890, with a fellow-teacher, he made a bicycle journey through parts of Ireland, Scotland and England, and also visited Paris. In the fall of 1891 he became a master in the Boston Girls' Latin School, and is now head of the department of Ancient Languages in the School. In the summer of 1897 he went first to Washington, D. C., and then to Quebec and the Saguenay, and in the summer of 1902 joined a party for a three-weeks trip through Nova Scotia to study the geology of the region. "I am still interested in general geology and mineralogy," he writes, "but my special hobby for the past five or six years has been birds. I have devoted a good deal of time as an amateur to the study of such birds as we have in and near Boston, and have become quite enthusiastic over it. . . . I have made no journeys except two or three vacation trips, such as to Natural Bridge, Virginia, Nova Scotia, and Charleston, South Carolina."

He was married at Lynn, Massachusetts, July 20, 1892, to Caroline Ober Stone, daughter of Charles Green and Eleanor Ober (Knowlton) Stone. Atherton's address is 82 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

*WILLIAM RUSSELL AUSTIN, the son of Francis Boylston and Ellen Louisa (Whiting) Austin, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, November 3, 1857. He prepared for

college at the Chauncy Hall School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, January 9, 1894.

The following notice, written by Clifford Brigham, is reprinted from the Class Report for 1895 (No. V):

"After graduation he passed two years at the Law School, and upon his removal from Cambridge entered the office of Smith and Weston in Boston. Here he remained as a student and assistant until 1883, having in the meantime become a member of the bar. Upon leaving that office he went to Honolulu for the purpose of practising law with his cousin, Whiting, of '77, but his father's illness obliged him to return to Boston after two years at the Hawaiian Islands. The subsequent death of his father compelled the abandonment of all plans for a legal career elsewhere and led to his entering into practice with his uncle, Hon. James D. Austin, at Pemberton Square. In 1892 the family home was moved to Jamaica Plain, and it was there, on January 9, 1894, that he died. In the preceding winter he had suffered from an illness following an attack of the grippe, but during the summer and autumn he appeared to have regained his usual health. A second and more severe attack of illness came, however, early in the winter, and from this he did not rally.

"Those who were intimate with Austin at college appreciated the strength of his character. He was not a man speedily to become a general favorite, and certainly he never sought popularity, but as his qualities became known he gained the respect of all, and his near friends were bound to him very strongly and affectionately. He seemed to have a moral strength and earnestness of conviction, perhaps unusual, but it was worn modestly and quite unconsciously. While he was not prominent as a scholar, he certainly made good use of the opportunity for study, and also, accepting college life as he found it, entered heartily into the social life of the Class and College. There was a sort of heartiness and breeziness about him which made him welcome at our gatherings for mere amusement, but underlying his sociability was a serious and thoughtful side of his character which we all felt,

and without any assumption he seemed strongly to influence others.

"We felt sure that his sound judgment and earnestness would lead to success in future years, and those who remained after graduation and were associated with him at the Law School felt confident of his professional advancement. He had a strong legal mind, he formed his opinion slowly and thoughtfully, and supported it most decidedly and ably. It was an individual opinion always, but fairly held and subject to modification by the arguments of others, and he seemed to be seeking only what was really logical and sound. His legal training was thorough, and both in Boston and Honolulu he had been successful. He cared little, however, for the showy part of a lawyer's lot. Prominence before the public or in court would have had no attraction for him; but his aptitude seemed rather to be toward office practice and the care of property. In such work his clear judgment and care of detail, and the confidence he inspired, had already given him success as a trust and probate lawyer, and surely would have led to prominence.

"In his life, apart from professional work, he retained those healthy tastes which led to his good football playing for Harvard and to his fondness for outdoor sports. He was not a man to care much for society or for clubs; it was rather to the country and to sea-shore and woods that he turned for pleasure. An enthusiastic gunner, and fond of fishing, he was also much interested in natural history and had a strong love of nature. Simple and quiet in his tastes, he was still not unsocial, but it was the company of the few rather than the many that he sought. Not demonstrative or expressive in his friendship, he was what is perhaps better, unusually sincere and frank. He was a man always to be relied upon, and to meet and do his duty, at home or in the world, in whatever shape it came. We shall recall him with very pleasant memories, and cannot but feel that his was a strong and fine character, and that he led a useful, manly life."

GEORGE DAVID AYERS, son of David and Martha Elizabeth (Huckins) Ayers, was born at Boston, August 26, 1857. He prepared for college at the Malden (Massachusetts) High School and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School, and in 1882 graduated with the degree of LL.B., and began practising in Boston, with his residence at Malden. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Hodges. He took an active interest in politics and was for a time one of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He was president of the Nationalist Club, and later chairman of its advisory committee. He also became interested in Theosophy and was vice-president and later president of the Malden Theosophical Society, and then president of the Boston Thesophical Society. In November, 1893, he was made president of the New England Theosophical Association. The partnership with Hodges had been dissolved by mutual consent, but he continued his law practice. About this time he became much interested in the Universal Brotherhood movement, lecturing in its behalf in the New England states. In June, 1905, he was elected to the new professorship of law in the University of Nebraska, which had just been created by the Nebraska Legislature. He continued in this professorship until the fall of 1908. On leaving the University of Nebraska he had several positions offered him to teach law, but he had become involved in a suit to recover property in Mexico in which he was interested, and felt that he must hold himself at liberty for the prosecution of this suit. His affairs in Mexico are not yet settled, largely because of vexatious delays and what seem to a northern man great irregularities in Mexican legal procedure, and partly because of recent political conditions. Meanwhile he is ranching at McArthur, Idaho, "and waiting for an orchard to grow." On one of his visits to Mexico he "had the great pleasure of having two private interviews with the then President, General Porfirio Diaz, a gentleman for whom I have the most intense respect. . . . In these interviews only General Diaz and my Mexican counsel and myself were pres-

ent. I wish that I had the time in which to describe the old stalwart hero and statesman, who knew Mexico and her great needs better than any other man in the country, so far as I can see."

He writes, June 19, 1913, "I have just been elected dean of the College of Law of the University of Idaho. I am not giving up my orchards. I can, however, look after the deanship, while the orchards are growing up."

He was married January 7, 1885, at Malden, to Charlotte Elizabeth Carder, daughter of the Rev. James Dixon and Charlotte Pond (Carder) Carder. She died in January, 1896. He married on November 18, 1899, Georgette Beatrice Guild, of Boston. He has one child by the first marriage, David, 2d, born at Malden, July 3, 1888. Ayers' address is, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

CHARLES WILLIAM BACON, son of John William and Amelia Amanda (Jeffers) Bacon, was born at Natick, Massachusetts, March 4, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he studied law for one year at the Boston University Law School. In the fall of 1880 he entered the office of Daniel S. and George F. Richardson, at Lowell, Massachusetts. June 15, 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of 1881 began practice in Boston and Natick. In December, 1882, he made a three-months trip to New Mexico. At this time he was a member of the Papyrus and Middlesex clubs of Boston. In February, 1888, he became assistant editor and editorial writer on the New York *Press*. In August, 1889, he became city editor on the Boston *Post*. He was also employed by the New York *World* to write a series of descriptive articles about growing towns. Early in 1890 he began again to give more time to the practice of law, but he also wrote during the next five years for the Boston *Herald* and Providence *News*. In January, 1899, he began practice in the city of New York, and some years later was appointed an Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In 1899 he made trips to Utah and

Nevada on law business. He writes, "I think of nothing which ought to be added to what you already have about what has happened to me since the last class report. It has been one thing after another and nothing very important. I live in the same place and am practicing my profession just as heretofore."

He was married May 29, 1888, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Leverene Evans Mattis, of Philadelphia, daughter of David and Rebecca (Levering) Mattis. They have two sons, John William, born at Natick, March 1, 1892, and Ross Mattis, born at Natick, June 4, 1894. Bacon's address is, 460 East 4th Street, Mt. Vernon, New York.

HENRY BAILY, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Watson) Baily, was born at Baily's Station, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1857. He entered Harvard from Haverford College, September 25, 1878, at the beginning of the Senior year.

In the fall of 1879 he returned to Cambridge and in June, 1880, received the degree of A.M. During the school year 1880–81 he taught at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts. In September, 1881, he became a tutor in Greek and Latin in Chauncy Hall School, Boston, where later he became head of the classical department. He resigned his position in October, 1885, and for the greater part of the next three years traveled in the United States, remaining in different places for shorter or longer periods. In January, 1889, he made his residence in Newton, Massachusetts, and in the following October entered the Law School of Boston University. Later he opened an office in Boston but continued to reside in Newton. In 1890 he spent three months in Europe, in Switzerland crossing the Grimsel and the Great Scheidegg on foot with Apthorp. In 1900 he had been a member of the Newton city government for five years, and was then president of the board of aldermen, and *ex officio* a member of the school board and trustee of the Newton Cottage Hospital. He had also become an enthusiastic golfer. In 1905 he had made Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, his summer residence. He had been twice a candidate for mayor of Newton. He

had been defeated both times, but the second time with a large increase in the vote in his favor. "I belong to all kinds of clubs and organizations," he wrote. "The best known are the University Club [Boston], the Newton Club, the Brae-Burn Country Club, the Civic Club and the Newton Squash-Tennis Club. . . . Squash in winter and golf in summer are a sure bulwark against the assaults of increasing years."

July 10, 1912, he writes: "In 1908 I changed my office from 23 Court Street, Boston, to 18 Tremont Street. In the same year I changed my residence from 991 Beacon Street, Newton, to 976 Centre Street. I was appointed a member of the Board of Principal Assessors of Newton in 1909, and reappointed in 1911 for three years. In 1911 I published a 'History of Crystal Lake in Newton Centre, Mass.' This little book also contains a good deal of information about Newton's general history."

He was married, December 31, 1885, at Nashua, New Hampshire, to Frances Emerson. His address is 976 Centre Street, Newton, Massachusetts.

PETER TOWNSEND BARLOW, the son of Samuel Latham Mitchell and Alice Cornell (Townsend) Barlow, was born at the city of New York, June 21, 1857. He prepared for college with H. N. Wheeler, '71, and J. R. Reed, '71, and was admitted in October, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Columbia Law School, and at the same time became a clerk in the office of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & McFarland. Early in December, 1879, he went to Georgia on business for his father. The next year he continued his law studies and again went to Georgia on business. May 18, 1881, he received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia, and May 19 was admitted to the New York bar. The summer of 1881 he spent in Europe. In the fall he was appointed managing clerk in the office of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate. In 1882 he went to Wisconsin for a month's shooting, and in 1884 spent two months in Canada. In 1885 he spent a month in Paris. In 1886 he was married in Paris, and spent a month or more

in France and England before he and his wife returned to America. In 1889 he again went to France, only to be recalled on landing by the news of his father's death. In 1890 he spent three weeks in Canada. During the next five years he continued the practice of law, visiting France and Switzerland in 1891, and spending the winter of 1893–94 in Rome. In June, 1895, he went with his family through Canada to Vancouver, then to Japan, China and India, then by the Suez Canal to Naples, Rome, Paris and London, reaching home again in May, 1896. In October, 1899, he became manager of the New York office of the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago. In 1902 he was appointed by Mayor Low city magistrate, to fill an unexpired term, and after one year was reappointed by Mayor Low for a full term of ten years. In 1904 he went to Europe for six weeks. In 1905 he wrote: "My address is unchanged, — No. 55 East 21st Street, — and my boy, now at Groton, can say a most unusual thing when he returns to this house, namely, that he is the fourth generation of the same name in the same house." He writes again, July 5, 1912: "I am still city magistrate in New York, working very hard, and I have one more year under my present appointment. I have done nothing of unusual interest save a trip to Bermuda in the past. In the immediate future, I am looking forward with great pleasure to a short vacation in Europe."

He was married at Paris, France, May 6, 1886, to Virginia Louise Matthews, daughter of Edward Matthews, of New York, and Virginia Brander Matthews. She died April 24, 1905. Their first child, Edward Matthews, born at New York, May 12, 1888, died in 1901. A second son, Samuel Latham, was born at New York, June 1, 1892. Barlow's address is the Union Club, New York.

*WALDRON BATES, the son of Samuel Worcester and Anna Matilda (How) Bates, was born at Boston, November 26, 1856. He prepared for college with J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died February 9, 1909. He was on his way to Aiken, South Carolina, and at

Monroe, West Virginia, fell under the train and was instantly killed.

During the first two years after graduation he studied law at the Boston University Law School. He then began practice in the office of Morse and Stone, Boston. For many years he had an office at 5 Pemberton Square, Boston, but later removed to 40 Water Street and then to 50 Congress Street. He was fond of travel and made frequent journeys, chiefly to Canada, salmon fishing, and to Florida. In the summer of 1889 he visited the Yellowstone Park. He was a member of various Boston clubs, among them the Somerset, the Country Club, and the Tennis and Racquet Club. Much of his life, however, was passed at Bar Harbor, Maine, where, in the words of a near friend, "no face was better known and no voice more familiar than his, for he labored devotedly, unselfishly, vigorously, in his field, for the advancement of this town and island." The path system at Bar Harbor, the maps of the island, and the golf links were all largely due to his efforts. The same industry and enthusiasm and good judgment entered into his work as a director for many years of the Boston Wharf Company, making him a prominent factor in its development. But apart from the services that he rendered, he was endeared to all with whom he was associated by an unusual sweetness of disposition, and a courtesy and kindliness which never failed. He never married, but made his home in Boston with his brother, S. W. Bates.

EDMUND LINCOLN BAYLIES, the son of Edmund Lincoln and Nathalie Elizabeth (Ray) Baylies, was born at the city of New York, December 2, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School. The summer of 1880 he spent in Norway and Sweden, going to Oberammergau in September for the Passion Play. In December, 1880, with E. M. Parker and the late Frank Bolles, he published, chiefly for the use of Harvard Law School students, a collection of some seventy Eng-

lish statutes, under the title "Important English Statutes." In 1881 he again spent the summer in Europe.

In the fall of 1881 he attended lectures in the Columbia Law School, and also became a student in the office of B. D. Silliman. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia May 17, 1882, and was admitted to the New York bar May 27. In June, 1882, he left home for a trip around the world, going westward to California and thence to Japan, China and India, and returning by the Suez Canal, visiting Damascus, Jerusalem, Baalbek and Ephesus before proceeding to Constantinople and Athens. The whole journey occupied about fifteen months. On his return home, in the fall of 1883, he entered the office of Scudder & Carter. In 1885 he made a driving trip of six weeks through central and southern England. In the next five years he had become a member of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, now Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, with which he has ever since been associated. He writes, February 17, 1913:

"There is not much of vital importance to relate in respect to the past seven years. I am still engaged in the active practice of the law at No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, as a member of the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. At the present time Mr. Milburn is the only senior member. My work at the law has been very engrossing and demanding a great amount of my time and all my energy. Each summer I have taken my holiday of about ten weeks in the form of a trip to Europe." He makes a stay of two or three weeks in Paris, and apart from that takes three or four weeks each summer for some special trip. "I have been several years to the Great Kiel Regatta, than which there is no more interesting experience for one who loves yachting. Another year saw me at Baden-Baden with a trip through the Black Forest. Another year brought a trip through the Pyrenees. Another summer was spent in Switzerland, and another at Carlsbad, etc.

"In New York I have taken some part in matters of public interest. For some years past I have been a director in the Metropolitan Opera Company, and was one of the founders of the New Theatre, an enterprise which was full of promise,

but which failed upon the lines originally laid out. What its ultimate fate is to be is as yet uncertain. As one of the trustees of Greenwood Cemetery I have been chairman of a building committee in charge of the erection of a mortuary chapel for the use of lot owners, which is about finished, and which will, I think, be one of the most beautiful monuments of Gothic architecture and of fine stained glass in this country.

"Every spare moment, however, during the past seven years has been given up to the planning and carrying out of a "seamen's institute" in this city. The work to be done is somewhat similar to what is now done for the men of the United States Navy by the Young Men's Christian Association. The project in which I am interested, however, is devoted exclusively to merchant seamen of all nations who come to the port of New York. The scheme involves an expenditure for land and building fully furnished of $1,050,000, of which I have been obliged to raise the greater part. The cornerstone of the building was laid on April 16th, 1912, and I send you herewith a printed copy of the address which I delivered on that occasion. The building is rapidly approaching completion, and we hope to open it in May, 1913. As the work marks quite a new departure in modern philanthropy in dealing with the problem of what should be done with seamen in our great ports, it is, as you doubtless will perceive, a very unusual interest, and I have given a great deal of time and thought to it."

He was married at New York, January 18, 1887, to Louisa, daughter of the late Alexander Van Rensselaer and Louisa Van Rensselaer, of New York.

Baylies' address is 54 Wall Street; his residence, 10 East 62d Street, New York.

SAMUEL CROCKER BENNETT, son of Edmund Hatch and Sally (Crocker) Bennett, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, April 19, 1858. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he studied law for three years, receiving

the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University Law School in 1882. At his graduation from the Law School he was chosen orator for his class. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, January 23, 1884, and opened an office in Boston with Cushing. In 1883 he was abroad for three months. For a number of years he was assistant dean of the Boston University Law School, and in 1898 was made dean. Between 1895 and 1900 he made vacation journeys to England, Canada, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. In 1902 he resigned as dean of the Boston University Law School, and since then has given his attention entirely to the general practice of law. Together with the late Dean Ames of the Harvard Law School and others he was one of the charter members of the corporation of the Evening Law School of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston. As one of the associate editors of the *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure* he revised some of the work in that publication. In 1905 he wrote, "I am now serving my seventh year as a member of the school committee of our town [Weston, Massachusetts], and thus rendering what assistance I can toward promoting a sound administration of local municipal affairs. The professional work of a lawyer frequently causes his appointment to positions which probably are 'positions of honor and trust' within the meaning of the [Class] Secretary's circular letter. But nevertheless one may be expected to forbear the enumeration of them."

He writes, April 24, 1913, "The usual professional duties of a lawyer in practice have occupied my time and attention during the past eight years. Our family remains the same in number, and none of our children are married. Each one of our three oldest sons has received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard. Last year I had the honor to be nominated as a presidential elector in favor of Taft in the (then) Fourth Congressional Dictrict of Massachusetts; but the adherents of the Moose polled the most votes, and my services at Chicago were not required." He is a member of the Harvard and Union Clubs of Boston.

He was married at Brookline, Massachusetts, September 9,

1885, to Amy Reeder Thomas, daughter of the Hon. Edward Isaiah and Henrietta (Williams) Thomas. Their children are: Edmund Neville, born at Brookline, August 31, 1887; Samuel Crocker, Jr., born at Brookline, March 18, 1890; Roger Williams, born at Weston, February 3, 1892; Barbara, born at Weston, December 30, 1893; Rosamond Thomas, born at Weston, November 13, 1895; and Thomas Dacre, born at Weston, December, 1900.

Bennett's address is 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

***AMOS BINNEY,** son of Amos and Nancy Elizabeth (Talbot) Binney, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 4, 1857, the seventh of his family in direct line to bear the name of Amos. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at his home in Cambridge, February 29, 1912, after a short illness.

He spent the summer after graduation at Newport, Rhode Island, which was then his home, and in the fall entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a member of the third year class. He graduated from the Institute in June, 1881, with the degree of S.B., in chemistry, and after three months in the laboratory of C. T. Lee, technical chemist, entered the employ of the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, as overseer and chemist, devoting whatever time he could spare from routine work to experiments in colors. In the fall of 1883 he found more congenial occupation as a chemist of the Walpole Dye and Chemical Works, with work entirely in the laboratory; but in 1888 the settlement of an estate led to an interest in real estate business which decided him to give up chemistry, and in November of that year he opened an office in Boston as real estate agent and broker. For a time he continued to reside in Walpole, but in 1891 he removed to Dorchester, and in 1910 to Cambridge. At Walpole he was a trustee of the Public Library, and had held nearly all of the higher offices in the council of the Royal Arcanum to which he belonged. He was a member of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction

Board of Boston, and for a short time a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. As early as 1890 he had developed an interest "in persons and things of the past," and gave much of his leisure to historic-genealogical work. He was a companion of the Loyal Legion; charter member, and for a time treasurer, of the Society of the War of 1812, in Massachusetts; companion of the Naval Order of the United States, Massachusetts Commandery; recorder and a resident member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. His attachment to Harvard and to his Class was strong, and he had been very happy in the removal to Cambridge, and the opportunity it promised of renewed association with the life of the University.

He was married at Boston, May 5, 1885, to Julia, youngest daughter of Phineas A. and Rebecca Jackson Stone, who survives him.

GEORGE ASHTON BLACK, son of George Washington and Diana Mora (Ballou) Black, was born at Orange, Massachusetts, March 1, 1856. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

From September, 1879, to July, 1881, he was principal of a public school in Norwalk, Connecticut. The following summer and autumn he attended the business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, leaving in December, 1881, to study methods of instruction in connection with the New York Workingmen's School and Kindergarten, of which Dr. Felix Adler was director. He taught in the city of New York from September, 1882, to October, 1884, and then went to Europe for the following winter and spring. During the winter of 1885–86 he attended the Columbia School of Political Science. After a summer in Europe he entered the Columbia Law School, in October, 1886, and also continued his work in the School of Political Science. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in 1888, and the degree of Ph.D. *cum laude* in 1889. He entered the law office of G. H. and F. L. Crawford in July, 1889, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1891, but did not continue in practice. The

summer of 1892 he spent in England. In 1895 he bought a farm in Gardner, Massachusetts, where he has since spent four months of the twelve, residing in New York the remainder of the year. In 1900 he wrote that he had become interested in the problem how to construct a logic according to Kant's theory of knowledge, and was doing what he could to solve it. In January, 1905, he published his "Science [function] Analysis," and in May, 1905, "a short but comprehensive propædeutic, resolving the hitherto unrecognized general problem, Differential Coefficient = Function, and determining the relation of Science [function] Analysis to Logic." Since 1905 his chief work has been the "deduction and discussion (under definition, Science = cognition at once necessary and universal = resolution of all cases of a general problem = Analysis) of problems, Science = Analysis, Science [abstract] Analysis, and Science [function] Analysis." In January, 1913, he published "a new and closer approximation to an adequate discussion of my problem, Science = Analysis."

He was married at New York, August 18, 1883, to Mrs. Emma L. Panton, daughter of Dr. Joshua H. and Emeline J. Thompson. His address is 621 West 113th Street, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES HIRAM BLOOD, son of Hiram Albro and Mary Maria (Pherson) Blood, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 10, 1857. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After two months spent in the Azores immediately upon his graduation, he studied law in the office of Marston & Cobb, New Bedford, Massachusetts, until June 30, 1880. From October, 1880, through June, 1881, he attended the Law School of Boston University. He then returned to the office of Marston & Cobb, and in August, 1881, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in Bristol County. After a few months passed with an engineering party in Connecticut he opened a law office in Boston, with his residence in Fitchburg. In June, 1885, he became general counsel of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company of Ohio, with offices in Boston.

He also opened an office in Fitchburg. During the winter of 1888–89 he spent two months in California. Later he gave up his office in Boston and confined himself to the general practice of law at Fitchburg. In 1888 he had been made one of the special justices of the police court. He was at this time president of the Fitchburg College Association, a member of the governing board of the Fitchburg Athletic Club, a member of the executive committee of the Fitchburg Harvard Club, and president of the Worcester County Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches. In 1896 he was president of the common council of Fitchburg, and in 1899, 1900 and 1901 was member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Fitchburg. In 1903 he was mayor of Fitchburg. In 1899 he had spent two months in London and Paris, and in the fall of 1904 he visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

He writes July 6, 1912, "Still in Fitchburg, and at the same occupation, law."

He was married at Cambridge, December 22, 1898, to Elisabeth Ravenel Almon, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, daughter of Mather B. and Rebecca (Rand) Almon. His address is Park Building, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

ALLYN HANABERGH BOWEN, son of Jason Marvin and Frances Maria (Newbould) Bowen, was born at Brooklyn, New York, October 30, 1857. He prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he returned to Brooklyn. In 1882 he wrote, "I was given a position on the New York and Brooklyn bridge, in the testing department, November 19, 1879, and am now an inspector, my duties being those appertaining to testing materials, etc., used in the construction of the work." Since 1882 he has not replied to the Secretary's letters, and repeated and diligent inquiry has brought no definite information in regard to him. His whereabouts is not known.

JOHN TEMPLETON BOWEN, son of James and Eliza Matilda (Alline) Bowen, was born at Boston, July 8, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he spent several years at the Harvard Medical School. In 1883 he was for some months at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in the spring and summer of 1884 was in Europe, most of the time at Berlin and Munich. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1884. In February, 1885, he went to Vienna for study, and remained there until September, 1887. On his return to Boston he began the practice of dermatology. In May, 1889, he was appointed assistant physician for skin diseases at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Later he was made physician for skin diseases at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and consultant at the Children's and Infants' Hospitals in Boston, and in 1896 was appointed instructor in dermatology in the Harvard Medical School. In 1902 he was appointed head of the department of dermatology in the Medical School, with the title of Assistant Professor, and in 1907 was appointed as the first incumbent of the Edward Wigglesworth Professorship of Dermatology, founded in 1906. In 1911, in order to have more time for research and practice, he gave up teaching, and in January, 1912, was appointed Edward Wigglesworth Professor of Dermatology *Emeritus.*

Bowen's address is 14 Marlborough Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

***ALBERT SIMON BRANDEIS,** son of Samuel and Caroline (Wehle) Brandeis, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 10, 1858. He prepared for college at the Louisville Male High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at his home in Louisville, of heart failure, March 4, 1913.

For two years after graduation he taught in the Louisville Male High School. He then studied law for two years, first at the Law School of the University of Louisville and then at the Columbia Law School, graduating from Columbia in 1883. From that time he practised law in Louisville. At the

time of his death he had been for a number of years general solicitor for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and was known as one of the ablest lawyers of the Kentucky bar. Public spirited in a high degree, he worked untiringly in forwarding various reforms. He framed the present Child Labor Law in force throughout the State of Kentucky, the law under which the Juvenile Court in Louisville exists, and the present State Forestry Law. He was from its beginning an ardent supporter of the Civil Service Reform movement. He took a leading part "in creating the demand for a change in the Louisville Public School Law," to quote from the report adopted at the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Kentucky, held December 30, 1913, " in drafting the act creating the present board of education of the city of Louisville and in nominating the ticket from which three of the first members of the board were chosen. Especially, however, did he give his time and thought to the board of the Louisville Free Public Library, on which he served from 1907 until his death. All of us recall with pride his fight to keep the library free from the spoils system. In what he said on any public question was the rare combination of sound reasoning and clear statement with outspoken frankness and vehement enthusiasm.

" While we realize to the full," the report continues, " the loss of the citizen of independent and fearless public spirit, that which we who knew him best feel most deeply is the loss of the friend, and Brandeis had a real genius for friendship. Especially among the members of his own profession in all its walks, there were many between whom and himself subsisted, not the mere pleasant acquaintance of the bar, but an affectionate and intimate relation. . . . Brandeis was a man not only of mental but of the purest moral integrity. It is impossible to conceive him committing a base action, and his scorn of meanness is one of the things that made his friendship and make his memory dear to those who knew him." He was one of the founders of the Harvard Club of Kentucky, and was its president in 1906–07.

He was married at Louisville, March 6, 1900, to Amy

Thomas, daughter of George James and Asenath Dinwiddie (McIntyre) Thomas. She died January 12, 1901.

*CHARLES OSMYN BREWSTER, son of Charles Osmyn and Mary Draper (Lewis) Brewster, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1856. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and entered Princeton University in the fall of 1875. He came to Harvard in 1876, joining the Class of 1879 at the beginning of the sophomore year. He died at his summer home at South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, June 26, 1912, after an illness which had first become serious in the fall of 1911.

The summer after his graduation he read law at Brookfield, Massachusetts, which was then his home, and in the fall entered the Columbia College Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. in May, 1881, and in June was admitted to practice at the New York bar. From June, 1880, to May, 1881, he was in the law office of Stearns & Curtis, in New York, but on his graduation from the Law School entered the office of Thomas Thacher. The summer of 1882 he spent in Europe. After his return he continued to practise law in the city of New York, in 1888 taking an office with Macfarlane in a relation which continued until his death. In 1892 he began to give much time to the oversight of a bridge and terminal system in Wheeling, West Virginia, of which later he became president and receiver. During these years he made a number of interesting journeys, cruising in the summer of 1887, and again in 1890, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in 1891 making a shorter trip to the Cape Breton region. In 1894 he spent a month in Oregon, and in the winter of 1899–1900 was for three months in Europe. More recently he had spent his summers at South Dartmouth. He was a member of the University and Harvard clubs of New York, of the Century Association, and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He had many general interests, and among them the work of an association of persons interested in musical education, who, in the winter of 1908–09, arranged for a uniform series of monthly expositions of

chamber music to be given in Eastern universities and colleges. He was the treasurer of this association. After his death his wife gave to Harvard College, in his memory, a fund to be known as the Charles Osmyn Brewster Fund, the income of which is to be used by the Department of Music in continuing these expositions at Harvard. In later years Brewster's law practice rarely took him into court, but, to quote from a letter from Burlingham, "he was a splendid adviser, faithful to a degree, passionately devoted to his clients' interests. . . . He never lost his boyish enthusiasms. He made heroes of his friends, and worshiped them." The fighting quality which made him so quick to resent invasion of his own or another's rights, whether in things great or small, never was more in evidence than in the courage with which he bore the great and increasing suffering of his last illness.

He was married at New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 7, 1899, to Elizabeth Hathaway. She died May 15, 1913. They are survived by two children, Horatio Hathaway, born at New York, December 1, 1900, and Elizabeth, born at New York, November 29, 1903.

FRANK BREWSTER, son of Benjamin and Annie Wales (Emmons) Brewster, was born at Montreal, Canada, November 28, 1857. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in June, 1874.

After graduation he taught for a year, and then, in the fall of 1880, entered the Harvard Law School. He received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. in 1883, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of the same year, and began the practice of law in Boston. He has had an office in Boston ever since, with residence for many years in Jamaica Plain, but lately in Boston proper.

He was married at Boston, February 24, 1903, to Marie Francoeur Sharp, daughter of Dr. John C. and Helen Sharp. They have one child, Helen Sharp, born at Boston, December 26, 1903. Brewster's address is Ames Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

FREDERIC MELANCTHON BRIGGS, son of Richard and Frances Mary (Towne) Briggs, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, November 23, 1857. He prepared for college at the Brookline High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Medical School. Upon finishing the three years' course in the School he was appointed house officer of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and remained there about a year and a half. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1883. In 1884 he spent February and March in Porto Rico, and in April went to Europe for study. He returned in May, 1886, and began to practise medicine in Boston in June of that year. In 1895 he was surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, instructor in surgery, Boston Polyclinic, and had been treasurer of the Boston Society for Medical Observation from 1892 to 1894, and a member of the Committee of Arrangements of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1891 to 1894. He was a director of the Union Boat Club at this time, and a member of the University Club of Boston. In 1896 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1898 professor of clinical surgery in the Tufts College Medical School, which had been established in Boston in 1893. His work has since been divided between teaching and practising surgery. When he wrote for the Class Report of 1905 he was still a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Union Boat Club, and also of the Boston Medical Library Association, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. In April, 1904, he had spent a week in Chicago, to see some of the surgical work done there, and to look into the method of teaching in the Chicago medical schools.

He writes, October 14, 1912, "There is very little to write since the last report was published, and practically no changes so far as I am concerned. My work is largely along medical school lines, and I am professor of surgery in Tufts College Medical School, and its secretary. The work is interesting, but exacting, as much of the detail work falls on me and takes

a great deal of time. Conant has recently joined the school as its professor of clinical surgery. When I am not otherwise engaged, and the weather permits, I play golf, — a good game for an old man, although I find that an old man does not always play good golf. There is a tradition that the Class has a golf tournament every year during Commencement week, and I cannot understand why more of the men do not come to it. It is carefully planned to have the tournament on a day which will not conflict with the national championship, as it was thought that this might take away a large number of our best players. The scores are not published. They are being saved for our Centennial, when the figures will more nearly approximate each other, with the balance in favor of the Centennial."

He was married at Pocasset, Massachusetts, September 26, 1893, to Grace Stickney Wood, daughter of Dr. Edward S. Wood, of Cambridge. His address is 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

ARTHUR ANDERSON BROOKS, son of Charles Edwin and Elizabeth Capron (Fanning) Brooks, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 25, 1856. He prepared for college at the Worcester High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he taught for two years, first at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and then at Worcester in the High School. In 1881, he entered the Harvard Divinity School, and in 1884 graduated with the degrees of S.T.B. and A.M., delivering at Commencement a theological dissertation on "The Religion of the Present." January 21, 1885, he was ordained and installed as minister of the Third Congregational Society (Unitarian) in Greenfield, Massachusetts. In the summer of 1886 he traveled in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. In 1887 he spent July and August in Europe. Most of his summers, however, at this time, were spent on the coast of Maine, especially at Isle au Haut, where he built a cottage. At Greenfield he was made a director of the Greenfield Library Association, and secretary of the local

Ministers' Association, and in 1889 was elected a member of the school committee for three years, and made its secretary. His health became impaired, and in December, 1896, he resigned the pastorate of the Greenfield church, and made his residence at Boston in the winter and Isle au Haut in the summer. He spent the winter of 1896–97 in Jamaica, and during the year following traveled in Europe. In November, 1908, he gave up his residence in Boston and removed to New York. "Soon afterwards," he writes, "I took up editorial work, and have been connected in succession with the Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, the Century Dictionary and the Standard Dictionary."

He was married at Greenfield, June 6, 1889, to Louisa Darling Griswold, daughter of the Hon. Whiting and Frances Lincoln (Clark) Griswold. His address is 146 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York.

*ARTHUR CLARENCE BROWN, son of Elisha Flint and Angeline Abbie (French) Brown, was born at Royalston, Massachusetts, May 11, 1857. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, May 13, 1899.

During the first year after graduation he was a clerk to Mr. John Adams, general superintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Columbia Law School, studying also at first in the office of Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, and later in the office of Elliott F. Shepard. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in 1882, and in the same year was admitted to the New York bar. He practised law for a time in New York, at first in Mr. Shepard's office and then by himself. According to the brief account printed in the Class Report of 1900, he left New York for a time and "entered into some business enterprises in the Western States. He returned to New York a few years later and engaged in business there. At the time of his death he was employed in the Baltimore office of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York."

HOWARD KINMONTH BROWN, son of George Bruce and Maryanne Amelia (Sprague) Brown, was born at Boston, September 25, 1857. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He spent the next two years after graduation at the Harvard Law School. In the fall of 1881 he entered the office of Fisher & Leverett, Boston, as a student. He was admitted to the bar July 10, 1883, and has continued since then in the practice of law, with his office in Boston and his residence in Framingham. He writes, on July 5, 1912, "During the last seven years I have neither married, been born again, nor held public office, received degrees or had other honors. I have published nothing, taken no journeys of interest, and have no special hobbies. The only change that I am aware of since the last report is that I am seven years older."

Brown's office address is 58 Devonshire Street, Boston; his residence, Framingham, Massachusetts.

***JOHN AUGUSTUS BROWN,** son of Sebastian Augustus and Abby Rowe (Hook) Brown, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 15, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Exeter, of cancer of the stomach, September 12, 1910.

A student of high standing, he was obliged to leave college in January of the senior year because of illness resulting from a heat-prostration of which he long felt the effects. In the fall of 1880 he had recovered sufficiently to take up work as a private tutor at Exeter. In the spring of 1883 he taught mathematics in Phillips Academy as a substitute for Professor Wentworth, and later, in 1889, he again taught in the Academy, as an instructor in mathematics and Latin. In 1894 he began the conduct of an insurance agency, but continued to tutor. In 1899 he became the secretary-treasurer of the Coöperative Bank of Exeter. In 1885 he had been made a trustee of the Exeter Public Library, and in 1886 a member of the Exeter School Board. His service on the school board

was continuous for twenty years, and in 1909 he was again elected a member. In 1889 he was elected a trustee of Robinson Female Seminary, at Exeter, and had served three terms of seven years each. He had been a selectman of the town since 1907. To all his official duties he "brought the fullest measure of zeal and unswerving devotion to the community's best interests, and this fact, with his capabilities and sound judgment, made him an ideal official." His "Handbook of Exeter," published in June, 1888, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Exeter, is a concise and valuable history of the town. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard out of course, as of 1879, in 1888.

He was married at Exeter, June 26, 1900, to Lillian Frances Perkins, daughter of Benjamin J. and Sarah (Gile) Perkins. She survives him, with two daughters and a son: Mary Ella, born at Exeter, June 17, 1902; John Perkins, born at Exeter, March 18, 1905; and Margaret Frances, born at Exeter, August 14, 1908.

CHARLES CULP BURLINGHAM, son of Aaron Hale and Emma Lanphear (Starr) Burlingham, was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, August 31, 1858. He entered Harvard from Washington University, St. Louis, October 2, 1876, as a sophomore.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Columbia Law School. The summer of 1880 he spent in England and France. During his second year in the Law School he fitted two boys for college. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in May, 1881, and was admitted to the bar in September of the same year. In August, 1881, he entered the office of Theron G. Strong, and remained there for a time. Then he practised in the office of James K. Hill, Wing & Shoudy, which later was reorganized under the name of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham. In November, 1892, a serious attack of nervous prostration obliged him to give up work for nearly a year. In 1900 he was a member of the executive committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and had

been actively engaged since 1895 in work in New York public schools, as trustee, inspector, and member of the Board of Education. He had been appointed by Mayor Strong, in 1897, a member of the Board of Education of New York City, and under the new charter continued to serve as a member of the school board for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In 1901 he resigned from the board, but upon the election of Mayor Low, and the reorganization of the board in February, 1902, he accepted a reappointment, and was elected president of the board. He served for one year and then resigned.

He writes, May 16, 1913, as follows: "In 1909 and again in 1910 I attended the International Conference on Maritime Law at Brussels as one of the delegates of the United States. Twenty-five nations were represented, and we drafted and signed international conventions on collisions and on salvage. The salvage treaty was ratified by the Senate last year; the collision treaty has not yet been presented to the Senate. The conference is to reconvene next September and take up the subject of limitation of shipowners' liability, but as I am counsel for the White Star Line and have been very busy with the 'Titanic' litigation, I thought that I ought not to represent the United States further, and I have recently sent in my resignation to the Secretary of State. On July 1, 1910, my partner, Harrington Putnam, having become a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I formed a new firm under the name of Burlingham, Montgomery & Beecher. I had settled down to a quiet life when my partner, Montgomery, died, and since then I have been working as hard as ever. Last year my son Charles, '06, became the junior member of the firm."

He was married at New York, September 29, 1883, to Louisa Weed Lawrence, daughter of DeWitt C. and Adeline Hoe Lawrence. They have three children: Charles, born at New York, June 8, 1884; Anne Hoe, born at New York, January 7, 1886; Robert, born at New York, February 29, 1888. Burlingham's address is 27 William Street, New York, New York.

ISAAC TUCKER BURR, son of Isaac Tucker and Ann Frances (Hardon) Burr, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, February 21, 1858. He prepared for college at the Newton High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

"After staying a year at Cambridge to acquire some knowledge of law for business purposes," he entered the house of C. A. and W. F. Putnam, bankers and brokers, in Boston. In February, 1882, he became a partner in the new firm of Putnam, Burr & Co. When this firm was dissolved, March 1, 1885, he became a partner in the new firm of Parkinson & Burr. In the spring of 1883 he made a trip through Mexico and California. In May, 1886, he went to Dakota on a railroad expedition, and in March, 1889, took his family to Florida. He sailed for Europe with his family in the spring of 1890, and in 1894 again went to Europe, on a three months' trip to the Mediterranean. Such trips, he found, afforded him the best relaxation from business cares. One winter month he spent in Mexico, traveling on a special train with the president of the Mexican Central Railway. Later he again spent the summer abroad with his family, "the bicycling in Normandy, Brittany and the Touraine proving the best part of our . . . programme." As the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the Class drew near, he became very much interested in the plans for its celebration. It was chiefly through his endeavors that the gift from the Class of $100,000 was raised and paid to the University in 1903, to build the Stadium, so that the structure was "practically, if not architecturally, complete" when the anniversary came. On the day of the anniversary, Commencement Day, June 29, 1904, he was chief marshal of the Alumni. He was nominated in 1904 as a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and again in 1905, but was not elected. In 1905 he spent the summer in Europe.

He writes on July 5, 1912: "In the spring of 1911 I went out to the Pacific and Canadian northwest on a business and pleasure trip. This year, with my wife and daughter, I went to Egypt, where we spent several delightful weeks on the Nile, and then crossed to Greece and Turkey, journeyed

through Russia and Siberia to Manchuria and Korea, spent nearly a month in Japan, and came back across the Pacific via Honolulu. It was an ideal vacation of nearly five months."

He was married at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, October 12, 1882, to Alice McClure Peters, daughter of Francis A. and Mary E. Peters. They have four children: Isaac Tucker, Jr., born at Boston, March 22, 1885; Barbara, born at Boston, November 1, 1886; Carleton, born at Boston, August 29, 1891; Alice Parkinson, born at Boston, October 16, 1893. Isaac Tucker, Jr., was married at Lancaster, Massachusetts, October 4, 1913, to Evelyn Thayer.

Burr's address is 53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE HENRY BURRILL, son of Henry Martin and Hannah Webster (Brown) Burrill, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 18, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

For two years after graduation he taught in a boarding-school for boys at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. In the fall of 1881 he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York. He graduated in the spring of 1884, was ordained at Wellesley, Massachusetts, June 11, and began work in his first parish, at New Lebanon, New York, July 6. At his graduation from Union he was made secretary of his class. In July, 1892, he left New Lebanon to accept a call to the First Reformed Church, Claverack, New York. At Claverack he was made vice-president of the Village Library and Reading Room, and a trustee of the Claverack Academy. In March, 1905, he left Claverack to become the minister of the First Congregational Church at Easthampton, Massachusetts. He writes, February 19, 1913, "The last seven years have been most uneventful for me. I have simply been doing the work of a minister in this growing manufacturing town. It has been happy, and interesting, and busy work; but there have been no medals, or visible honors of any kind worth recording. I have simply been contented, and I trust not wholly useless. My daughter Katharine graduated from Mt. Holyoke College

last year, and is now a high school teacher of English and German. Just put me down as an inconspicuous, comfortable, busy Congregational minister."

He was married at Canaan, New York, June 1, 1887, to Fanny Curtis, daughter of the Rev. Lupton Warner and Almira Deborah Curtis. They have one child, Katharine Curtis, born at New Lebanon, February 11, 1890. Burrill's address is Easthampton, Massachusetts.

MIDDLETON SHOOLBRED BURRILL, son of John Ebenezer and Louisa Maria (Vermilye) Burrill, was born at New York, October 16, 1856. He prepared for college under Mr. J. Young, and was admitted in July, 1875.

From the fall of 1879 until the spring of 1881 he studied law at the Columbia Law School and in the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, and in June, 1881, was admitted to the New York bar and began practice in his father's office, later becoming a member of the firm. He continued in the practice of law until within the last few years. He writes, April 16, 1913, "I do not know what to write of what has occurred to me during the last seven or eight years; so many things have happened. . . . I will say, however, that since that time I have given up the practice of law and devoted my attention to what is known as 'Wall Street.'"

He was married at New York, November 17, 1885, to Emilie Neilson, daughter of William H. Neilson. They have one child, Marie Louise, born at New York, November 6, 1886. Burrill's address is 24 Broad Street, New York, New York.

HARRY BUTLER, son of Moses Merrill and Olive Matilda (Storer) Butler, was born at Portland, Maine, February 22, 1858. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During part of the year following graduation he studied law in Portland. In the fall of 1880 he returned to Cambridge, and studied for a year in the Harvard Law School.

In the fall of 1881 he took a trip through the West. On returning to Portland ill health prevented him from working for several months, but early in 1882 he entered the First National Bank of Portland, where he remained for over two years. Meantime the Portland Trust Company had been chartered, and in the fall of 1884 he was elected its secretary. He was also made treasurer of the Sterling Water Company, Sterling, Illinois, and of the National Realty Company, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In 1903 he became president of the Portland Trust Company. In April, 1910, he sold his interest in the Trust Company, and retired from active business. He writes, June 6, 1910, "In 1907 I took a trip to Japan with my wife, and in 1909 another to Egypt, Greece and Italy, and this spring through the West Indies to Colon and Panama. . . . I am president of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital, and also of the Free Dispensary of Portland, director in the Portland (Electric) Railroad, the Consolidated Electric Light Company, the Portland Electric Company, the Home for Friendless Boys, and the Mary Bacon Home, and treasurer of the Maine Institution for the Blind." He writes again, July 6, 1912, "There is nothing to add for the last two years. I have had an uneventful life, with two trips, the first, in the summer of 1911, to France and Switzerland, and the second, this last spring, to California for three months."

He was married at Portland, May 29, 1890, to Julia Payson Ives. She died January 22, 1906. He was married again, February 16, 1907, at Portland, to Elizabeth M. Stetson. His address is Portland, Maine.

***WARREN CUSHING CADWELL,** son of William Peter Smith and Deborah Kempton (Cushing) Cadwell, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 11, 1858. He prepared for college at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at New York, December 14, 1881. The extract which follows is taken from the notice in the Class Report of 1882:

"In August, 1879, he went to New York, and entered the

house of William P. Dane, dealer in foreign and domestic card stock and fancy papers, where he remained until the time of his death. . . . His sister also removed to New York, and she and Cush, with an elder brother, were keeping house together very happily. In November, 1881, Cush was taken sick with a cold. He had partially recovered when it returned again in the shape of a bad fever, developing into typho-malarial, and in spite of the most devoted care he sank rapidly, and died on the 14th of December. His death was so sudden that few of his classmates heard of it until after the funeral services.

"We remember him as a fellow good-natured almost to a fault, and possessed of a uniform cheerfulness which was exhilarating. His cordial, hearty ways were sure to win affection, and there was no lack of the sterling qualities which command respect. At the time of his early death his character was fast ripening into a seriousness of purpose which gave every promise of a successful, useful life."

ARTHUR ASTOR CAREY, son of John and Mary Alida (Astor) Carey, was born at Rome, Italy, February 23, 1857. He prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The winter after graduation he spent abroad. A year later he was again in Europe, and spent the winter of 1881–82 with Mercer on the Nile. In 1882 he built a house in Cambridge and took up his residence there. From October, 1890, to June, 1893, he was instructor in English at Harvard. In 1895 he had become president of the "Chelsea Pottery," in which J. T. Coolidge was also interested, and was a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and of the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1900 he was also secretary of the Boston Art Commission, and president of the Society of Arts and Crafts. He had given up his Cambridge residence and lived in Boston for a time, but in November, 1899, he returned to Cambridge and has since then kept his residence there, with a country house at Little Harbor, New Hampshire, near Portsmouth. Between 1900 and 1905 he became much

interested in the work of the New Church, conducting services as a lay preacher in a chapel at Portsmouth during the summer, and during the rest of the year serving churches occasionally in the temporary absence of the regular ministers. He also became manager of the New Church School at Waltham, Massachusetts. "My special interest in this work," he wrote, May 5, 1905, "is the effort to practise and teach the principles of essential religion as distinguished from conventional religion, and I consider the sectarian element as subordinate to the substantially human and universal."

He writes, February 18, 1913, "I have become very much interested, since the last report, in the 'Boy Scouts of America,' and especially in the 'Sea Scouting' branch. We have a converted Gloucester fisherman called the 'Pioneer' in which we take cruises during the summer, and the boys are taught the elements of seamanship. They keep up their organization as sea scouts the year around."

He was married at Cambridge, October 15, 1889, to Agnes Whiteside, of London, England. They have four children: Henry Reginald, born at Epsom, England, September 12, 1890; Arthur Graham, born at Boston, March 5, 1892; Alida, born at Portsmouth, October 7, 1893; Frances, born at Boston, October 8, 1898.

Carey's address is New Church Schools, Waltham, Massachusetts.

WALTER CARY, son of Walter and Julia (Love) Cary, was born at Buffalo, New York, February 26, 1857. He entered Harvard from Hamilton College in October, 1876, as a sophomore.

He returned to Cambridge for study the fall after graduation, and in June, 1880, received the degree of A.M. from Harvard. While in Cambridge he was correspondent for the *Spirit of the Times.* In September, 1880, he went with Mr. E. A. Buck, of the *Spirit of the Times,* and others, to the Gunnison country, in Colorado. He remained for two years in Gunnison City, engaged most of the time in newspaper work. In May, 1884, he became a reporter on the *Buffalo*

Courier, and the following October was made a member of its editorial staff. In November, 1886, he left the *Courier,* to spend a year abroad. During this time he wrote letters from Paris and London to newspapers in the United States. In March, 1888, he made a trip to Guatemala, traveling from ocean to ocean, chiefly on mule back, and spending much of the time on a coffee plantation. In February, 1890, he became a reporter for the *New York Evening Sun.* From then until late in 1894 he did various kinds of newspaper work in New York, chiefly with the *Evening Sun* and the *World,* although he was connected for a few weeks each with the *Press* and the *Times.* Early in 1895 he returned to Buffalo, and entered business with the firm of F. P. Jones & Co., electricians. He prepared for Almy at this time the Class Report of 1895. In 1900 he had become a member of the firm of J. C. Sterns Co., electricians. In 1905 he wrote on April 23 from Naples, Italy, "There has been no change for me since March, 1900, except the change naturally brought about by five pleasant years quickly passed. My address (in Buffalo) is the same as at the moment of my birth."

He writes, February 23, 1913, "In 1895 I went into electricity. In 1906 the reverse happened. Since then I 've been trying to get over the effects, and have succeeded pretty well. For the past two summers I have been actively interested in the Fresh Air Mission of Buffalo, which cares for about one thousand children in the country every summer. The difference between electricity and an old bachelor responsible for one thousand babies every summer is merely in the kind of shock each produces. The journeys I have made in the past seven years have been of the conventional kind: Palm Beach, six years ago, and home by the way of St. Augustine, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and Washington; the next year, six weeks in the West Indies, Panama and Venezuela; and a most delightful eleven months, from June, 1909, to May, 1910, in London, Seven Oaks, Paris and Cannes. No grandchildren or other honors, no books published, no public offices."

Cary's address is 184 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

WILLIAM BELTRAN DE LAS CASAS, son of Francis Beltran and Elizabeth Cardeo (Pedrick) de las Casas, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, March 3, 1857. He prepared for college at the Malden High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

For two years after graduation he taught in Trinity School at Tivoli-on-Hudson, New York. In October, 1881, he returned to Cambridge and entered the Harvard Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1884, and in December of the same year was admitted to the bar. While in the Law School he had developed some real estate which belonged to him in Malden, and had also taken an active part in the Civil Service Reform movement, as secretary of the Malden association, and as a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts League and of the general committee of the National League. He had also taken part in the campaign against General B. F. Butler for governor of the State in 1883 and 1884. In January, 1885, he went South for rest, visiting Montgomery, Alabama, and New Orleans, repeating a trip of the previous year. In 1883 he had traveled West as far as Minneapolis. February 2, 1885, he began work in the law office of Robert D. Smith, in Boston. In January, 1886, he took an office with Clapp, in which Lawrence joined them in 1887. Early in 1889 he spent several months in Europe, chiefly in Spain. He had been elected president of the Malden Tariff Reform Club in 1888, and was a member of the Massachusetts Reform League and the New York Reform Club, and in 1889 went "one step further by joining the Young Men's Democratic Club." In 1890 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Malden Democratic City Committee, which elected a representative to the legislature for the first time in eighteen years. He was also at the head of the Sixth District Congressional Committee in the campaign which cut down Mr. Lodge's plurality from over five thousand to about one thousand and nearly elected Dr. William Everett. In 1891 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Governor's Council in a strong Republican district. His opponent died before entering office, and he re-

ceived the Democratic minority vote in the legislature for his successor. In 1890 he became one of the incorporators, and ever since has been one of the trustees, of the Malden Hospital, and in 1891–92 was one of a committee of three to erect its buildings. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Russell to the Metropolitan Park Commission, with the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, '56, and Mr. Philip Chase, and joined in the report upon which the State legislature, in 1893, established a permanent commission of five members, with power to acquire and preserve tracts of woodland, river bank and beach, within a metropolitan park district formed of Boston and thirty-five contiguous cities and towns. He was appointed upon this permanent commission, and has served on it ever since. In 1893 he made a trip to Cuba and Mexico. He had become at this time a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and of the Civil Service Reform League. He was keeping his connection with the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., and was finding time to do some public speaking, and to be interested in a farm in Danvers.

In 1900 he was chairman of the Park Commission. He had written an article on the Middlesex Fells, printed in the *New England Magazine* for August, 1898, and had spoken on the work of the Park Commission at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, and before public bodies in various places. He was abroad through August and September, 1899, studying park work and public ownership on harbors and rivers. In the next few years he delivered a number of addresses, mostly in connection with some movement for establishing or extending park systems in the places in which the addresses were delivered. Of these addresses the most important were before the American Park and Outdoor Art Association Convention in Boston, in July, 1902, the American Institute of Architects in Washington, December 13, 1902, and the Round Table and American Civic Association of St. Louis, March 14 and 15, 1903.

He writes, April 18, 1913, "I am still a member of the same organizations, clubs, etc., and am still chairman of the

Metropolitan Park Commission, and still live in my old home in Malden. My only publications and addresses have been in connection with the work of the Park Commission. . . . In the late summer of 1911, and again at about the same time in 1912, I went abroad for short trips in the Scandinavian countries, returning by Germany and England." Besides his membership in other clubs and organizations, he is a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and an honorary member of the Providence Public Park Association. He has been for some time a member of the visiting committee in the department of Romance languages of Harvard.

He was married at Louisville, Kentucky, June 24, 1903, to Margrethe Koeford Christensen, daughter of Jorgen and Paulina Margrethe Koeford Christensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark. At the time of their marriage she was secretary and treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. She died at Malden, after long-continued illness, June 8, 1911.

Casas' business address is 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his residence, Malden, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM WARREN CASE, son of William Phelps and Fredonia Whiting (Burr) Case, was born at Worthington, Ohio, March 5, 1857. He prepared for college by himself, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the year after graduation he was a master in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He read law in Columbus, Ohio, from September 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881, when he went upon the staff of the *New York Tribune*. In the fall of 1881 he entered the Harvard Law School. At the close of the second year, in June, 1883, he left the School, and in August went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was admitted to the bar in October. He remained in St. Paul until December, 1884, when he removed to Chicago. He was a member, successively, of the firms of Willits, Robbins & Case, Green, Willits & Robbins, and Willits, Case & Odell, and then for a number of years practised alone. About

1890 he made a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1895 he wrote that he had made "one or two summer excursions down our Western rivers in a rowboat," and in 1894 had rowed with Greeley of the Class of '80 from Coldwater, Michigan, down the St. Joseph River to Lake Michigan. In 1905 he wrote: "There are no changes in my family, nor have I figured as an author, politician, or seer. If that false maxim that a nation without a history is happiest could be received as true, I might invoke it in my own defense."

He writes, August 22, 1912, "I am still practising law at Chicago, now as a member of a firm including William C. Boyden, '86, and Laird Bell, '04. My residence is still at Winnetka. My two oldest daughters are entered at Wellesley College. I was an enthusiastic and consenting witness of the recent convention of the Progressive party at Chicago."

He was married at St. Paul, June 15, 1892, to Marian Ward Ingersoll, daughter of Daniel W. and Marian Ingersoll. They have four children: Marian Elizabeth, born at Chicago, March 27, 1893; Isabel, born at Chicago, June 27, 1894; Winthrop Warren, born at Winnetka, August 30, 1897; Emily Ingersoll, born at Winnetka, January 15, 1899.

Case's business address is 35 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois; his residence, Winnetka, Illinois.

HERMAN CHAPIN, son of Nathaniel Gates and Harriet Louisa (Fisher) Chapin, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, June 29, 1858. He prepared for college with G. W. C. Noble, '58, and entered in July, 1875.

Between the time of his graduation and March, 1880, he was in the commission business in Chicago, from April, 1880, until March, 1882, in the Boston office of the Eastern Railroad, and from March, 1882, in the Massachusetts National Bank, of Boston, until April 1, 1885, when he entered the note brokerage business. In August, 1886, he removed to Washington, and since then has lived in Seattle, where he is general manager of the Puget Sound Improvement Company, and president of the Boston National Bank of Seattle. He has come East from time to time, partly on business, and

since 1905 has taken two trips wholly for pleasure and recreation — one to the City of Mexico and one to the Isthmus of Panama, returning by way of the West Indies and Florida. In 1909 he was elected vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs for the Pacific group. He attended the meeting of the clubs at Cleveland in 1910, and "was tempted to go on to Boston [for the meetings of Commencement week], but the two meetings were so far apart that I could not take the necessary time." In the spring of 1912 he was appointed, with Sam Hill, on a committee of three, of the Harvard Club of Seattle, to take up with Harvard men of the Pacific Coast the formation of an association of Harvard clubs of that section, and also to represent to the Associated Harvard Clubs the desirability of holding the 1915 meeting of the clubs in San Francisco.

He writes, July 12, 1912, "I have to report that there are no changes to record for your Class Report. My address even has not changed. Everybody else seems to be changing a little, but my looking-glass is not a good one. I always read in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* with much interest the class secretaries' reports of the doings and happenings of the different classes, and one cannot help noticing what a very different place on the list '79 holds from what it used to hold."

He was married at Seattle, June 15, 1898, to Mary Arquit. His address is 1 Seattle National Bank Building, Seattle, Washington.

***JOHN MAITLAND BREWER CHURCHILL,** son of Asaph and Mary (Brewer) Churchill, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 18, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died, after an illness of about six months' duration, at the Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, July 29, 1900.

J. T. Bowen wrote of him for the Class Report of 1905 as follows: "After his graduation in 1879 he spent the two following years at the Harvard Law School, but in May, 1881, he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and later in the year he went to Colorado, where he passed six months.

The two succeeding years were a time of ill health, patiently endured, so that few but his intimate friends appreciated the burden that he was forced to bear. In October, 1883, he returned to the Law School and from that time until his final illness he enjoyed fair health, as a rule, and was able to do a large amount of work. In July, 1884, he was admitted to the bar in Boston, and soon afterward he entered the law office of his father and brother. At the time of his death he was in successful practice with his brother, Joseph R. Churchill. About 1885 he removed from Milton, his old home, to Boston, although retaining a legal residence in Milton, and became a member of the Puritan Club of Boston, of which he was successively treasurer and president, holding the latter office at the time of his death. . . . His last illness was of about six months' duration. With his usual pluck and tenacity of purpose he remained at work longer probably than he should have, giving up only when he was absolutely unable to go about. During the spring of 1900 he was ill in his house on West Cedar Street, but towards summer he had improved so far as to be able to take short drives, and to remove to the country. His disease, however, was a fatal one from the start, and the end came on the 29th of July, 1900, at the Isles of Shoals, where he had gone with the hope that the sea air would prove beneficial.

"Churchill will be remembered pleasantly by all and affectionately by many of the Class. The qualities that stood out most prominently to those who knew him well were his courage and energy. He was never very strong, and his illness during the years 1881–84 was attended with great suffering, which he bore without flinching. In later years he accomplished an amount of work more than commensurate with his strength. His enthusiasm for music will also be remembered, as a considerable part of his leisure was devoted to it throughout his life. It will be felt that one who could show the better way with so much steadiness and courage has not lived with us wholly in vain."

He was married at Dublin, New Hampshire, June 15, 1898, to Florence May Winsor, a granddaughter of John J. May.

She survives him, with their son, John Maitland Brewer Churchill, born at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, June 20, 1899.

ROBERT PARKER CLAPP, son of George Adams and Irene Franklin (Parker) Clapp, was born at Montague, Massachusetts, October 21, 1855. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1882. During the Law School course he had done some tutoring and newspaper reporting, and in the summer of 1881 had edited a memorial volume, published by the city of Cambridge, entitled "Exercises in Celebrating the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Cambridge." From the middle of July, 1882, until January 1, 1883, he was employed in the office of the general solicitor of the New York & New England Railroad Company, in Boston. He passed the Suffolk bar examinations in December, 1882, and was admitted to practice in February, 1883. He continued to write more or less for the newspapers, and in 1885 was one of the editors of the *Civil Service Record,* a monthly paper published by the Boston and Cambridge Civil Service Reform Associations. He was also actively interested in the national campaign of 1884, "serving upon the Cambridge Mugwump City Committee, and taking the stump for two or three addresses just before the election." In 1885 he removed from Cambridge to Lexington, and built a house there in 1889. He became a member of the Lexington Historical Society, reading a paper before it in February, 1888, on "Early Town Government in Massachusetts." He continued to edit the *Civil Service Record* until January, 1889. He became a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and in 1889 was nominated for State senator on the Democratic ticket in a district overwhelmingly Republican. His law practice at this time had become chiefly that of counsel, at first for the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and then for the General Electric Company; but in 1894 he

returned to general practice, joining B. N. Johnson, '78, and Underwood, '84, in the firm of Johnson, Clapp & Underwood. In the spring and summer of 1900 he spent several months in Europe. In 1905 he wrote: "I devote my energies closely to the practice of my profession, letting any surplus find expression in attempts to help along local enterprises and charities. Such appointments, therefore, as I have received to 'positions of honor or trust' are confined to town affairs. I have made a number of public addresses, among them being one delivered before the Grand Army Post in Lexington on Memorial Day two years ago."

He writes, November 1, 1912, as follows: "In common, I suppose, with all the rest of the fellows, I meet with increasing frequency incidents which remind me that we are growing older. Observe that I do not say *old,* for that would misrepresent the facts.

'. . . strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield,'

is still the spirit which animates the men of '79.

"But what I had in mind to say was, that among incidents of the kind referred to none has struck me quite so forcibly as your request to 'include births and marriages of children, and births of *grandchildren.*' The circle of my immediate family has remained unchanged during the seven years to which your inquiries relate; and the matter of grandchildren is as yet 'a possibility on a possibility.' My daughter Lilian, twenty years old, is a junior in Smith, and my boy Roger, three years younger, will come to to-morrow's Harvard-Princeton game from Exeter. He has been there now just six weeks. A wonderful influence that man Amen and his band of teachers exercise over the boys up there. When I asked mine to come down to this game, he at first demurred, on the ground that there could be nothing doing on Soldiers' Field comparable in importance to the Saturday afternoon contests at the Academy. A spirit of solidarity and loyalty prevails such that every new-comer quickly comes to believe that his first duty is to strive for the honor and glory of

Exeter. I think it is splendid. It apparently takes a little longer for our worthy classmate to brush up and refine the language which youngsters are wont to use; for it has come to my knowledge that one recently admitted to the Academy has written a companion here in Lexington that Exeter this fall 'will lick the pants off Andover' in football.

"I have made two trips to Europe within the past four years. In 1908 I went with my wife and daughter, taking eight weeks for the journey, and going to England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland and France. We traveled for two weeks in the two first-named countries by automobile. In the summer of 1911 my wife and I spent a few weeks in England and Wales. We had two weeks of solid rest at Betts-y-Coed, which gave us great pleasure and bestowed upon us a fund of physical and mental refreshment.

"There is not much that I can add. I have kept at work, pretty faithfully and with measurable success, in the lines of my profession. I am still of the legal firm of Johnson, Clapp & Underwood, with offices at 50 State Street, Boston. I don't write much outside of briefs and contracts; and since Patten accused me of Greecing my Muse, I have ceased to attempt occasional verse. Last spring I resigned from the local water and sewer board, of which I had been a member for several years. Two years ago I gave up the position of treasurer of the Middlesex County Bar Association, which I had held for ten years, and I am now vice-president of that organization. Not counting local ones in Lexington, the only clubs of which I am a member are the St. Botolph and Union [of Boston]. Yes, there is one other — the Mystic Valley Harvard Club, an organization two years old, of which I am a member and one of its board of directors." In April, 1913, he was elected a trustee of Williston Seminary, Easthampton.

He was married at Cambridge, October 28, 1886, to Mary Lizzie Saunders. Of their three children, Harold Franklin was born at Cambridge, February 8, 1888, and died February 9. Lilian Saunders was born at Lexington, March 29, 1892, and Roger Saunders was born at Lexington, March 24, 1895.

Clapp's business address is 50 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his residence, Lexington, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH PETTEE COBB, son of Edward White and Elmina (Howard) Cobb, was born at Abington, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857. He prepared for college at the New Church School, Waltham, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the first year after graduation he studied medicine at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and at the same time taught partly in public and partly in private schools. The next year he spent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, studying medicine with Dr. Olmsted and assisting him, and teaching private scholars and, for three months, in the evening schools. In September, 1881, he matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In March, 1882, he made an engagement with Dr. J. E. Gilman, of Chicago, which lasted until nearly the close of 1882, when he resumed work at the Hahnemann College. He received his diploma from the college in March, 1883, and in May, 1883, opened an office in Chicago. In the summer of 1884, by way of vacation, he made a trip West with a patient, fishing and shooting. February 1, 1885, he was appointed consulting physician to the Home of the Friendless. In 1888 he began to lecture on physiology in the Hahnemann Medical College, and in 1889 began to serve as clinical assistant in the department of obstetrics in Hahnemann Hospital. He had also become an examiner for several insurance companies. In 1892 he was made professor of physiology, embryology and histology in the Hahnemann College, and in January, 1894, was elected registrar of the College and *ex officio* a member of its executive committee. He was also at this time clinical professor of pediatrics in Hahnemann Hospital. In September, 1893, he visited Colorado. In 1894 he made several journeys, going to South Dakota in May, and attending in June the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver, and in November the meeting of the Southern Homeopathic Association at Chattanooga. In 1900 he had served upon several sections and committees

of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He had been elected first vice-president of the Institute in 1899, and in 1903 was elected president. He has served one year as president of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. In 1906 he organized a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, known as the Buffalo Rock Tent Villa Company, two hours' ride from Chicago, and became its president and general manager. When he wrote in 1910 he had been for three years president, and chairman of the finance committee, of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem.

He writes, July 8, 1912, as follows: "In July, 1910, I took a trip with a party of physicians, visiting the principal cities on the Pacific Coast between Los Angeles and Seattle. In the summer of 1911 Mrs. Cobb and I spent two months in London and other cities in the south of England. In February of this year, as one of Secretary Walter E. Fisher's official party, I visited Panama: as guests of the commission we had a rare opportunity to inspect this wonderful work and to study all of the interesting problems of the Canal Zone. No one can visit the Canal Zone without being impressed with the magnificent organization that has been built up to do this work. From Colonel Goethals, the engineer in charge, down to the individual Jamaican negro at work on the dumps, everyone seems to be impressed with the desire to show the maximum amount of work in the minimum amount of time. Efficiency, *esprit de corps* and courtesy are the prime characteristics of this army of workers. The civil problems are also handled in a way to command the respect of the Panamanians, the commendation of foreign residents and visitors, and the approval of our own people. The sanitary department under Colonel Gorgas have made a remarkable showing; it is beyond question due to their efficient work that the engineering problem has been made possible. If our workers had been obliged to contend against the same odds that the French did, the work would have been abandoned before this; public opinion would have forced Congress to recall our men and to stop further appropriations.

"On June 12th of this year, on my fifty-fifth birthday, a

grandson 'came to town' and has been inflicted with his grandfather's name.

"I am doing my usual amount of work and enjoying the best of health."

He was married at Milwaukee, September 18, 1882, to Edith Helen Persons, daughter of Edmond R. and Helen M. Persons. They have one son, Edmond Persons, born at Chicago, August 2, 1883; he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1905; May 19, 1909, he was married at Chicago to Edwina Doeland, and une 12, 1912, a son was born to them, Joseph Pettee Cobb, 2d.

Cobb's address is 29 East Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM MERRITT CONANT, son of Ira Merritt and Mary Fobes (Bassett) Conant, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 5, 1856. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School. In the spring of 1882 he was made house officer to the Boston Lying-in Hospital and served the regular four months. That fall he took the fourth year at the Medical School. In February, 1883, he was appointed house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and spent eighteen months there. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1884. During the winter of 1884–85 he served at the Medical School as an assistant in anatomy under Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson. In 1890 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Harvard Medical School, and was also surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, out-patient surgeon to Carney Hospital, and gynæcologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In 1893 he was appointed instructor in anatomy, in 1894 assistant in clinical surgery, and in 1895 assistant in operative surgery, at the Harvard Medical School. In 1895 he had also become surgeon to the Charity Club Hospital, and out-patient surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1900 he was advanced from his position at the Massachusetts General Hospital to that of surgeon. He had become consulting surgeon at the Charity Club Hospital,

the Morse Hospital at Natick, and the Whidden Hospital at Everett.

He writes, April 4, 1913, "I still practise surgery in Boston, still being one of the surgeons at the Massachusetts General Hospital. I have recently been appointed professor of clinical surgery at Tufts Medical School. . . . I have been interested in getting incorporated the Conant family, and have been made a vice-president of the Conant Family Association. I have made no journeys of any importance and have simply been doing my regular work with an occasional few days off for a vacation."

He was married at Boston, November 12, 1884, to Mary Andrews Bennett, daughter of Edmund Hatch and Sally Crocker Bennett. They have four children: Ruth, born at Boston, September 14, 1885; Edmund Bennett, born at Boston, December 5, 1886; Ira Merritt, born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 17, 1888; William Merritt, Jr., born at Boston, March 23, 1891. Ruth was married at Boston, June 10, 1909, to Clarence Mason Joyce. Edmund Bennett was married at Orange, New Jersey, October 11, 1911, to Eleanor Eastman Hawkesworth.

Conant's address is 486 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE FREDERICK COOK, son of William Webster and Frances Augusta (Walker) Cook, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, November 3, 1856. He prepared for college at the Allen School, West Newton, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875. The fall after graduation he entered the Boston University Law School, and in the spring of 1880 entered the law office of Charles Wheeler in Boston. In the spring of 1881 he sailed for Europe. After traveling a little he studied German for six months at Hanover, and then matriculated at Leipzig as a student of law. He returned from Germany in 1884, was admitted to practice at the Minnesota bar, and opened an office in August, 1884, at Breckenridge, Minnesota, under the firm name of Cook & Gunn. At the same time he took up newspaper work, as edi-

tor of the *Wilkin County Gazette.* "From 1885 to 1889," he wrote in 1900, "I was postmaster at Breckenridge, Minnesota, as well as editor of a county newspaper. In 1890 I began daily newspaper work on the *St. Paul Pioneer Press,* as reporter. From there I went to Duluth, where I spent three years, being the greater part of that period city editor of the *News-Tribune.* After a siege of daily newspaper work at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, as owner of a paper, I went to Milwaukee in 1894, where I reported for the *Daily News* four years. In 1895, however, I was taken ill and had to rusticate a year. I left Milwaukee for Denver, Colorado, owing to sickness of both self and wife, and from there went to Boulder, where I engaged in the stationery and newspaper business. This summer I returned to Boston."

At this time he intended not to go West again, but a little later he began newspaper work in Detroit, at first on the staff of the *Daily Tribune,* then on a new paper "which did not last long," and then on the *Detroit Free Press.* In 1904 his work was unusually pleasant, taking him on trips about the State as staff correspondent, in the campaign of the Democratic candidate for governor. "Incidentally," he wrote, "I had the pleasure of contributing copy about the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Republican party at Jackson, Michigan, 'Under the Oaks.'"

He writes, July 24, 1912, "I am still connected with the *Detroit Free Press,* which is my permanent address, as far as I know. While rejoicing in the splendid records made by other members of the Class of '79, I cannot say that I have done anything worth recording in your report. I have been and still am in the best of health and may hope some day to be mentioned as one of the few survivors. . . . William B. Lawrence and Nat Brigham were in Detroit several months ago, and I assure you it was a great treat to talk over old times with them. Nat still has that great tenor voice of his."

He was married at Dresden, Saxony, February 22, 1883, to Bertha Kummer, daughter of Julius and Bertha Kummer of St. Petersburg.

Cook's address is 200 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

JOHN TEMPLEMAN COOLIDGE, son of Joseph Swett and Mary Louisa (Coolidge) Coolidge, was born at Boston, January 1, 1856. He prepared for college with Francis Gardner, '31, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he sailed for Europe, going first to London and then to Paris. December 26, 1879, he entered the atelier of painting of Carolus Duran. For the next five years or more he continued to study under Duran. A most interesting account of his work and his companions in the atelier will be found in the Class Report of 1882. Besides his work under Duran, he also belonged, in the winters of 1880–82, to the Cours Yvon, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He made numerous journeys from Paris, through Switzerland, along the coast of France, and elsewhere, spending the summer in various places. In the summer of 1882 he returned to Boston for a short time. He sent drawings and articles to the *Harvard Lampoon* from Paris, and had letters in the *London Spectator*. In 1884 he "exposed" in the Paris Salon. In 1885 he returned to Boston, built a studio in his house, and occupied himself in painting. In May, 1886, he bought the Governor Wentworth mansion, an old colonial house, at Little Harbor, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and has since then made it his home in summer. At Portsmouth, in July, 1888, he rescued two women whose boat had capsized, and a month later saved a man from drowning. Without his knowledge the incidents were reported to the Massachusetts Humane Society, and he was presented with a bronze medal.

From the time when he returned to Boston in 1885, besides painting, he has done much work "in connection with artistic undertakings in Boston," serving on a number of permanent committees. He is at present secretary of the Art Commission of the City of Boston, trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts, trustee of the Boston Athenæum, chairman of the decoration committee of the Public School Art League, a member of the Council of the School of Drawing and Painting at the Museum of Fine Arts, chairman of the visiting committees on French and the Fine Arts at Harvard, chairman of the jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston,

a member of the executive committee of the Boston Marine Museum, and a member of the exhibition committee of the Copley Society. In 1895, and again in 1899, he visited Montreal, to see McLennan. In 1896 he made a journey to Gibraltar with Carey, going from Gibraltar to Granada, Cadiz, Seville, Madrid, Paris and London. In 1899 he made a short journey to England and Scotland, spending a fortnight in the Orkneys and ten days in Paris before reaching home. In 1903, accompanied by two of his daughters, he made a short journey to Italy, France and England.

He writes, May 8, 1913, "I have made but one trip abroad during the last eight years — to Italy, France and England. I continue to lead in summer the peaceful life in the old Governor Wentworth mansion at Little Harbor, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where my children and grandchildren visit me. Of my children the four girls have followed, one art, two music, and one nursing; and one is yet at school. My boy, who graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1911, is on his second visit to East Africa, where he is studying and photographing game."

He was married at Brookline, Massachusetts, September 16, 1879, to Catherine Scollay Parkman, daughter of Francis and Catherine Scollay (Bigelow) Parkman, of Boston. She died at Boston, February 12, 1900. In 1913 he was married, September 3, at Kennebunk, Maine, to Mary Abigail Parsons, daughter of Mrs. George Parsons.

By his first marriage his children are: Mary, born at Paris, France, May 23, 1881; Katrine Parkman, born at Paris, January 5, 1883; Louisa Riché, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 19, 1886: John Templeman, born at Boston, December 27, 1888; Elizabeth, born at Portsmouth, June 22, 1895. Mary was married, September 6, 1905, to John Forbes Perkins; they have two children, Katharine, born March 19, 1907, and John Forbes, born February 9, 1909. Katrine Parkman was married in 1906 to James Handasyd Perkins; they have three children, Jane Sidgwick, born June 10, 1908, Sturgis Bigelow, born June 27, 1910, and Elizabeth, born March 25, 1913.

Coolidge's address in winter is 114 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts; in summer, Little Harbor, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON COOLIDGE, son of Horace Hopkins and Eunice Maria (Weeks) Coolidge, was born at Boston, September 28, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After leaving college he was employed for a time by the firm of Thomas Dana & Co., Boston, wholesale grocers, but soon left them to go into business with Hall & Co., commission merchants and agents for the Camperdown Mill in Greenville, South Carolina, and the Nonantum Mill in Newton, Massachusetts. He remained with this firm until June, 1885, when he formed a copartnership with Fred Guild of Canton to do a general commission business in worsted, woolen and cotton yarns. For some time he continued to reside in Boston, but in 1895 was living in Salem, Massachusetts, and still has his residence there. He spent the summer of 1891 in Paris, the summer of 1892 in England and Scotland, and the summer of 1893 in London and Paris. In the next few years he made several trips abroad, visiting Norway and Sweden and Russia, and in one journey going as far east as Constantinople. He lectured occasionally on his travels. In 1900 he had served in the common council of Salem for four years, and was then president of the council. In 1901 he gave up business and entered the Boston University Law School. In 1903 he received the degree of LL.B. from Boston University. After a year spent in travel, in Italy, Sicily and northern Africa, he began the practice of law in Salem, where he continues to take much interest in local affairs.

He was married at Boston, November 13, 1883, to Helen Whittington Mills. His address is 125 Washington Street, Salem, Massachusetts.

***GEORGE TODD COVERLY,** son of George Todd and Martha Freeman (Fessenden) Coverly, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, April 7, 1857. He prepared for college at

the Malden High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Danvers, Massachusetts, July 31, 1906.

After graduation he spent some time abroad for the benefit of his health. He never became strong, however, and for some years before his death had been an invalid mentally as well as physically.

JOHN ELLIOT COWDIN, son of Elliot Christopher and Sarah Catherine (Waldron) Cowdin, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 22, 1858. He prepared for college under Joseph H. Allen, '40, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the commission house of E. Ludwig, New York, agent for Arlès-Dufour & Co., of Lyons. The summer of 1881 he spent in Europe, partly on business and partly for pleasure. In January, 1884, he started the firm of Johnson, Cowdin & Co., to manufacture silk ribbons, with offices in New York and the factory at Paterson, New Jersey. He has continued in this business ever since, residing in New York and making trips to Europe from time to time.

He writes, April 9, 1913, "I have nothing of especial interest to tell you, as I am still in business and have devoted most of my time to it."

He was married at New York, May 20, 1885, to Gertrude Cheever. She died at Paris, France, May 3, 1908. He was married at New York, June 24, 1912, to Madeleine Knowlton. Of his children, Elliot Christopher was born at New York, March 3, 1886, Ethel, at New York, April 16, 1887, and John Cheever, at New York, March 17, 1889. Ethel was married at New York, June 4, 1910, to Charles Morgan, of the Harvard Class of 1908; they have a son, Charles Morgan, Jr., born at New York, March 18, 1912. John Cheever was married at San Francisco, June 5, 1912, to Florence Hopkins.

Cowdin's address is 128 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WILMOT TOWNSEND COX, son of Townsend and Annie Helms (Townsend) Cox, was born at New York, December 27, 1856. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he began to study law at the Columbia Law School and at the same time entered the office of the counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in May, 1881, and the same month was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie. In July, 1882, he made a journey to Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and in October, 1884, to San Francisco via Panama, and thence to Arizona. In the fall of 1888 he left the office of the corporation counsel and opened an office at 32 Nassau Street, keeping his residence as before at Dosoris, Long Island. In addition to his law practice he studied at this time for the degree of Mus.Bac., under the faculty of music of Trinity University, Toronto, coming into direct touch with the University, however, only at examinations. In 1895 he had removed his New York office to 16 Exchange Place, and his residence to Mill Neck, Queens County. A little later he began to make his winter residence in New York. On May 1, 1905, he moved his office to 34 Pine Street, and in 1906 began to use as a summer residence an old homestead at Setauket, Long Island, which he had bought in 1902.

In law he has been devoting much time for the last twenty years to the colonial law of the Province of New York, in connection with litigation over beach and other lands, involving a study into the origin and framework of the titles on Long Island, and this in turn has led to a search for Indian deeds, and to a construction of ancient charters and patents. For a much longer time he has been interested in landscape painting, and worked at water color until five or six years ago, when he took up oil. He has exhibited at Newport, Rhode Island, and elsewhere. He has been for many years president of the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls in New York City, is chairman of the Down-Town Relief Bureau of Trinity Church Association, New York, and one of the trustees of the public library at Setauket, and is a member of a committee appointed by the town of Brookhaven, Long Island, to decipher and publish the records of the town, from 1666, or thereabouts, to 1798. During the last few years he

has taken an active interest in the problem of mosquito extermination, especially the salt-marsh mosquito, and has been instrumental, with others, in having large areas of salt marsh drained at various places on the north shore of Long Island. Professor Shaler examined these marshes, and before his death had made a most interesting report upon them. " The work of extermination thus far has been really fine and effective, resulting in the destruction of many of the breeding places of the mosquitoes, and there is now a prospect of assistance from State legislation in carrying it on."

Cox was married at New York, December 26, 1896, to Maria Duane Bleecker Miller. His office address is 34 Pine Street, New York; his winter residence is 58 West 9th Street, New York, and his summer residence, Setauket, Long Island, New York.

FRANK LINDSAY CRAWFORD, son of Morris D'Camp and Charlotte (Holmes) Crawford, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, October 14, 1856. He prepared for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine, and was admitted in October, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Columbia Law School. The following summer he went to Europe and remained for a year, traveling through central England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, France and Scotland. Soon after his return in 1881 he entered the law office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, and also took up again the work in the Columbia Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in May, 1882, and was admitted to the New York bar in October, 1882. He continued in the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery until May, 1883, when he formed a copartnership with his brother, G. H. Crawford. He kept his residence in New York until April, 1889, when he removed to Summit, New Jersey. The summer of 1885 he spent in camp in the Adirondack lake region, and in 1886 and 1888 made visits to the White Mountains, climbing many of the principal peaks. The summer of 1887 he spent in Ireland. In the course of the next few years he took " hur-

ried trips to the West and South, — for business purposes, and giving me but scanty opportunities for observation or information. Two trips through the South last winter [1899–1900], however, though they were brief, gave me a far clearer impression than I ever had before of the social, political and economical conditions of the South, as they now exist, and as they have been at different times during the last thirty-five years." "For a year past," he wrote further, in 1900, "we [his children and he] have been studying birds together, and have found a new pleasure in woods and fields through this study. I have had more or less to do with local politics, though never holding office. My efforts have been directed towards maintaining an intelligent and honest local government in the small city where I live, and I have had the pleasure of seeing some results from my efforts." About 1905 he dissolved partnership and for a time was alone in business, but later he again entered into partnership with the firm name of Crawford, Harris & Goodwin. In 1904 he had helped to organize the New Jersey Harvard Club, and served for a year on its executive committee. Of late he has usually spent a part of each summer somewhere in the White Mountains, tramping and climbing. "I have thus been drawn," he wrote in 1905, "to take an interest in the efforts making for the preservation of the forests of that region; but my active part has been confined to writing a few letters to newspapers and to correspondence with others like-minded with myself."

He writes, August 20, 1912, "I have spent parts of two summers in Europe, and I have just returned from a long business trip to the Pacific Coast." "My trip to the coast," he writes further, September 15, 1912, "was a very instructive one and made me feel that I had made a great mistake in waiting so long before seeing so large a section of my own country. I am determined to go again soon on a pleasure trip, and to take my family along."

He was married at New York, December 17, 1885, to Genevieve, daughter of Emily W. and the late Rev. R. J. W. Buckland. Their children are: Lesley Buckland, born at

New York, February 18, 1887; Constance, born at New York, January 9, 1889; Dorothy, born at Summit, April 1, 1890; Lindsay, born at Summit, April 30, 1901.

Crawford's business address is 32 Liberty Street, New York; his residence, Summit, New Jersey.

ALVAH CROCKER, son of Charles Thomas and Helen Eliza (Tufts) Crocker, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, August 28, 1858. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Since graduation he has been a paper manufacturer in Fitchburg, his firm having what he himself has described (Class Secretary's Report, No. VI) as "a respectable place among the leading houses in the country in the manufacture of fine book papers and many other lines." He has made several trips to England and the Continent, but otherwise, "outside of a few weeks' annual vacation, usually devoted to fishing," he has passed the time "regularly and quietly at work" in Fitchburg.

He writes, June 29, 1913, "I am still a plain paper manufacturer. . . . Of course I am interested in various outside industries, in which I am president of two, vice-president of one, and trustee or director in a dozen more. I am also a director in two railroads and two banks. As all this happens to nearly every one, I have not cared to enumerate my burdens."

He was married at Rye, New York, October 14, 1880, to Charlotte Trowbridge Bartow. Of their six children, Alvah, Jr., was born at Fitchburg, April 3, 1882; Helen Tufts, at Fitchburg, May 30, 1886; Douglas, at Fitchburg, June 19, 1888; Constance B. was born at Fitchburg, July 17, 1890, and died May 12, 1891; Charlotte Bartow was born at Fitchburg, July 9, 1892; and John, at Fitchburg, January 16, 1900. Alvah, Jr., was married at Winnetka, Illinois, October 19, 1908, to Harriet Greeley; they have three children, Annie L., born at Fitchburg, August 12, 1909, Alvah, 3d, born at Paris, France, August 25, 1910, and Frederick Greeley, born at Paris, August 20, 1911. Helen Tufts

was married at Fitchburg, June 17, 1911, to Willard Soper. Charlotte Bartow was married at Fitchburg, October 19, 1912, to Shaun Kelly, '09.

Crocker's address is Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

CHARLES SUMNER CROSMAN, son of John Henry and Deborah Wing (Holway) Crosman, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 3, 1858. He received the degree of A.B. from Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1878, and entered Harvard in October, 1878, as a senior.

For some years after graduation he taught in private families in Washington, D. C., having pupils in the families of Justices Harlan and Field of the Supreme Court, Hon. James G. Blaine, Senator McMillan of Minnesota, and others. He also took the regular courses at the Law School of Columbian University, having instruction from Judge Cox and Assistant Attorney-General Maury, and receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1884. During this time he spent the summers at his home in Swampscott, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1884 he took a position in the Haverford College Grammar School, and after about two months was appointed head master. In the summer of 1889 he went to Victoria over the Canadian Pacific, and then to California, returning by the Northern Pacific through the Yellowstone Park. In 1890 he went to Europe, traveling through France and Italy, visiting Athens, and returning by Venice, the Italian lakes, the Rhine and England. In 1905 the school, which in 1884 had had twenty pupils, registered two hundred and fifty, and the originally good equipment in buildings, etc., had been enlarged by the addition of new laboratories and class-rooms, and the purchase of a neighboring property for a newly established boarding department. In the spring of 1905 Crosman took a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean, visiting Funchal and Southern Spain, Algiers and Malta, Athens and Constantinople, Palestine, including Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee, as well as Jerusalem, Jericho and the Jordan valley, Alexandria and Cairo, with Luxor and Karnak, and returning by Naples and Rome.

He writes, July 20, 1912, as follows: "After twenty-five years of service in building up a preparatory school at Haverford, Pennsylvania, I found the nervous strain had begun to tell upon me, and for the past two years I have been away from school work almost entirely. I decided this spring, with the advice of my family and friends, to turn over the school to my vice principal, and to take time to get nerves and brain back to normal. Year before last I spent with my wife in Italy and Switzerland, and the past winter I accepted the invitation of Mr. Atkinson of Philadelphia to give him assistance in taking a small party around the world, visiting India, Ceylon, Burma, Java, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan, and returning home by the Trans-Siberian Railway, — a wonderful experience, fascinatingly interesting. As a measure of healthful, interesting employment, I have accepted an invitation from Mr. Atkinson to take a small party around the world the coming winter, and look forward with interest to such alluring work. . . . I spend every summer at our bungalow on China Lake, in Maine." November 11, 1912, he writes that he has sold his interest in the Haverford school, and has become associated with the Raymond and Whitcomb Company, taking charge of the department of travel lectures for their "tours de luxe." "I shall direct the long Oriental Lands tour this winter, through Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Mediterranean, starting in January." He writes again, May 31, 1913, to say that he will direct another tour this coming winter, leaving New York November 29, and having the same itinerary which was followed on the trip last winter.

He was married at Lynn, Massachusetts, September 1, 1885, to Sarah E. Fuller, daughter of Sylvester B. and Mary C. Fuller. They have three children: Marion Fuller, born at Haverford, October 29, 1887; Charles Henry, born at Haverford, November 18, 1890; Elizabeth, born at Lynn, June 10, 1894. Marion was married, November 24, 1909, to David Leon Philips, of Kennett, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Mary Chester, born at Kennett, September 3, 1910. Charles Henry is a senior at Haverford College.

Elizabeth graduated last June from the Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island.

Crosman's permanent address is 21 Herbert Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS GEORGE CURTIS, son of George William and Anna (Shaw) Curtis, was born at New York, December 5, 1857. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He received the degree of M.D. in May, 1883, and in October, 1883, was appointed a member of the resident staff of St. Mary's General Hospital of Brooklyn. On the expiration of his term of service, in January, 1885, he left the hospital, and was for some months at his home on Staten Island. He then began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, but early in 1887, on account of his health, he decided to remove to the country, and finally settled at Newton Centre, Massachusetts. In 1890 he removed to West Newton, and a number of years later to Chestnut Hill — these different residences, however, being all within the limits of what is now the city of Newton. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was appointed one of the attending staff of the Newton Cottage Hospital. In the winter of 1893–94 he was made chairman of the Board of Health of Newton. One of the first questions which he had to consider was as to the disposal of garbage and city refuse, and in September, 1894, he travelled as far as Pittsburg, to see certain furnaces for cremating garbage. The summer of 1901 he spent in Europe with his family.

In 1906 he went, with the American Public Health Association, to Mexico. "We spent some three weeks in the country," he writes, June 22, 1910, "and as we were in a measure guests of the Republic, had opportunities to see things not open to the ordinary visitor. I was much impressed with the advances which have been made in sanitary methods — especially in the manner of dealing with yellow

fever and typhus. The general hospital in Mexico City is a very well equipped institution, one noticeable feature being a school for the education of convalescent children. In 1907 I went abroad during the summer, crossing on the same ship with Hanks and spending a few days with him in Italy. I also saw Keene in Geneva, and passed many pleasant hours with him. In 1908 my trip was to Winnipeg, to the meeting of the American Public Health Association again. I went up through the Great Lakes on one of the C. P. R. steamers, and had a delightful trip." Two papers, on public health matters, read before the Municipal Health Officers' Section of the American Public Health Association, were afterwards published in the *American Journal of Public Hygiene*. "Most of my work," he adds, "is the regular routine which falls to the lot of a health officer, — work covering everything from dealing with an outbreak of communicable disease to listening to the complaints of an angry woman in regard to the crowing of her neighbor's roosters. If one likes the work, there is nothing more interesting, or presenting more absorbing problems; but it is hard to write about."

He writes again, August 30, 1912, "I have been riding my hobby — public health work — pretty vigorously, but that is about all I have done. . . . My journeys have consisted of a trip to Havana in December, 1911, to the meeting of the American Public Health Association. My sole honor received was the appointment as chairman of the Committee on the Study and Prevention of Communicable Diseases of the A. P. H. A., or rather of its section of Municipal Health Officers. My articles published have been papers read before the section, as follows: 'Quarantine or Isolation in Scarlet Fever. Which?' read at the Milwaukee meeting in 1910, and the 'Report of the Committee on the Study and Prevention of Communicable Diseases,' read at the Havana meeting in 1911. . . . One other paper, on 'The Relation between State and Local Health Authorities,' was read before the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston, in March, 1912, at its symposium on tuberculosis. These facts are all of interest to me, but I am afraid will be of very little interest to the

Class. Still, as years pass, one's classmates assume closer relations, and, to me at least, even little things in regard to them are valuable."

He was married at New York, February 21, 1887, to Ruth Wetherbee Davison, daughter of Edward Francis and Charlotte Sewall (White) Davison. Their children are: Francis Shaw, born at Newton Centre, June 10, 1888; Margaret Burrill, born at Newton Centre, April 27, 1890; Edward Davison, born at West Newton, December 21, 1891; George William, born at West Newton, March 29, 1895.

Curtis's address is 399 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

LIVINGSTON CUSHING, son of Hayward Pierce and Harriet (Pierce) Cushing, was born at Boston, June 29, 1856. He prepared for college under J. C. Bartlett, '69, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He studied law for two years at the Harvard Law School, and then for one year at the Boston University Law School, and in 1882 received the degree of LL.B. from both schools. He spent the summer of 1883 in Europe, and was again in Europe in 1890. He has practised law at Boston ever since his graduation from the law schools, but has had his residence at Weston, Massachusetts.

He was married at Brookline, Massachusetts, October 18, 1882, to Ada Thomas, daughter of Hon. Edward Isaiah and Henrietta Williams Thomas. His address is 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE CHALMERS CUTLER, son of John Lysander and Almira Amanda (Chamberlain) Cutler, was born at Exeter, Maine, February 5, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the summer of 1879 he traveled by canoe on various rivers of France and Germany. In the fall he entered the Harvard Law School, but remained only a few months. Later he engaged in the wholesale lumber business, in which he has since continued, with his residence for a time in Ban-

gor, and then in Brookline, Massachusetts. He wrote, May 10, 1905, "I have offices in New York, Boston, Bangor, Ashland, St. John and Campbellton, with mills in various parts of the country, chiefly through Maine and Canada. Our principal markets are in the United States, Canada, various parts of the United Kingdom, South America, South Africa and Australia. Incidentally we give employment to several thousand people, and I feel thereby that we are doing considerable good to our fellow-sufferers."

He writes, July 24, 1912, "I have your invitation this morning to write a history of my life, but it is not worth while. I have just returned from my salmon river, where one of my guides, speaking of a Frenchman whom I met on the bank coming down river, and in response to my question as to who he was, said, 'Oh, he is just one poor man who lives back here in the bush. He does not seem to have had any luck at all, — he has only had three wives and thirteen children.' Some people are born lucky, but I do not seem to be of that class." He writes again, August 1, 1912, in reply to a remonstrance from the Class Secretary, "There is nothing new to report in regard to myself. Still sawing wood." He then tells of the whereabouts of his sons, including John, Harvard, '09, the well-known quarter back of the University Football Team; Elliott, Harvard, '09, a member of the winning Varsity Crew in the Harvard-Yale race of 1908, and captain of the winning crew in 1909; and Roger, Harvard, '11 ("at present with my firm, his object being to see that the old man continues work"), who was captain of his winning Freshman Eight, stroke for two years in the winning Varsity Crew, and captain and number 7 in his senior year in the winning Varsity Crew. He concludes, "My name remains the same as heretofore, and I have not noted any particular moral or physical improvement in myself worth speaking of."

He was married at Bangor, June 17, 1886, to Mary Franklyn Wilson. Their children are: John Wilson, born at Bangor, May 12, 1887; Elliott Carr, born at Bangor, July 30, 1888; Roger Wilson, born at Brookline, November

3, 1889; George Chalmers, Jr., born at Brookline, May 8, 1891; Robert, born at Brookline, June 12, 1895. John was married at Garrison-on-Hudson, New York, October 22, 1910, to Rosalind, daughter of Hamilton Fish, M.C., granddaughter of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and great-granddaughter of Peter Stuyvesant. Roger was married at Boston, December 14, 1912, to Leslie, daughter of Robert Stow Bradley, Harvard, '76.

Cutler's business address is 70 Kilby Street, Boston; his residence, Brookline, Massachusetts.

*JOHN WHITNEY DALZELL, son of James and Ann Dewhurst (Bowes) Dalzell, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, July 26, 1856. He prepared for college at the Waltham High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at North Falmouth, Massachusetts, July 3, 1896.

The following notice written by Lancaster, November 16, 1896, is reprinted from the Class Report of 1900: "John W. Dalzell died July 3, 1896, at North Falmouth, Mass., whither he had gone to recuperate after the close of the summer term of school. He needed but twenty-three days to complete his fortieth year. His final illness was of barely a fortnight's duration; but the story of the last ten years of his life is a pathetic narrative of courageous endeavor and untiring industry in the face of a relentless and insidious disease that caused him much suffering, and was sure to strike him down, none could say when. Knowing full well both the certainty and the uncertainty of his fate, he bore his terrible burden with the fortitude of a hero. The seeds of Bright's disease were the legacy left by scarlet fever in childhood. After the dread malady unmistakably asserted itself, some ten or eleven years ago, Dalzell became a changed man. His pluck never deserted him, but there was a reserve, an increasing seriousness, sometimes a sadness, in his demeanor that had been hitherto unknown. Always exceptionally industrious and time-saving, he roused himself to even greater efforts, and there is no doubt that he overtaxed his strength. His ambition for scholarship honors, his family responsibilities, the prompt

payment of the debt incurred for his college education, and his duties as a citizen were objects that he never lost sight of. To those who knew him well and loved him, he could exhibit the old-time brightness, humor and vivacity that had so often won him friends; but the change in his character was beyond dispute. In Worcester, his final place of residence, he left a reputation for manliness, sincerity, high purpose and grand attainments worthy of a Christian gentleman of Harvard training. In a city of such intellectual advancement it was no small success to be accepted as a very efficient educator of youth. It is an old saying, that if Dalzell could not get a boy into college there was no use for anybody else to try. Few men made better use than he of the advantages Alma Mater offered, and few achieved a more rapid or a sturdier development under her beneficent precepts. . . .

" After graduation, Dalzell had intended to study at Harvard for a Ph.D. in philosophy, and then go to Germany to study. To earn a living and pay his college debt, however, necessarily demanded attention first. The year of 1879–80 he spent at Cambridge, tutoring and studying for his degree. In the fall of 1880 he became submaster of the Waltham High School, and he served in that capacity till October, 1883, when he removed to Cambridge, to fit a boy (John Jacob Astor) for college. At the same time he took a position in a private school in Boston. Subsequently, he helped to establish Miss Hersey's school for girls in Boston, being himself a part proprietor. During all these years he did an immense amount of general tutoring, and still persevered in studying for his degree as best he could. Social and political duties were not neglected, for he was a member of the University Club of Boston, the Tariff Reform Club, the Colonial Club of Cambridge, a Waltham club and various Masonic bodies.

" In 1890 he bought a flourishing school for boys in Worcester, founded by Mr. Charles E. Fish, who had given it up in order to accept the principalship of Phillips Exeter Academy. Here Mr. Dalzell spent the remainder of his life, and accomplished his most important work. Of the twenty-five

or thirty boys who from year to year were his pupils, nearly all went to Harvard, and many of them entered with honors of some sort. The master's influence over the boys was strong even outside of school hours. He was an expert athletic critic, and he could and did instruct his pupils on track and field as well as in the class-room. There is no doubt that this happy accomplishment added materially to the teacher's prestige and popularity. In 1895 he added a girls' school to the institution — thereby more than doubling the total number of pupils — and after an inevitable and severe encounter with the hard times of the last four years, he had placed the enterprise in a prosperous and promising position. It was then that death came suddenly.

"Worcester is a very considerable educational center. Clark University, Holy Cross College, the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester Academy, Highland Academy and the private schools for girls, not only afford instruction to some fifteen hundred students outside of the two large public high schools, but they assemble a noteworthy company of educators (some of them of national, and even European, fame) and impart the savor of a university town. Dalzell's school is the youngest member of this academic family; but it seems to have become indispensable to the community, for it has survived the master's death, being still conducted by his brother-in-law, Mr. George A. Stearns, Jr. (Harvard, '81), who for several years had been his partner. This alone is a monument to the usefulness of his life. Socially, Dalzell was highly esteemed in his adopted city, where, for two or three years, he served as secretary of the Worcester Club. In that position he was characteristically energetic, and the handsome clubhouse is enriched with a goodly library of his originating and selecting.

"On April 7, 1886, Dalzell married Helen Learoyd Stearns, daughter of George A. and Lucretia K. Stearns of Waltham. A daughter, Dorothy, was born (at Cambridge, Mass.) June 28, 1887. Wife and daughter survive him, as do father and mother. His elder brother died hardly two years ago in California."

FRANK HERBERT DANIELS, son of Charles Edwin and Frances Maria (Billings) Daniels, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 1, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Immediately after graduation he sailed for Europe, where he remained until the last of September, 1880, traveling most of the time, but making a stay of four months in Hanover, Germany. On his return home in 1880 he entered the Harvard Medical School. In June, 1883, he received the ordinary degree of M.D., and July 1 was appointed house physician at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, where he remained until January 1, 1884. In June, 1884, he passed his examination on his fourth-year work in the Medical School and received the degree of M.D. *cum laude,* and at the same time obtained the degree of A.M. The latter part of June, 1884, he was admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society. June 28 he sailed for Europe, and after a few weeks in England and Scotland went to Munich. Here he was appointed by Professor Winckel, August 1, 1884, assistant physician at the Frauenklinik. On account of vacation at the University he did not enter upon his duties until October 1. In December, 1884, he was admitted to membership in the Gynækologische Gesellschaft zu München. He returned to America in September, 1885, and in January, 1886, began the practice of medicine in New York. In May, 1886, he was appointed physician to the out-patient department of the Manhattan Hospital, and in April, 1887, was elected senior visiting physician to the same hospital, and secretary of the medical board. January 1, 1887, he was elected curator to the city hospitals on Randall's Island, but on account of other work held this position only one year. Besides writing various papers, he was at this time one of the collaborators of the *Annual of the Medical Sciences,* published in 1888, and one of the assistants on the *Medical Times and Register.* Later he was appointed senior visiting physician to the Hood Wright Hospital, and became the president of its medical board. In 1903-04 he was president of the Harvard Medical Society of the City of New York. In

March, 1898, he moved to the house which has since been his residence. Most of his vacations have been spent in this country, but in the summer of 1901 he made a journey through Norway with his wife and daughter.

He writes, July 4, 1913, "Since our last Class Report nothing of importance has happened to alter the even tenor of my life. I have no births, no deaths and no weddings to report. On November 1, 1912, I resigned as visiting physician and chairman of the medical board of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital of New York City, a position I had held for over twenty-five years."

He was married at Newton, Massachusetts, May 11, 1887, to Minnie Bigelow Gay, daughter of Charles Merrick and Maria Susan Gay. Of their two children, Miriam Gay was born at New York, October 7, 1890; Charles Herbert, born at New York, January 26, 1893, died at Burlington, Vermont, August 5, 1894.

Daniels' address is 103 West 122nd Street, New York.

*GEORGE HERBERT DAVIS, son of George North and Mary Elizabeth (Sleeper) Davis, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 7, 1856. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Boston, of Bright's disease, February 22, 1882.

Hodges wrote of him, for the Class Report of 1882 (No. II), as follows: "His boyhood was passed in Boston, Augusta, Maine, and Rio de Janeiro. He went to Rio in 1862, and remained there, studying with his mother, until 1866, when he came back to Augusta for six or eight months, returning to Brazil in March, 1867. At this time his parents left Rio for Macacos, some forty miles distant, where his father was about to establish a great cotton manufactory. His life for the next three years was very quiet and peaceful, unmarked by any incident of more than common interest. As he expressed it, 'In this quiet valley, rarely visited by Americans, with no playmates but the people of my imagination, . . . I led the imaginary life of a Don Quixote.'

"In November, 1870, he returned to Boston, and entered the English High School, which he left in 1873, with a Lawrence medal for excellence in English composition. Having at last sufficient knowledge of the routine work necessary for admission to college to enable him intelligently to begin his fitting, he entered Adams Academy, Quincy, at its opening, being one of the twenty-seven boys who formed the nucleus. His life here is best told in his own language: 'The debt I owe to Mr. Dimmock cannot well be expressed in words. Not only did he assist and encourage me in my studies, but he entered eagerly into my amusements, — teaching me how to swim as well as how to conjugate; and he gave to all of us by precept and by example the lesson of a noble life.' In three years he graduated at the head of his class, and entered college in June [July 6], 1875, without conditions and with honors in Greek and mathematics.

"His life in college is not easy to write. Personally popular with all who knew him, he was prominent in societies, without neglecting his work. His studies were, by preference, of a literary character, and he seems to have retained his talent for English composition, for he was president of the *Crimson* and a member of the O. K. Though not an honor man, his rank was good, and he graduated without ever having had a condition. It is fair to say, perhaps, that he got all the good possible out of his course, for he regarded the broadening influence of warm friendships as an essential part of a liberal education.

"When about to graduate and start in life, he was much puzzled what course to adopt. 'The ministry, for which I had a secret inclination, presented obstacles, such as the popular prejudice in favor of a "divine calling," the prevalent desire for emotional as opposed to intellectual sermons, and the personal want of faith that would "move mountains," which deterred me.' Circumstances gave him an opportunity to go into business under very favorable conditions, and he became a partner in the firm of Benj. Davis, Farr & Co., insurance agents, Augusta, Maine, where he continued until the partnership was dissolved, in October, 1881.

"During the two years of his business life in Augusta he was prominent in church affairs, and the 'secret inclination,' of which he himself spoke, ripened into a fixed resolve to take holy orders. 'I had thought of taking this step before I graduated. Now these thoughts have become convictions, and I feel confident that whatever amount of success or failure may be my lot, the work, and the only work, into which I can put my energy, my heart and soul, is the Holy Ministry.' Yet he evidently did not regard the time spent in business as lost — he would himself have said that he was not ready to study for the church when he graduated. 'It is my belief . . . that it is all a matter of growth, and as a fellow does not become suddenly wise when he secures a sheepskin from Harvard College, neither does he wake up and find himself "born again" when he is admitted as a candidate for holy orders.'

"On the first of October, 1881, he formally retired from business, and began his studies under the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, of Augusta, intending to continue his work in this way for a year and then finish at one of the church seminaries. In writing home, January 7, 1882 (his last letter), after speaking of 'the mass of reading that *must* be done before I can offer myself with any sincerity for examination,' he says, 'when the Horatian mottoes pop up in my memory, and Matthew Arnold's fascinating melancholy returns, I cannot help thinking that I have been snatched from modern paganism "as a brand from the burning." Not that I am a very exemplary Christian, but that I am learning that the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, in its entirety, is something decidedly hostile to the theories and practices of even the best pagan living.'

"About the first of December his health began to cause him some anxiety, and he took a short vacation, going to New York with a classmate. On his return to Boston the feeling of lassitude and fatigue continued, but, after resting a few days, he went back to Augusta. He soon found that his eyes troubled him, and he gave up work to come to Boston for treatment. On Friday, the 27th of January, he was taken violently ill, and from that day until he died never came

down stairs. From the very beginning of his sickness it was evident that he could not recover, but no matter what our reason tells us, we never expect the worst, and his death came as a great shock to all his friends.

"It is not necessary to speak at length of George Herbert Davis — he was too well known to us all. A classmate says of him, 'Talented, and of a hearty, cordial nature, he was one to make and keep warm friends,' and it is exactly true. Always frank and open as the sunlight, he *was* thoroughly what he seemed to be. What better, what more manly characteristic could he have had!"

SAMUEL DELANO, son of Henry Toland and Mary Ann (Dalrymple) Delano, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 3, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School, keeping his residence at West Medford. On leaving the Medical School he received an appointment at the City Hospital, Boston, for eighteen months, which he completed January 1, 1884. Meanwhile, in 1883, he had received from Harvard the degree of M.D. In February, 1884, he sailed for Europe. After staying in Leipzig six weeks, in Munich some months, and in Prag several weeks, he reached Vienna, intending to remain there for some time. But the offer of a position as assistant to the superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, with duties which were to be professional rather than administrative, induced him to return home in November, 1884. He remained at the City Hospital until January, 1888, when he resigned his position, to engage in general practice. Since then he has continued to reside and practise in Boston. During the Spanish war he was at Camp Wycoff, Montauk Point, for three weeks, as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A. He wrote for the Class Report of 1905, "My life is of the quiet order, not, I hope, quite barren in its mind-yield, but not productive of those glittering rewards that the every-day sort of ambition (*scil.* American) leads towards. Thus my worldly decorations, *causa honoris,* are practically

nil! I really have made no essential changes since the last report . . . and this report finds me possessing, I trust, a more or less wholesome mind in an excellently healthy body, and practising medicine, the 'cello as well, at 39 Newbury Street, Boston." He writes again, July 8, 1912, a very brief letter to the same effect.

Delano's address is 39 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WALTER DENIS DENÈGRE, son of James Denis and Sylvania (Blanc) Denègre, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, June 17, 1858. He prepared for college with John S. Patton, '74, and was admitted in October, 1875.

In November, 1879, he entered the Law Department of the University of Louisiana. He received the degree of LL.B. in May, 1881, was admitted to the Louisiana bar, and began the practice of law in New Orleans, where he was presently made United States assistant special counsel in the matters before the French and American Claims Commission, at Washington, D. C. In 1895 he became prominent in Louisiana politics, as a member of the Citizens' League, " a reform organization which undertook to rid New Orleans of the scandalous city administration then in power, and succeeded in doing so by a majority of ten thousand votes in the election of April, 1896, and in installing a reputable and business administration." At the request of the reform members of the State legislature he became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was defeated, after a long contest, by a majority of only two. He next took a leading part in calling and holding a special election in New Orleans, in May, 1899, for the imposition of a special tax assessment of one mill, to be appropriated for a better system of drainage and sewerage for the city. This movement was successful. In the city election of November, 1899, he was again active, " joining in another campaign against the professional politicians and bosses." The reform element was defeated, but only after it had compelled the withdrawal of certain objectionable candidates. In 1898 he had been elected a member of the board of

administrators of the Tulane University of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice E. D. White of the United States Supreme Court. In 1905 he wrote: "Since 1900 my life has been less strenuous, my activity less in law and in politics. Spending more time in traveling and at my country place at Manchester-by-the-Sea [Massachusetts], I yet maintain some activity in public affairs, and also in educational work as a member of the board of the Tulane University of Louisiana."

He writes from Paris, in April, 1913, "I have retired from the practice of law, and spend a fair amount of my time in travel. I have been abroad since last October, and shall return at the end of June to my summer residence at Manchester, Massachusetts."

He was married at Chicago, Illinois, December 2, 1893, to Bertha Cobb, widow of William Armour and daughter of Silas B. and Mary (Warren) Cobb. Their daughter, Marie Elaine, was born at Pride's Crossing, Manchester, Massachusetts, August 26, 1895.

Denègre's winter address is 2343 Prytanea Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; his summer address, Manchester, Massachusetts.

*GEORGE LYMAN DOLLOFF, son of Jonathan Rowell and Sarah Elizabeth (Connor) Dolloff, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, December 19, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He was drowned at Exeter while bathing, September 20, 1882.

The first year after his graduation he taught mathematics in a private school at Ithaca, New York, under the charge of Professor Lucien A. Wait (Harvard, '70), of Cornell University. This school, which was started as an experiment, was discontinued in 1880, and Dolloff returned to Exeter. In the fall of 1880, as he had found no satisfactory situation elsewhere, he engaged in private tutoring at his home, and continued in this work until his death. "He had marked success," J. A. Brown wrote, "using the same conscientious

care and diligence with his pupils that he displayed in his own work at Cambridge." In college he had "belonged to none of the social or literary societies. . . . He took no part in the athletic sports, but spent the greater part of the time in his room over his books. For this reason Dolloff was personally well known but to a small portion of his classmates. The few with whom he was intimate can truly bear witness to the excellent traits of character he displayed, to his kind, friendly disposition, his untiring perseverance in his studies, and the faithful performance of everything which he felt belonged to him to do."

*FRANK DONALDSON, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Winchester) Donaldson, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 29, 1856. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at San Francisco, California, April 18, 1906.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the post graduate department of Johns Hopkins University as a student in biology and physiology. In 1883 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland, and in the same year was elected to a scholarship in biology in Johns Hopkins University. Until 1887 he remained in Baltimore, practising medicine and studying and writing. He spent the winter of 1887–88 in Europe in study and recreation. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, with duties in Europe, and took up his residence in Berlin. A few years later he returned to the United States and began again the practice of medicine in the city of New York. When the Spanish war broke out he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and assigned to the regiment commanded by Theodore Roosevelt, of the Class of 1880. He was stricken with yellow fever, and on partial recovery was ordered home in charge of a number of sick and convalescent officers. Later he had charge of the regimental hospital at Montauk Point. He was honorably discharged in November, 1898. In 1899 he was again commissioned, for service in the Philippines, but he soon resigned

on account of his broken health. His scientific and literary writings included a large number of papers printed in various medical journals, and also several plays, some original and others translated from the German.

He was married at Richmond, Virginia, to Nannie Beirne, daughter of W. H. and Nancy (Beirne) Macfarland. Later they were divorced, and he was married at Stockton, California, July 20, 1896, to Ethel Chase Sprague, eldest daughter of Katharine Chase Sprague. There are two children of his first marriage, and one of the second: Francis, born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 11, 1881, and William Macfarland, born at Baltimore, in March, 1887; and Salmon Portland Chase, born at San José, California, April 10, 1897.

HERBERT BEEMAN DOW, son of James Neal and Ellen Sophia (Beeman) Dow, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 7, 1858. He prepared for college at the Woburn High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In September, 1879, he began to teach in the "School of Practice," a boarding and day school at Wilmot, New Hampshire. His work here was interrupted by an attack of typhoid fever, but in January, 1880, he began to teach again. In February, 1880, he became principal of the school, and was also assistant editor of the *Kearsarge Sentinel.* During the next year he was principal of Proctor Academy, at Andover, New Hampshire. In the fall of 1881 he began to teach in the Dearborn-Morgan School, at Orange, New Jersey, and remained there two years. In November, 1883, he returned to Andover, New Hampshire, and remained there as principal of Proctor Academy until July, 1887, when he was appointed principal of the Woburn High School, "the school in which I fitted for college thirteen years before." In November, 1890, he resigned this position, to become a special agent for Middlesex and Essex Counties, Massachusetts, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In the summer of 1891 he was made second assistant actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has now been for many years actuary of the company.

He writes, July 10, 1912, "For the past four years I have been lecturer on insurance, and in charge of the Life Insurance course in the Graduate School of Business Administration in Harvard University. I am a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and am to give life insurance lectures in a course this winter in the Harvard Medical School. I hold no public office at present other than that of life trustee of the Woburn Public Library, although for the past six years I was a member of the Woburn School Board, and for the last four chairman of the board, my term expiring in January, 1912. I have made no extended journeys during the past seven years, short business or pleasure trips being all that has taken me at intervals from my regular office duties. My daughter was graduated from Smith College in 1907, and my son from Harvard in 1909, receiving an A.M. degree in 1910." Dow himself received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1884.

He was married at Woburn, January 1, 1883, to Vanie Buck Robinson. They have two children: Ethel Robinson, born at Andover, New Hampshire, August 4, 1884, and Roland Beeman, born at Woburn, February 12, 1889.

Dow's office address is 87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and his home address, 46 Warren Avenue, Woburn, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS DE MAURICE DUNN, son of Emory and Lydia (Darling) Dunn, was born at Milford, Massachusetts, October 13, 1853. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He began teaching in a district school at Northbridge, Massachusetts, in December, 1879. The following April he was called to the Shrewsbury (Massachusetts) High School, and a year later to the Grafton High School, where he remained until January, 1884. He then taught for two years at Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1886 he was elected a junior master of the Boston Latin School. Since then he has continued to teach in the Boston Latin School, and has had his residence in Needham. He wrote in 1900, "I have been

chairman of the Needham School Committee continuously since my election to the board in 1896. Am one of the trustees of the Public Library, and clerk and member of the parish committee of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church. I have been connected with nearly all the educational interests of the town." In 1905 he wrote again, "I continue to reside in Needham, and serve my townspeople in various ways. . . . My daughter and only child graduates with distinction from Radcliffe College in June of this year."

February 15, 1913, he writes, "The life of a school teacher remains about the same. . . . I have been teaching in the Boston Latin School nearly twenty-seven years without a break. But this long service is to be broken April 28 by a leave of absence of four months for travel and rest in Europe. My wife and I meet our daughter — at present a matriculated student in Berlin University, Germany — in Naples, May 9, for the aforesaid trip. I have held some office in the town of Needham, and in the church here, since 1888. I am looking forward with great interest to the forthcoming Class Report, to read about the honors and other good things which have come to the men of '79."

He was married at Grafton, Massachusetts, June 28, 1883, to Riella Juliana Bullard, daughter of Truman S. and Juliana Bullard. Their daughter, Helen De Maurice, was born at Marlboro, Massachusetts, April 2, 1884.

Dunn's address is Needham, Massachusetts.

MOSES GRANT EDMANDS, son of George Davis and Abby Hannah (Rice) Edmands, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 6, 1856. He prepared for college under Professor C. L. Smith, '63, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The summer after graduation he entered the employ of Preston & Merrill, of Boston, manufacturing chemists. Business connected with the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company also fell to him, as the books of the company were kept at Preston & Merrill's office. Aside from his regular duties he gave some attention to music, and was a member of the Thomas Choral Society of Boston. In 1890 he had come to

have general charge of the manufacturing department of Preston & Merrill's business. His active interest in music continued, and he had become a member of the Schumann Club, and had been elected to its board of directors. His residence has now been for many years in Brookline, at first on Beacon Street, and later at Chestnut Hill. His summers were spent for a number of years at Westboro, Massachusetts, but in 1895 and 1896 he went with his family to Whitefield, New Hampshire, and in 1897 and 1898 occupied a bungalow at Duxbury, Massachusetts. In later years he has visited various places in New England during the summer.

He writes, August 16, 1912, "During the past seven years two important journeys have been made by me and my family. In the winter of 1907–08 a trip was made to Southern California, and as far north as San Francisco, returning via Utah and Colorado. . . . The journey was a revelation of the unsurpassed grandeur and beauty of natural scenery which our country presents. We gazed with awe and trembling into the frightful depths of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, were charmed with the luxuriant beauty of the San Gabriel valley in the midst of orange groves and flowers, crossed the great ranges of the Rockies and Sierras, and the great plains and deserts of New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. We visited Pasadena for more than a month, and spent shorter periods at Riverside, Redlands, Coronado Beach, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara's beautiful suburb of Miramar. We saw evidences at the Leland Stanford University and in San Francisco of the havoc wrought by the terrible earthquake. In Colorado enjoyable days were spent at the base of Pike's Peak and in Denver, at Cripple Creek and in the Garden of the Gods. As to Southern California and its salubrious climate, I could have stayed there indefinitely. December was as June. Truly the 'Land of Forgetfulness.' The summer of 1909 found us in England and Scotland visiting some of the important cathedral towns. . . . Also Wordsworth's Grasmere and the lakes, Stratford-on-Avon, Lynton, Oxford and London. At York it was our fortune to see the great pageant in which twenty-five hundred people took part. . . .

During these years minor trips were taken in the highlands of North Carolina and in Virginia. Our last two summers were passed in Dublin, New Hampshire."

He was married at Brookline, Massachusetts, May 22, 1883, to Lillie C. Benton. They have two children: Violet, born at Brookline, October 22, 1884, and Rose, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 16, 1886. Rose was married at Chestnut Hill, in Brookline, April 20, 1912, to the Rev. George Herbert Holt, of Barre, Vermont. They have a son, Grant Herbert, born at Barre, May 10, 1913.

Edmands's address is Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

*FREDERICK HAMANT ELLIS, son of Moses and Martha (Sanderson) Ellis, was born at San Francisco, California, February 10, 1857. He prepared for college at St. Mark's School Southboro, Massachusetts, and the New Church School, Waltham, with a final year at Adams Academy, Quincy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Brookline, Massachusetts, August 14, 1896, after several years of failing health.

"After finishing the college course," H. K. Brown wrote of him for the Class Report of 1900, "he attended the Harvard Law School for two years, and then entered as a student the law office of Myers and Warner in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1882, and soon after his admission opened an office in Boston." He kept his residence in Framingham, which had been his home from the time when he was nine or ten years old. He continued the practice of his profession until early in 1889, when he was compelled by failing health to give up all work. "Fred was extremely practical in his ideas," Brown continues. "He had little love for, and often begrudged the time spent on, studies which did not seem to him to have a direct bearing on the practical side of life. He had, however, a strong interest in the affairs of the day, was a keen observer and a constant and general reader, so that when he left college he had acquired a larger fund of general information than most fellows of his age. This practical side of his character was noticeable in his study

of law. He cared little for its theories or for tracing its historical development. He did not care to become, and was not, 'learned in the law'; but he did acquire a good working knowledge of it, which, coupled with his keen powers of observation and unusually large fund of common sense, made him a valuable counselor in business affairs, and, if his health had not broken down, would have secured to him a large and lucrative practice in that branch of his profession. He had a very sociable disposition and was always ready to make new friends or welcome old ones. His quiet, genial manner, dry humor and shrewd comments on men and events, made him a delightful companion at all times. He was a stanch friend. One who could always be relied on for advice, sympathy and assistance in trouble or distress. In short, Fred belonged to that class of quiet, unassuming men whose ever-present geniality, sympathy and helpfulness becomes looked upon so much as a matter of course that it is not until they are gone that we appreciate their true worth."

He was married at Framingham, Massachusetts, June 21, 1888, to Eva Lewis, daughter of Abiel S. and Elizabeth D. Lewis.

RALPH WATERBURY ELLIS, son of Theodore Waterbury and Maria Louisa (Van Boskirk) Ellis, was born at South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, November 25, 1856. He prepared for college at the Springfield (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he studied law for two winters in the Harvard Law School, and three summers in the office of Judge Knowlton at Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1881. He has practised law in Springfield ever since. In 1895 he wrote that after service for a year as Representative in the State legislature from his district, during which he was clerk of the committees on insurance and public service, he had "abandoned politics." But he served in the Springfield city council from 1896 to 1898, and in 1901 was elected mayor. During his term of office the city welcomed Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States,

and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city took place. He has been a member of a variety of clubs and organizations, in many of which he has held office, and has served a number of philanthropic institutions as director or clerk or treasurer. He helped to organize the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club, and was for a time its president, and he was for a time the president of the Agawam National Bank of Springfield. He served the Class as toastmaster at the dinner of the Brookline Country Club, which formed part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the Class. He wrote, in 1900, "My only travels lately have consisted in short trips South for rest each winter, Nassau being the most remote," and in 1905, "with the exception of business trips, brief journeys to Canada, Florida and Jamaica comprise all my traveling."

He writes, April 12, 1913, "I had a sharp illness the first of the year, and as soon as I was well enough to be about, in February, I bribed the family physician to recommend a Mediterranean trip. I took the 'Adriatic' to Monaco, stopping at Funchal, Gibraltar and Algiers, and came back by train through Spain to Gibraltar, spending most of my time in Barcelona and Madrid, — and on alleged express trains, — and caught the 'Berlin' at Gibraltar for New York. Owing to the fact that Congress has been too busy with minor matters to pass the bill making the Connecticut River navigable, and turning Springfield into a seaside resort, I have very little of interest to report. My oldest son, Theodore, after a course in the Harvard Law School, has been admitted to the bar, and is associated with me in my law practice. I spent the summer in Europe with him in 1909, going as far East as Buda-Pesth. I belong to a few more clubs, including the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston, but I regret that I cannot inform you of any honors, grandchildren, or marriages of children." Beginning with the early fall of 1913, the real estate, title and conveyancing business in which Ellis has been engaged for many years is to be conducted by a company of which he is the president, and which is to be known as the Ellis Title and Conveyancing Company. His general

law practice is to be carried on by a new law firm consisting of himself, his son Theodore and Elisha H. Brewster, under the firm name of Ellis, Brewster and Ellis. With the organization of these firms Ellis has left the offices in the old-fashioned "mayors' building," at 5 Elm Street, which he has occupied for so long a time, and will now have his offices in the building of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company.

He was married at Springfield, April 13, 1882, to Katharine Allyn Rice. Their children are: Theodore Waterbury, born at Springfield, September 2, 1887; and Ralph Waterbury, Jr., born at Springfield, May 3, 1896.

Ellis's address is Massachusetts Mutual Building, Springfield, Massachusetts.

*GLENDOWER EVANS, son of William Elbert and Anna Ridgeway (Smith) Evans, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1856. He prepared for college under R. H. Chase, '52, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 28, 1886.

After graduation he studied for two years in the Harvard Law School, and then for a year in the office of Shattuck, Holmes and Munroe, Boston. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1882. The next few months he passed in Europe, — his seventh summer of foreign travel. On his return to Boston he began the practice of law, "believing," to quote from the finely appreciative notice printed in the Class Report of 1890, "that such work might fit him for what would come after; for his real ambitions were always those of a student and a reformer." In the autumn of 1882 decisions regarding the repudiation of the State bonds of Virginia led him to write an article on the origin and scope of the "writ of mandamus" which was published in the *American Law Review* for July–August, 1885, and received appreciative notice from Professor J. B. Thayer, '52, in the *Nation* of April 8, 1886. He expected to follow up his investigations on this subject, and he was engaged, also, with Mr. David Ogden, of New York, in the preparation of a digest of the decisions of the higher courts of New York. During the winter of 1884–85

his attention was called to the non-enforcement of the liquor laws, and he not only began to write frequently to the Boston papers on the subject, but suggested changes in the administration of the law which should make the will of the people more effective. He submitted to the Bar Association a paper urging it to take steps to secure these changes, and a few weeks before his death he was asked to appear in behalf of the proposed law before a committee of the legislature." Almost his last public utterance was a characteristic article in the *Harvard Monthly* of February 19, 1886, "The Opportunity of the Educated Unemployed." . . .

"His life was more fruitful in promise than in performance. He was by nature a slow worker; and he estimated his own ability very modestly, often doubting if he would succeed in the service to which he aspired. But he never wavered in his ideals, and built solidly for the future. To those who had watched his career, he seemed, when he died at thirty, like a workman just acquiring a mastery of his tools. In social life his courteous manner and delicate humor made him a charming companion. Simple, unostentatious tastes prevented him from being tempted by the money prizes of life, it being his hobby that both how to spend and how to go without were much neglected arts. He had outgrown the slight austerity of his youth; he delighted in out-of-door life; his hospitality was ample; but his chief delights remained those of the intellect, and he never wearied of discussion upon every topic. . . . His chief characteristic was his openness of mind. No fact escaped his observation, and his inferences were singularly free from any conventional or partisan bias. Always a keen critic, he was without any touch of fanaticism; he was a fine example of a motto he often quoted, 'Nothing too much.'"

He was married at Boston, May 18, 1882, to Elizabeth Gardiner.

GEORGE FAUNCE, son of George and Adeline Frances (Winslow) Faunce, was born at Kingston, Massachusetts, December 11, 1858. He prepared for college at the Kingston High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In December, 1879, he took charge, for the winter term, of "an old-time district school" in South Scituate, Massachusetts. "My labors in this field," he wrote in 1882, "were ended March 1, 1881, and the summer of that year was employed in deciding whether to follow the medical profession or that of mining engineering." In September, 1881, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a regular student of the third year, in the course of mining engineering. He was chosen president of his class. He graduated May 31, 1882, with the degree of S.B. In June, 1881, he had been one of a party of sixteen students and professors who took a trip through Pennsylvania to inspect mines and furnaces and works. On his graduation from the Institute he took the position of assistant superintendent of the works of the Pennsylvania Lead Company, at Mansfield Valley, now Carnegie, Pennsylvania, a refinery of lead and silver bullion, which handled about one-tenth of the total output of the United States. At Mansfield Valley he was instrumental in organizing a coöperative association, which claimed "the honor of being the first established under the new and liberal act of assembly regarding coöperative enterprises," and of which he was successively secretary and treasurer. He became director of a building and loan association, and was for a year its president. In 1890 he had been for three years auditor of the borough. He interested himself strongly in the temperance cause. In October and November, 1889, he took a trip through the West, visiting most of the smelting works in Montana, Utah and Colorado. March 1, 1891, he was made superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lead Company. The name of his town and post-office had been changed to Carnegie, and he was a director of the First National Bank of Carnegie. In 1891 he became interested in establishing the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, under St. John's pastorate. Early in 1898, owing to the sudden illness of its president, the Pennsylvania Lead Company, although entirely solvent, was placed in receivership, and the works were shut down. Faunce spent three months in the employ of M. Guggenheim's Sons at their refinery in Perth Amboy, New

Jersey. For four months in the fall and winter of 1898 he was in Salt Lake City, looking after the interests of his company. In June, 1899, the Pennsylvania Smelting Company was organized, with Faunce as president and manager, and a new plant was erected at Carnegie. In October, 1904, he was made vice-president of the Carnegie National Bank. He writes, July 25, 1912, "I can recount nothing of special interest and importance during the last seven years to add to the Class history."

He was married, at Kingston, Massachusetts, October 21, 1884, to Mabel Winthrop Mange. Their children are: Alice Cushing, born at Mansfield Valley, June 2, 1888; Dorothy, born at Mansfield Valley, May 27, 1890; a son, born at Mansfield Valley, April 1, 1893, who died May 5, 1893; George, born at Carnegie, July 30, 1894; and Margaret, born at Carnegie, January 14, 1898.

Faunce's address is Carnegie, Pennsylvania.

EDGAR CONWAY FELTON, son of Samuel Morse and Maria Low (Lippitt) Felton, was born at Thurlow, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1858. He prepared for college under R. H. Chase, '52, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He spent most of the year after graduation in Europe, part of the time in company with Taussig. In September, 1880, he went to work with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at their works in Steelton, Pennsylvania, starting in the chemical laboratory, and then having charge for a year of the hammer mill. Late in 1881 he went to Syracuse, New York, where he worked for some time in a rolling mill as an ordinary laborer. On his return to Steelton he was given charge of the construction of a new rolling mill, was made mill superintendent when this mill was started in 1883, and in October, 1883, was elected assistant superintendent of the company. He wrote in 1885 that he had been president for two terms of the Steelton Literary Institute, was secretary and treasurer of the Steelton Library Association, and a member of the Board of School Directors. In February, 1889, he was made superintendent of the company, with general charge of the

works at Steelton, employing about four thousand men. He was chosen president of the Board of School Directors in 1889, and when he wrote in 1890 was a director of the Steelton National Bank and of the East Harrisburg Passenger Railway Company. In the fall of 1889, as he was somewhat run down in health, he made a journey to Cuba, and spent a short time near Santiago de Cuba at the iron ore mines owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. In 1893 he became general manager of the company. In the summer of 1891 he had gone through "a fight . . . with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who a year later played the same game at Homestead . . . with terrible results. Our strike here was settled in two weeks' time by the complete discomfiture of the labor union, and happily without bloodshed." During the panic of 1893 his company failed, but he could write in 1895, "Happily all financial difficulties are now arranged." Since the first practical application of electricity to railway locomotion he had been much interested in the development of electric railways in his vicinity, and in 1895 he was a director in four of these railway companies, and vice-president of one.

In the spring of 1896 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. He continued to live at Steelton, at the works, until October, 1899, when he moved to Philadelphia. "Our works at Steelton and at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore," he wrote in 1900, "are now employing about ten thousand men, and have, I think, done more to develop the business of exporting steel rails than any other American establishment. The largest contract we have received for export is from the Russian government, for the Trans-Siberian Railway. . . . We have also in the last three years sent rails to Norway, Hindustan, British Burma, Japan, Australia, South Africa, to the various countries of South America, and, most satisfactory of all, to England, Scotland and Ireland." The bridge-building part of his business also interested him much. "In the last five years we have built a fair share of the important steel structures in the United States, including the steel arch bridge across the Gorge at Niagara, the train sheds

of the Northern and Southern Terminal Stations at Boston, a good part of the Boston Subway, and last, but not least, the baseball cage on Soldiers' Field." In the Cuban war, "the campaign about Santiago was especially interesting to me, for the principal landing of the American troops was made at our mining town of Siboney, and Las Guasimas, where Roosevelt and the Rough Riders received their baptism of fire, is in plain view of our iron mines."

He writes, February 18, 1913, "Since my last report to the Class I have been living at Haverford, about ten miles outside of Philadelphia. I am still working for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of which I have been president since 1895. In July, 1911, I attended the conference of the steel manufacturers of the world at Brussels as one of the delegates from the United States, and took advantage of being abroad to make two most interesting and delightful automobile trips with my wife, one through Normandy, Brittany and Touraine, and the other through England and Wales. Last winter we went to the Panama Canal Zone, coming home by way of Jamaica and Cuba. These are the only journeys I have made except an annual trip to our iron mines in Cuba. I am a manager of the Girard Trust Company and of the Western Saving Fund Society, and a director of the Franklin National Bank, and of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, all financial institutions of Philadelphia. The only public office to which I have been elected is that of school director of Haverford Township, where I live. To this I have been elected for three terms, and have been president of the board for six or seven years. I am also a trustee of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, which aims to provide instruction in practical things at a low cost to young men and women who cannot afford a college or technical school course. In Harvard matters I have been vice-president and president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, succeeding in the latter office Dr. Horace Howard Furness of delightful memory, and being succeeded by Charlemagne Tower, '72. During my term as president the Associated Harvard Clubs came to Philadelphia as guests of the local club. Their meeting here was the first

held by them away from the West, and was important in that it established the Associated Clubs as a national instead of a local institution. I have had the honor of being twice nominated as an Overseer at the suggestion of the Philadelphia alumni, but neither time was elected. The clubs to which I belong are the Merion Cricket Club, of which I am a governor, the Philadelphia Club, the Union League of Philadelphia, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Radnor Hunt, the New York Harvard Club, the American Club of Havana, and the Harrisburg Club. I am a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which last I am also a director. . . . My oldest son Sam is a senior and my second son Conway a freshman this year at Harvard. The above is about as interesting as the Catalogue of the Ships, but I hope it gives you what you want."

He was married at Steelton, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1884, to Alice Bent, daughter of Winslow Brigham and Jane Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Bent. Their children are: Margaret, born at Steelton, July 15, 1885; Eleanor, born at Steelton, January 29, 1887; Samuel Morse, 3d, born at Steelton, June 12, 1889; Cornelius Conway, born at Steelton, April 18, 1893; Edgar Conway, Jr., born at Steelton, May 15, 1894; Winslow Bent, born at Steelton, November 9, 1896. Margaret was married at Haverford, October 12, 1911, to Emmett Robinson Tatnall, Haverford, '07. Eleanor was married at Haverford, October 27, 1910, to Sumner Rulon-Miller, Princeton, '07, and a nephew of Harry B. French, Harvard, '79. They have a son, Edgar Felton Rulon-Miller, born August 10, 1911.

Felton's address is Haverford, Pennsylvania.

JAMES ARTHUR GAGE, son of James Underwood and Julia Ann (Rice) Gage, was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, January 24, 1858. He prepared for college at the Lowell High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he returned to Cambridge for post-graduate study, and in 1880 received the degree of A.M. The next three years he spent at the Harvard Medical School, and

in June, 1883, received the degree of M.D. That fall he obtained the position of house officer at the Boston City Hospital, and began work there in January, 1884. In 1884 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. January, 1885, he became house physician at the Boston City Hospital, but before he had completed the first month in his new position he caught scarlet fever, and recovered only to experience a serious attack of diphtheria. In July, 1885, his term of service at the hospital ended, and he began the practice of medicine at Lowell. In 1888 he was appointed city physician, and *ex-officio* member of the Board of Health for three years, and in 1889 was elected surgeon to St. John's Hospital, Lowell. In 1900 he wrote, "A doctor can seldom report 'changes.' His life embodies the idea of fixedness, both in purpose and in achievement. His congregation never asks him to resign, and his constituents do not elect him to Congress. Consequently, his present occupation is both his past and future, and his residence is always in the midst of those he serves early and late. . . . Possibly this may suggest a monotony of existence, and a limiting of the mental horizon; but assuredly there is no monotony in the search for scientific truth, and the horizon is as wide as the possibilities of the future. To produce and apply the Roentgen Rays to surgery, to report 'Some Considerations of Tuberculosis' from fifteen years of study, to apply the modern principles of surgery to the relief of human suffering, furnishes an inspiration to life and a stimulus to still better work. But the doctor's life is not all work. . . . He can help to guide the destinies of his local country club, and even try to keep his own muscles supple with the mashie and the cleek. And when the enervating days of August come, he may lay aside all responsibilities, and go to seek the wary ouananiche 'at the sign of the balsam bough.'"

When he wrote in 1905 he had associated with himself in his practice a recent Harvard graduate. "Consequently my shingle now carries two names, and — horrible thought — they call me the old doctor." "I was rebellious at first," he continues, March 22, 1913, "until the passing years revealed

that the title might be robbed of much of its odium by a sympathetic effort to keep in step with youth. So we have gone far afield together to study the best modern methods of practice, and I have not yet begun to read my *De Senectute*. . . . In spite of my constant interest in my work, I still preserve an equal interest in my out-door sports, and this winter I joined a *few* old friends in playing ice-hockey for the twenty-sixth annual game — a tribute to the men and to the game. In summer golf helps to clear away the cobwebs from the attic." As he wrote he was planning for a "sabbatical year" in Europe, with his wife, "after twenty-eight years of service." "I have been re-reading the illuminating 'notes,'" he concludes, "that Professor Norton gave us in Fine Arts V, and they have reawakened my early enthusiasm to see the living stones. Consequently I shall be present at the Class reunion this year in spirit only."

He was married at Lowell, September 2, 1902, to Margaret Josephine Walsh, daughter of William Garvey and Ellen Antoinette Walsh.

Gage's address is 64 Central Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

CHARLES WILLIAM GALLOUPE, son of Isaac Francis and Lydia Davis (Ellis) Galloupe, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, May 12, 1858. He prepared for college at the Lynn High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School. During January and February, 1882, he served in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was appointed surgical externe at the Hospital for six months, beginning August 1, 1882. He spent three months in charge of the Convalescent Home at Waverley, and after that was for a year house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1883 he received the degree of M.D. from Harvard. At the expiration of his term of service at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in February, 1884, he returned to Lynn, and began the practice of medicine with his father, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School of 1849. He also shared with another physician, in alternating terms

of two months each, the out-patient service of the Lynn Hospital. He had become a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was one of the Lynn School Committee. In 1890 he had "aspired to military knowledge in a small way," and held "the proud position of assistant surgeon of the Eighth Infantry, M.V.M." He was still practising in Lynn, taking "short vacations at 'The Bungalow,' my summer house on the shore of Lake Winnipisseogee." In 1891 he made a short journey to Europe, "primarily for pleasure, but incidentally, as it proved, of professional value." On this journey he spent some time in daily visits at the hospitals in Paris and Vienna, and in Buda-Pesth. At Buda-Pesth he "saw for the first time the rigid enforcement of asepsis, which has since become the routine of all modern hospitals." March 28, 1892, he removed his office and residence to Boston, "chiefly to obtain the benefits of work in the laboratories of the Harvard Medical School, of observation at the hospitals of the city, and attendance at the many valuable medical meetings held during the winter." In January, 1893, he sailed from home on a journey in which he traveled as far East as Egypt, returning by Constantinople and Athens. At Cairo he had from the head of the Kasr-el-Aine Government Hospital valuable information on climatology, and the characteristic diseases of the Egyptians — ophthalmia and bilharzia. In 1895 he had served for seven years as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, M. V. M., and on his removal to Boston had become assistant surgeon of Battery A, Light Artillery. He had also acted as surgeon for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on its trips to Pittsfield in 1893 and Washington, D. C., in 1894. He was one of the incorporators of the Society of the War of 1812, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in September, 1894, and was elected its vice-president. He was also a councilor of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, and had joined the Sons of the Revolution in 1893, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in 1894. He had been interested for the past five years in Freemasonry, and was besides a member of various

societies and clubs, social and otherwise, in Boston and New York.

In the summer of 1896 he accompanied the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, as assistant surgeon, on a visit to England. On this journey "I had the pleasure," he wrote, "of meeting many eminent military men, including Lord Wolseley, and others whose names have since become prominent in the Boer War, particularly Lord Methuen and Sir Redvers Buller." After his tour of duty he traveled to Norway, Sweden and Russia, returning home by way of Berlin and Copenhagen. He wrote for the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of November 26, 1896, a letter descriptive of the great Foundling Hospital at Moscow, "a unique institution, of especial interest to the sociologist and the medical man." He resigned from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1898, and had been honorably discharged from the militia in 1895. "I have resigned from some societies and joined others," he wrote, "so that I think my score stands about even. . . . I was one of the founders of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Massachusetts, and have joined the Harvard Musical Association, and several fish and game associations." In 1905 he wrote for the Class Report (No. VII) a most interesting account of a journey which he made in 1902 across the continent to Japan and China.

He writes, October 11, 1912, "For the past seven years I have been at home practically all the time. In February, 1910, I made a trip to Cuba, returning by the Florida coast. The following winter I made a second visit to Nassau. . . . On my return I stopped in Florida and did some alligator shooting on the upper St. Johns River. As a sport I can hardly compare this with deer and moose hunting in Canada, but I brought back a few specimens of birds and alligators to decorate my camp in New Hampshire. Aside from this I have done nothing unusual, but I anticipate more variety in the future."

Galloupe's address is 188 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

JAMES McDONALD GARDINER, son of James McDonald and Margaret McCartney (Gordon) Gardiner, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, May 22, 1857. He prepared for college at Hackensack Academy, Hackensack, New Jersey, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left Cambridge before the conclusion of his college course, and for a time was cashier and bookkeeper with Fraser & Edwards, wholesale produce commission merchants in New York. In August, 1880, he received an appointment as headmaster of a mission school for boys in Tokyo, Japan. He arrived in Japan in October, 1880, and found that his first task must be to plan and build suitable buildings for the school and for his own residence. "This architectural work," he wrote later, in May, 1895 (Class Report, No. V), "I have been obliged, not at all unwillingly, to continue, and am still working at it, with some eight or nine buildings now rising under my direction from my own plans and designs, while I am continually called in as consulting architect for almost every building projected by Americans in this section of Japan." He resigned the headmastership of the mission school in 1892, and in 1894 was appointed to the professorship of English language and literature in St. Paul's College, Tokyo. In 1884 he had made a visit to America on account of his health, and in 1892 he returned a second time as a lay delegate to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, held that year in Baltimore. In 1894 he received from Harvard his bachelor's degree as of the Class of '79. In 1905 he wrote, "Since the '95 report . . . we have organized in Tokyo the Harvard Club of Japan, of which Baron Komura [Harvard, LL.B. '77], the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, is president, and your humble servant is vice-president. . . . I still hold the office of councilor and honorary treasurer of the Asiatic Society of Japan, and am secretary of the Tokyo Dramatic and Musical Association, and have been on the amateur stage a number of times for charitable purposes. . . . Since 1895 I have joined the Tokyo Club, with members from the higher ranks of Japanese society in the capital and most of the reputable 'foreigners' (as we have to call ourselves here)

living in Tokyo. The only public service I can claim to have rendered is that of architect to our American legation here. I hope some day our worthy senators and congressmen may be persuaded to build a Legation Building that will be in some degree at least commensurate with the importance and influence of our country with the Japanese." In 1901, with his wife and three daughters, and a daughter of a Japanese nobleman, he took a trip around the world, in Scotland visiting his father's birthplace, Auchtermuchtie, Fifeshire, and his mother's old home, Kirkcudbright. He arrived in New York the latter part of June. In his travels in America at this time he met a number of '79 men, Thorp, Taussig, Hyde, Barlow, C. O. Brewster, Wright, Leonard, Felton and others, but "I would have given a great deal if I could only have been present with you all last Commencement" [for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Class].

He writes, April 25, 1913, "I am still at work at my old profession, architecture, and since 1905 have done quite a good deal of building. One of my productions I am very proud of is a residence I built for one of nature's noblemen, the very life and spirit of our Harvard Club, embodying as he does, to a greater degree than any other Japanese I know, the Harvard spirit, Baron Kikkawa ['83] . . . I have built in the eight years since my last account just a round dozen of residences, several churches, two schools, a hospital and other minor buildings, and am now at work on an extension of the Russian Embassy. . . . I have prepared plans for the new French Embassy and am awaiting word from Paris . . . to proceed with the work, involving an expenditure of one million two hundred thousand yen (about $600,000), which will keep me busy for the next three years probably. By the time we are through with that I hope our government may be moved to see the absolute necessity, if we are to hold up our heads in the sight of other nations, of providing for our ambassador and staff at any rate decent accommodations. I referred to this in my last report . . . and the remarks made then . . . apply [now] with double force. . . . My son has been Japanese interpreter in the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of

Commerce and Labor in San Francisco, and I imagine may be having a more or less lively time just now over the iniquitous proposal of the California legislature, in their anti-Japanese spirit, to inflict great injustice on those Japanese who have taken the professions of friendship from a Christian nation in good faith. . . . I cannot believe that their proposed action reflects the sentiments of more than a very limited minority of the people, even of California."

He is vice-president of the American Peace Society of Japan, and was elected president of the Harvard Club of Japan, to succeed the late Marquis Komura. "As president of the Club," he writes, "I had the honor of welcoming one of whom all Harvard men of the past fifty years are justly proud, President Emeritus Eliot. The programme we arranged for him . . . gave him the best opportunities possible for the furtherance of the cause he came here to represent. . . . The very opposition stirred up by some of his straightforward remarks, not to call them criticisms, will in due time bring forth good fruit." At the dinner of welcome which the Club gave President Eliot, Gardiner closed his opening address "with a little effort at mixing English and Latin in a postprandial cocktail. . . . My aim was to make an acrostic on Harvard's mystic symbol, Veritas. . . .

> "'Vox populi, vox dei,
> Eternal truth sublime,
> Right shall be might hereafter,
> In every place and clime.
> Truth be our watchword,
> All falsehood abhorred,
> Sit pax in omnibus.'

"We are now having the pleasure of entertaining another Harvard man, . . . Dr. F. G. Peabody. [He] will, I am sure, do great good through his lectures here, and he brings to us Harvard men such a whiff of old Cambridge as to make us quite homesick, though he tells us that we would find many things past and gone that our memories hold dear, for instance the grand old elms in the Yard. . . . I am glad that at the time of my last visit to Cambridge . . . in 1908 the old

elms were still there. . . . In closing let me repeat the invitation I gave in 1905, to any member of the Class traveling in these regions, to call on me and let me try to help him in having as good a time as we can make for him. As before, the latchstring will be out for any of you to pull and walk right in and make yourself at home for the sake of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

He was married at Tokyo, Japan, May 16, 1882, to Florence Rhodes Pitman. Of their children, James Lawrence was born at Tokyo, April 10, 1883; Helga Houghton was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, May 22, 1884, and died October 9, 1884; Hasu-no-haua was born at Tokyo, June 29, 1886; Ernestine Williams was born at Tokyo, March 21, 1890; and Lillian Gordon was born at Tokyo, April 21, 1894. James Lawrence was married at San Francisco, in June, 1904, to Louise Vivienne Major; a son, born in May, 1909, Sprague McDonald, lived for only sixteen days, but they have two daughters, Ernestine Vivienne, born May 22, 1910, and Hasu Lillian, born August 23, 1912.

Gardiner's address is 32 Dote Sambancho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo, Japan.

*WARREN NORTON GODDARD, son of Joseph Warren and Celestine (Gardiner) Goddard, was born at New York, July 15, 1857. He prepared for college at the Anthon Grammar School, New York, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at New York, July 25, 1900, shortly after his return from a trip to Europe, which he had taken for health and rest.

After graduation he went into business as clerk with Goddard & Brother, New York, importers and converters of cotton goods. On the withdrawal of the junior partner, in January, 1880, Goddard became a partner with his father under the firm name of J. W. Goddard & Son. In 1890 the firm had become J. W. Goddard & Sons. In 1897 it celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. "While developing the organizing qualities of a good man of business," Arthur Carey wrote of him for the Class Report of 1905, "he at the same time achieved the far greater accomplishment of a true

human relation with every one of the employees of the establishment. While maintaining a high standard of duty, both for himself and others, he always respected the individuality and the rights of those with whom he had dealings. I never noticed a touch of sentimentality about him, but he had a great capacity for human sympathy, which he put into practice in all the relations of his life. . . . His love of human service was all the more vigorous that it was based upon a very definite religious instinct; and this manifested itself, in his later years, in his efforts to contribute to the happiness of the people with whom he came into contact on the East Side of New York City. He was the founder and first president of the Friendly Aid Society, which is still carried on according to his principles, and includes a settlement house which goes by the name of the Warren Goddard House. The spirit of this work is the farthest possible removed from that of conventional charity. His aim was to share with others in a neighborly spirit, to meet on the common ground of human sympathy, friendship and interchange of ideas, and he did not permit differences in external conditions to interfere with the essential unity of manly human relations. The Friendly Aid Society was Goddard's chief interest outside of his business at the time of his death, and it is a fitting expression of his character, as well as an example of his simple and direct way of turning his aspirations into useful service. He was a sound scholar, a victorious athlete and successful merchant; but — more than these — a broad-minded man, a loyal friend and a loving servant of his neighbor."

He was married at New York, May 8, 1890, to Annie Reboul Larocque, daughter of Joseph Larocque. She died April 25, 1891, leaving a daughter, Annie Celestine Goddard, born April 14, 1891.

HERMON WHEATON GRANNIS, son of John Chandler and Flora Marsh (Wheaton) Grannis, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, March 13, 1858. He prepared for college under John S. White, '70, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he entered his father's law office in Cleve-

land. In October, 1880, as president of the "First Voters" of Cleveland, he delivered a eulogistic address to General Garfield. He took an active part in the presidential campaign, devoting considerable time to the organization of meetings, and in December, 1880, was elected president of the Young Men's Republican League of Cleveland. By the spring of 1881 he had given up the idea of practising law, and in April went West, expecting to engage in cattle ranching. After he had spent several months in Colorado and Wyoming, acting meanwhile as correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald,* he returned East, and in August, 1881, took a position in the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh & Co. in Chicago. He remained with MacVeagh & Co. for a number of years, during which he was president and treasurer of the Chicago Grocer Company, publishers of the *Chicago Grocer,* a weekly trade journal. He became treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the Young Republican Club of Chicago. In 1890 he had removed to New York and was the representative of the Westinghouse Electric Railway Company. In 1895 he was still living in New York, but had become a member of the firm of Strong & Grannis, dealers in building granite and marble. In 1900 he had been for some time with *Scribner's Magazine,* in its advertising department. He wrote, June 2, 1905, "Shortly after our last Class Report, I severed my connection with *Scribner's Magazine,* to start in business on my own account. During the time . . . since then I have been engaged in developing the H. W. Grannis Advertising Agency and the Grannis Press with a satisfactory degree of success. We have recently moved our entire plant to much larger quarters, at 110–114 West 32nd street. I am vice-president and director of the Nevins Company, jewelers, New York. My greatest personal interest lies in a farm in Dutchess County, somewhat recently acquired, which I have every hope of making a profitable venture, besides furnishing much pleasure and recreation." He has not written at this time, but the Class Secretary has been told that the farm in Dutchess County is now his chief interest.

Grannis's address is Lagrangeville, Dutchess County, New York.

EDWARD HALE, son of William Bainbridge and Harriet Amelia (Porter) Hale, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, February 22, 1858. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he went back to Cambridge, expecting to study for the degree of Ph.D., but left after a few weeks to go to Italy as tutor to the two sons of Mrs. Langdon Williams, whose home for a number of years had been in Rome. He remained with Mrs. Williams's family for more than two years, spending three winters in Rome. The summer of 1880 was spent at Perugia and Viareggio, the summer of 1881 at Siena and Viareggio, and the spring and summer of 1882 in traveling in Europe. He returned home in September, 1882, and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a student in architecture; but again his plans were changed, and during the college year 1882–83 he was secretary to President Eliot, with time during part of the year for some study in Fine Arts under Professor Charles H. Moore. In August, 1883, he entered the office of H. H. Richardson, the architect, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and studied under him for the next five months. He found his work in Mr. Richardson's office most interesting and attractive, but in January, 1884, he decided to give up architecture, and entered the Harvard Divinity School. He graduated from the Divinity School in June, 1886, with the degree of S.T.B., and spent most of the following summer in France and the Island of Jersey. He was ordained October 14, 1886, and at the same time installed as associate minister of the South Congregational Church, Boston (Unitarian), of which Edward Everett Hale was the minister. He remained with Dr. Hale for nearly five years. During this time he became secretary of a society for the relief of aged clergymen, was for three years president of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, a corporate organization of some of the Boston churches for the purpose of carrying on mission work in different parts of the city, and for a year president of the New England Association of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy. In the spring of 1891 he left Boston to become the first minister of the First Unitarian

"In 1912 the Union Club, at which I had lived for eight years, closed its doors. I was fortunate enough to make arrangements for coöperative housekeeping with seven other members of the Club, and we are now established at 1446 Dearborn Avenue.

"Besides the outside work indicated above, the John Crerar Library has kept me from excessive idleness. The routine work has increased steadily, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois against our right to build on Grant Park compelled the Board to purchase land for a site, and gave me plenty of occupation in drawing up plans and estimates for the many lots under consideration. Land has now been secured, of which it is proposed to utilize a portion for our permanent building, as soon as the present leases expire."

Andrews' address is John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois.

FRANCIS WAYLAND ANTHONY, son of George Nelson and Abbie Clark (Stuart) Anthony, was born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, August 25, 1858. He prepared for college at the Salem (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The first year after graduation he was principal of the Patten (Maine) Academy, and the following two years principal of the Weston (Massachusetts) High School. From 1882 to 1885 he was principal of the Bradford (Massachusetts) High School. While at Bradford he became a member of the High School Principals' Association of Eastern Massachusetts, chairman of the Board of Control of the Bradford Farmers' Club and Mechanics' Institute, and secretary and treasurer of the Bradford Choral Union. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Harvard Medical School, and in 1888 graduated with the degree of M.D., and began the practice of medicine in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the neighborhood, with his residence in Bradford. He has been for many years on the visiting staff of the Hale Hospital at Haverhill, and associate medical examiner of the Fourth Essex District. In addition to other railroad work previously held, he has taken up the accident and court work of the Boston & Northern

R. R. in the vicinity of Haverhill. He is consulting physician to the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers, president of the board of trustees of the Haverhill Young Women's Christian Association, president of the Associated Charities of Haverhill, and a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities. He is vice-president of the Essex North Branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society, medical examiner for ten life insurance companies and various accident and liability companies, a member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society and of the Boston Society of Examining Physicians and Surgeons, and a corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society. Recently he has been appointed one of the seven physicians forming an advisory medical board to the Workmen's Compensation Act Board of Massachusetts. "We have aided in formulating principles to guide that board in its action relative to the medical profession, and I understand that our recommendations have also been adopted by Wisconsin for its board, and that Illinois has sent for them." He has also been made a member of the corporation of the School for Feeble-Minded at Waverley, and a director of the Psychic Society of Boston, and this summer (1913) has been appointed by Governor Foss a trustee of the State Infirmary at Tewksbury and the State Farm at Bridgewater. His special hobbies, he writes, are "Social work as carried on by the Federation of Associated Charities, and the elevation of the standard of expert testimony." He has been or still is a member of the Forty Club, the Fortnightly Club, and the Pentucket Club, of Haverhill. "Every year that I can get away finds me for a few weeks in 'God's country' — northwestern Maine."

He married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 12, 1879, Alice Goodhue Safford, daughter of Aaron H. and Sarah Safford. They have had two children, Charles Pike Anthony, born at Cambridge, August 31, 1880, the Class Baby, and Frederic Safford, born at Haverhill, April 13, 1896. Charles Pike Anthony was married at Haverhill, June 29, 1904, to Edith Belle Osborne. They have three children:

During the first year after his graduation he studied law in Boston, in the office of Richardson & Hale. In 1880 he entered the Boston University Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1881. During the following year he was corporation clerk of the Charles River Street Railway Company. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, May 1, 1883, and began the practice of law in Boston. After his marriage, in 1888, he made his home at Manchester, Massachusetts. He had become a director of the Newsboys' Reading Room Association of Boston, and now for a number of years he and his wife were interested in maintaining a cottage near their own home at which during the summer months from seventy to ninety convalescent poor children were received, each for a stay of some weeks. In 1890 he went to Europe with his family for a year, spending most of the time in Russia. A part of the winters of 1892 and 1893 he was in Florida. The winter and spring of 1895–96 were spent in Spain and Egypt, and the following winter in Dresden. In 1898 he made his residence at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, still keeping the place at Manchester as a summer home. Both at Chestnut Hill and at Manchester, as well as in all his traveling, his love of outdoor life and sports was unfailing. At Manchester he had been one of the organizers of the Essex County Club, and had also assisted in the formation of the Misery Island Club. At Dresden his efforts to arouse interest in golf led later to the organization of the Dresden Golf Club. His "Hints to Golfers," published under the pseudonym "Niblick," and his "Camp Kits and Camp Life" are both well known. In 1906 circumstances led to his undertaking an investigation into the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He felt sure that the figures submitted to the commission by the railroads did not represent the true status of the roads. A correspondence with President Roosevelt was followed by the appointment of Hanks and Mr. G. W. R. Harriman, in July, 1906, to submit their findings to the commission. They made a report based upon the figures of ten roads which had been selected by the commissioners. The committee appointed by the President to pass upon the justness of their crit-

icisms reported adversely, but Hanks remained confident of the essential strength of his position, and affirmed it in various addresses, one of which, on the benefit of the Hepburn Law, delivered before the Fitchburg (Massachusetts) Board of Trade, in April, 1907, was printed by request. In July, 1907, Hanks again went to Europe with his family, but in January, 1908, his failing health obliged him to return. He had been making further investigations into railroad statistics abroad, and he had also been at work upon a short history of "Our Plymouth Forefathers," which has been published since his death. Very few knew how ill he was at the time of his return, and most of the members of the Class were unprepared for the news of his death. It brought to all an especial sense of loss. Large-hearted and generous-minded in all relations, he had shown a peculiar enthusiasm and loyalty in whatever he had done for and with the Class, and from the first he had been among those who have been most active in fostering and strengthening the sense of comradeship among its members.

He was married at Faribault, Minnesota, May 16, 1888, to Clarina Bartow Shumway, daughter of Horatio Gates and Augusta M. Shumway of New York. Their children are: Stedman Shumway, born at Manchester, Massachusetts, July 17, 1889, and Clarina Shumway, born at Boston, April 22, 1892.

LOUIS BRANCH HARDING, son of William Curtis and Lucy Kimball (Branch) Harding, was born at Winooski, Vermont, November 26, 1856. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he engaged in woolen manufacturing at Stamford, Connecticut, where he was admitted as a member of the firm of W. C. Harding & Co., January, 1880. The summer of 1883 he went to Europe, returning the last of November. In June, 1886, the woolen mill in which he was interested was burned, and he then engaged in wool dealing, commission and brokerage business with Manger & Avery of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, having his residence part of the time in Boston and part of the time in

Stamford. He had become, in 1890, a member of the Union and Apollo clubs in Boston. In 1895 he had become a member of the firm of Mills & Co., in the wool business in New York, and was residing in Stamford. October 1, 1897, the firm of Mills & Harding of New York and Boston was dissolved, and he then took on the Boston business of the old firm, and formed a wool brokerage and commission house on his own account. In 1905 he wrote, "I am still in the wool business at the old stand, — No. 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, — handling chiefly foreign wools, representing as agent for America some large European houses. Early in 1901 I brought my family to Chestnut Hill, where I have since built, and hope to reside permanently."

He writes, February 15, 1913, "I am still at work on the same old lines, which have called me abroad three times, since the last report, for short business trips. As you know, I am still living at Chestnut Hill."

He was married at Stamford, Connecticut, January 9, 1884, to Annie Amelia Jenckes, daughter of Marcian and Amelia Marian (Bates) Jenckes. Their children are: Louis Branch, Jr., born at Stamford, June 27, 1885; Lawrence Jenckes, born at Stamford, September 21, 1889; Amelia Marion, born at Stamford, May 16, 1893; Nannie, born at Stamford, August 15, 1895; and Lucy, born at Stamford, November 15, 1900.

Harding's business address is 263 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his residence, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM BURT HARLOW, son of William and Julia Long (Burt) Harlow, was born at Portland, Maine, April 4, 1856. He was admitted to college from Syracuse University, New York, in October, 1875.

The fall after graduation he began to teach in the High School at Syracuse, and in 1880 was appointed professor of English in the school. In July and August, 1884, he traveled in Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium. In the summer of 1886 he made a journey through the West, visiting the Yosemite Valley and going from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, by steamer. In 1887 he visited

Montreal and Quebec, returning by steamer by way of Halifax, St. John and Boston. In 1888 he made a second journey to Europe, in the course of which he visited Ireland and Wales. In 1882 he had published a pamphlet entitled "Selections from Early English," and in 1884 a book on "Early English Literature." A second edition of the "English Literature" was published in 1889. In 1890 he published a volume of poems, "Songs of Syracuse and Other Poems." In 1892 he spent the summer in Europe, chiefly in Italy. As his health had become somewhat impaired at Syracuse he resigned his position in the high school, and in 1893 began to make his home at Somers, Connecticut. In June, 1894, he published a story of the Civil War, told in verse, entitled "Columbia Redeemed." "I have received several kindly letters," he wrote at the time, "one from General O. O. Howard, . . . another from Dr. S. F. Smith, the venerable author of 'America.' . . . These two letters will pay me for the effort, whether I reap any pecuniary benefit from the work or not." In 1905 he sold his place at Somers and for a number of years traveled with his family, spending the winters in Bermuda or Italy or England. He sent from Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, in 1910, an account of his travels in verse, of which the Class Secretary very much regrets that space permits only extracts here.

"But now to business. Two more winters spent
At my own 'Quietside' in full content
Completed thirteen years of 'simple life'
With farmhouse, garden, chickens, babies, wife;
Yet not so very simple, I declare;
Compound, complex, or mixed; but wondrous rare.
We woke one morn, sold home, and broke away;
It seemed not wise in one spot thus to stay.
For is not life the best when we can see
The most of this wide world, for you and me
An open book that one must run to read?
At fifty I had almost gone to seed.
November, nineteen five, we sailed away,
Our family of three, left New York Bay
For those Atlantic isles where ice and snow
Are never known, where hosts of roses blow
The whole year through; where gay hibiscus flings
Her flaunting banners o'er the walls; where sings

From cedar copse the red bird o'er and o'er,
Where blossoming aloes tower from rocky shore,
And papaws ripen 'neath their leafy crown.

. . . . . .

Those happy months soon o'er, in June we sailed
For England's shores, nor has it ever failed,
This home of our far ancestry, to wake
New interest in life, and gently take
Us back to memories of early days,
And some of that lost youthful spirit raise.
The season waning, once again I heard
The call to Italy and — Rome — a word
That man may conjure by. How many years
Had fled since first that call had reached my ears!
Rome! How she rises from her dreamy past!
The motors and the trams are flying fast
By Colosseum, Forum, arch and shrine;
Old Tiber, muddy, sullen in his line
Of huge embankments creeps out to the sea;
Yet are the old-time landmarks dear to me, —
Augustus' tomb, Rienzi's house, the tower
Where Hilda fed her doves, — and many an hour
I 've spent upon the Pincian's oak-clad hill,
Watching the westering suns of winter till
They turned St. Peter's distant dome to gold.

. . . . . .

To be in Florence at the dawn of spring,
When the white laurels all their blossoms fling
To the soft breeze: from Miniato's height
To see the winding Arno in her flight
Thro' the old town sweep past those world-famed things, —
The bridge of which our Cambridge poet sings,
Giotto's tower, the Duomo and the home
Of Tuscan monarchs, rivals once of Rome, —
To climb by modern tram to Faesole
And charms of the Italian landscape see,
At each swift turn to face some new surprise,
As higher to the hill-top town we rise:
All this kind Fortune once at least should give
To those who would in light and beauty live.

. . . . . .

'Et Ilium fuit.' Paris 'fuit,' too,
Babel and Babylon both born anew.
The stately, quiet, sweet-breathed town of yore
Is gone, I fear, to greet us never more,
And unpretentious London, with her nooks
Of quiet everywhere, now really looks
Quite like a haven of repose when seen
Beside her noisy, glittering sister queen.

. . . . . .

London and England! They 're your very own.
The church bells have a sweet, familiar tone
Like our New England, and we dream of days
When our forefathers sailed the watery ways
From this old home, with many a tender sigh
For England where they fain would live and die."

He writes from Syracuse, New York, July 6, 1912, "The winter of 1910–11 was spent . . . in Santa Barbara, California. On the way out we stayed for five weeks at my brother's home in Kingman, Kansas, and also visited Grand Canyon, Arizona. The winter of 1911–12 was again passed in Bermuda, my third winter there. Editorial and other literary work on the *Hamilton Midocean* occupied my time there. Bermuda in winter is a little paradise, and I advise all who can find time to try its charms."

He was married at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 29, 1899, to Ida Gertrude Morehouse of Syracuse. Of their two children, William Morehouse was born at Somers, December 18, 1900; Frank Norman, born at Somers, January 18, 1902, died February 10, 1905.

Harlow's address is 509 Stinard Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

RICHARD HEARD, son of George William and Catherine Maria (Young) Heard, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in October, 1875.

For a time after graduation he studied music in Boston under B. J. Lang, and published two songs. In the winter of 1880–81 he entered the shipping office of Robert C. Adams & Co., Montreal. November, 1881, he sailed from New York for the Azores and Bordeaux, and then from Bordeaux went to Marseilles, and from Marseilles by steamer to Athens, touching at Naples. On his return he spent a month in Paris and reached New York again in March, 1882. In 1885 he wrote, "For the last three years my health has been so unreliable as to prevent me from working steadily any length of time at any one thing, and my attention has been mostly devoted to keeping myself fairly well." A little later he was

able to settle down to work in Boston, "all more or less of a musical nature." In addition to some study, he carried on musical correspondence with various papers, and from 1886 to 1889 was musical editor of the *Boston Post*. In the fall of 1888 he was elected a member of the St. Botolph Club. Early in 1889 he went to London, England, to act as representative of Major F. I. Ricardo-Seaver, F.R.S.E., a financier of London and Paris. He also became the London correspondent of the *Journal des Mines,* published at Paris. In the spring of 1896 he returned to America. In 1899 he brought over the explorer Nansen to the United States on a lecture tour. "In June, 1899," he wrote, June 19, 1900, "I had the honor of organizing and conducting the music for the Class Dinner, and have found it necessary to rest most of the time since. I have done what I could to secure recognition for the cause of the Boers and their envoys in this part of the country, having in charge the Boston division of the National Boer Relief Fund Association, and being secretary of the Citizens' Reception Committee and of the more recent mass meeting at Faneuil Hall. I have written various articles for the newspapers, . . . and one article in the *Musical Record of Boston,* January 1, 1900, being the 'Outline of a Project for the Establishment of a Permanent Opera in America.'" For the next few years he was engaged as business manager for various musicians, such as Chaminade, Paderewski, Bauer, Mascagni, Schelling and others. The season of 1903–04 he spent in Washington, as manager of the Symphony Orchestra there. In 1904 he returned to Boston. For the last few years his health has been uncertain and his condition for a part of the time such as to unfit him for business.

He was married at London, England, May 16, 1889, to Hope Glenn, daughter of John and Sarah Glenn of Atlanta, Georgia. They later separated.

Heard's address is 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL HILL, son of Nathan Bronson and Eliza Lenora (Mendenhall) Hill, was born at Union, North Carolina, Sep-

tember 25, 1878. He entered Harvard from Haverford College, September 25, 1878, as a member of the senior class.

After graduation he entered the law office of Shaw, Levi & Cray, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, remained with the firm for nearly a year, and then became chief clerk with Woods & Babcock of Minneapolis, attorneys and counselors. On account of previous preparation and office experience he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Minnesota in December, 1880. In May, 1881, he resigned his position with Woods & Babcock and spent the summer in Europe. He returned to Minneapolis and entered again upon the practice of law. During the presidential campaign he was president of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of Minneapolis, and became president of the Young Men's Club and Union League Club, "both organizations of a (somewhat) political nature." Together with others he interested himself in the formation of a State organization of the Harvard men in Minnesota, and for that purpose entered into correspondence with men throughout the State. In July, 1883, he formed a partnership under the firm name Atwater & Hill. At this time he made various business and pleasure trips to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and occasionally to New Orleans. He wrote, March 31, 1885, "I was a 'mugwump' and spent about three months . . . in 1884 in an attempt to promulgate 'doctrines of opposition' among 'the faithful.'" The winter of 1886 he spent at Munich and Vienna, the winter of 1887 at Florence, Italy. The first four months in 1889 he traveled in Germany and Italy. He also traveled quite extensively in the United States during these years, especially in the Northwest. "Trips west and east," he wrote, "come with such frequency, and [so] in the nature of business, that they hardly merit any description. I was in Cambridge two weeks ago, and expect to be at the Pacific Coast two weeks hence." July 1, 1889, he organized the Minneapolis Trust Company, and was made its president. He was also connected in an official capacity with numerous other corporations of one sort and another, including several railroads. In 1895 the number and variety of these corporations had increased. Outside of the United States he had trav-

eled little since 1890. Part of the winter of 1892 he had spent at Santa Barbara, California. "I have occasionally dipped into poetry," he wrote, "and rarely into prose, but have succeeded thus far in concealing my identity, and the Class of '79 has had no public disgrace on that account. My reading for four years past has been of China and Japan. The Chinese language I studied during the winter of 1892. I find it difficult." In 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. December 2, 1899, the Associated Harvard Clubs at Chicago named him as their candidate for the Board of Overseers of Harvard, and at Commencement, 1900, he was elected, receiving, according to Almy's record at the time, the largest number of votes cast for any candidate. In April, 1905, he wrote, "I am doing nothing, but hope to get to work shortly. My legal residence is Seattle, Washington, and I have a place at . . . Washington, D. C., and one at Lenox, Massachusetts. . . . You ask, 'does anything interest me?' I answer, 'Yes, Harvard.' Recently I have had lantern slides made of the grounds, buildings, etc., and have offered prizes for the best essays suitable to be read to boys of from fourteen to sixteen years, on the question 'Why should a student choose Harvard University?' I hope it will arouse interest in the subject and bring us some new men of the right sort." In 1903 he had brought Professor Yamashita to the United States to introduce the art of Judo (the Japanese art of defense without weapons) in the country generally, and especially at Harvard. He had been made president of the Seattle Harvard Club. July 16, 1912, he writes, "My legal residence is now at Maryhill, Washington, where I have a farm, and raise fruit of all kinds, except oranges, lemons and bananas, and I have an office at the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Portland, Oregon. . . . I closed my house at Seattle, Washington, last year, because I did not like the way the representatives of the members of the legislature voted. I announced myself as a candidate for membership in the State convention held at Aberdeen, Washington, in May, and although I live in a farming community where there is only one town of about fifteen hundred popula-

tion, I am pleased to state that at the primary election I received every vote cast. My work is along the same old lines on which I have always worked, believing that our form of government cannot last unless we can put people on the land and keep them there. In 1870 forty-nine per cent of our population were farmers; in 1900 only twenty-nine per cent lived on the soil. To induce people to till the soil, we must give them good roads, good telephone service, good rural free delivery, good schools and then find a market for their products. I have just finished and presented to the State of Washington ten miles of modern highway. . . . My friends tell me that there are no highways in America as good as these. . . . I am sure all our Class will be glad to know that Harvard interest is growing in the West. I attended the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in New York, June 14, and was pleased to find two thousand men at table; it seemed a marked contrast to that day in 1896 in Indianapolis, when a little handful of us formed the Associated Harvard Clubs." He writes again, August 12, 1912, "Brewster's death was a great personal sorrow to me. . . . Schofield I did not know so well, but admired very much. . . . McLennan and his wife are coming to visit me in September, and I am looking forward to a great treat. Unfortunately Amen [whom he had expected] cannot come. . . . How proud we all are of '79. . . . We had a good Harvard meeting at San Francisco; President Eliot spoke for an hour and a half, and in his best vein, — and so the world goes on."

He was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 6, 1888, to Mary Hill, daughter of James J. and Mary T. Hill. Their children are: Mary Mendenhall, born at St. Paul, July 3, 1889; and James Nathan, born at St. Paul, August 23, 1893.

Hill's address is Maryhill, Washington.

WILLIAM BANCROFT HILL, son of Joseph Bancroft and Harriet (Brown) Hill, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 17, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he taught for a year in the Mount Pleasant

Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York. The following year he studied law at the Columbia Law School, and also taught, during part of the time, in the Murray Hill Classical Institute, New York. In the fall of 1881 he entered his brother's law office, in Baltimore, Maryland, as a student. "This is the tale," he wrote in 1882, "of my existence, brief and without circumlocution — like a rabbit's." In June, 1882, he was admitted to the Maryland bar, and "lingered around that bar for half a dozen months. Then I reformed and was ready to carry out an old desire and study for the ministry." He went West, intending to try his hand at mission work in Kansas, but circumstances led him to take instead a position as teacher in Park College, "a remarkable and *sui generis* institution" at Parkville, Missouri. He remained there, "teaching regularly and preaching more or less," until the fall of 1883, when he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He graduated from the Seminary in May, 1886, and in July, 1886, began his first pastorate as minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Athens, New York. In February, 1890, he accepted a call to the Second Reformed (Dutch) Church of Poughkeepsie, New York. The next five months he spent abroad, in a journey through Egypt, Syria and Greece. On his return, July 1, 1890, he entered upon his duties as pastor of the Poughkeepsie church. In 1899 he enlarged his work by adding to it the charge of Bible study at Vassar College, giving two regular electives, open to juniors and seniors, and some lectures before the whole college. The work in the college increased rapidly, and in June, 1902, he gave up his pastorate to accept the position of professor of biblical literature in Vassar. "The courses I offer," he wrote in 1905, "are wholly elective; they seem to be popular, and I greatly enjoy my work. I am at present building a house on the college grounds, which looks as if I expected to spend the rest of my days as a Vassar professor." He had made a summer trip to Norway in 1895, and spent the spring of 1901 in a cruise around the Mediterranean. In 1903 he published a book entitled "The Present Problems of New Testament Study." In 1910 he wrote, "My life for the past five years has been

tranquil and uneventful. Each winter has been spent in college work, and each alternate summer in a trip to Europe. I have published one small book, mainly for my students, 'A Guide to the Lives of Christ for English Readers' (Gorham, 1905). Rutgers College saw fit — I hardly know why — to give me a D.D. in 1905. More important still, the Class has seen fit — again I cannot tell why — to use me as toastmaster at the two dinners since our last report. It is a patient, good-natured class. . . . I am off for Europe on Monday." He writes again, August 11, 1912, from London, "I think there is nothing to add to my report except a mention of my little book of which I sent you a copy, 'Introduction to the Life of Christ.' Mrs. Hill and I are spending the summer in Brittany, but ran over to England for a couple of weeks. . . . I have been preparing for old age by taking my first lessons in golf."

He was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, December 29, 1892, to Elise Weyerhaeuser, daughter of Frederic Weyerhaeuser.

Hill's address is Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

GEORGE HOADLY, son of George and Mary Burnet (Perry) Hoadly, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 28, 1858. He prepared for college under N. E. Soule, '45, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he began the study of law in the law school at Cincinnati. He spent the summer of 1880 in Europe, and on his return entered the Harvard Law School. The summer of 1881 he again went to Europe, visiting the principal cities of eastern Germany and Austria. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1882, with the degree of LL.B., was admitted to the bar in October, 1882, and entered on the practice of law at Cincinnati in the office of his father's firm, Hoadly, Johnson & Colston. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed assistant general counsel of the so-called Erlanger system of railroads. He was admitted to his father's firm as junior partner on January 1, 1886, and in March, 1887, the firm was dissolved, the two senior partners withdrawing, and the new firm formed, of

Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. During the summer of 1888 he spent six weeks in England on a short tour with his father. "I am still very much interested," he wrote in 1890, "in historical and economical studies, and also in the art of horsemanship, and in connection with the last subject I have agreed to become a member of an incipient riding club, which is in hopes, before many months are over, to have a stable and *manège* of its own." In 1895 he wrote, "My special interests . . . outside the profession . . . are in the main in historical and literary subjects, and have led me, from time to time, to contribute a few papers to the Literary Club of Cincinnati, none of which has been published, the most recent being a review of Professor Gross's book, 'The Gild Merchant.'" In the early summer of 1892 he had spent three months in southern Europe, visiting Athens and Constantinople and other cities. In 1900 he had built a house for himself in Cincinnati, on Grandin Road. He had become one of the trustees of the Cincinnati College. In 1905 he wrote, "I am still, as I have long been, especially interested in the historical and scientific aspects of our law, and form many good resolutions to prosecute studies in that direction with more vigor, but they share to a great extent the usual fate of such resolutions." He writes, July 9, 1912, "My life [for the past seven years] has been uneventful. I have been living at Cincinnati, at my house on the Grandin Road, and engaged in the practice of my profession as a member of this firm [Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly], which has, last March, completed twenty-five years with no change in membership. I am still assistant general counsel of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, and this year I am one of the vice-presidents of the Cincinnati Bar Association. . . . My only publication, except briefs and arguments, is a sketch of my father's career, which was published in the *Green Bag* for November, 1907, and which gains any merit it may have from the subject."

He was married at Cincinnati, May 5, 1894, to Genevieve Groesbeck, daughter of John and Genevieve (Wilson) Groesbeck. Of their two children, George, Jr., was born at Cin-

cinnati, March 25, 1895; Genevieve Olivia was born at Cincinnati, February 2, 1897, and died at Saranac, New York, September 21, 1908.

Hoadly's address is St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANDREW HALL HODGDON, son of Richard Lord and Maria Eunice (Wellington) Hodgdon, was born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts, October 27, 1857. He prepared for college at the Cotting High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He entered the Harvard Medical School in the fall after graduation. February 1, 1882, he was appointed medical house pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and began his work there in August, 1882. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1883. On the expiration of his service at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in August, 1883, he passed six months at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and then began general practice, March, 1884, at Dedham, Massachusetts. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. In 1890 he had been made medical examiner for Norfolk County, Massachusetts. May 27, 1895, he wrote, "My life is a very busy one, and my hours of work are often twenty out of the twenty-four. My journeys, taken during my two weeks' vacation, have been to Chicago, to various parts of the New England States, and to Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. . . . My literary work has consisted of short papers, read before various medical societies. Politics and commerce have been avoided, science and philanthropy encouraged." In 1900 he was trustee for a local bank, a member of the School Board, and chairman of the parish committee of the old First Parish Church. In 1905 he wrote, "Again I have to report no change in occupation or residence. I still practise medicine in Dedham, where I have been located over twenty years. . . . My appointments of honor or trust are purely local, connecting me with the Dedham School Board, Public Library and the Savings Bank. I am still medical examiner for this district. My clubs are the Fisher Ames

and Norfolk County Club. My longest journeys have been to England and the Continent in 1900, visiting the Paris Exposition, and to St. Louis in 1904, with my wife and sons, to visit the Columbian Exposition." He has not written at this time. He still resides and practises at Dedham, a "beloved physician" and honored citizen.

He was married at Dedham, July 11, 1888, to Anna Florence Colburn, daughter of Judge Waldo Colburn and Mary Ellis (Gay) Colburn. Their children are: Waldo Colburn, born at Dedham, August 14, 1889; Andrew Yates, born at Dedham, February 18, 1891; Howard Wellington, born at Dedham, September 30, 1898; and Ruth Ellis, born at Dedham, October 17, 1900.

Hodgdon's address is 110 Maple Place, Dedham, Massachusetts.

GEORGE CLARENDON HODGES, son of Edward Fuller and Anne Frances (Hammatt) Hodges, was born at Boston, October 14, 1857. He prepared for college under Joseph Henry Allen, '40, and was admitted in October, 1875.

After graduation he studied law, at first in the city of New York, and then, for two years beginning October 1, 1880, at the Harvard Law School. In 1885 he had begun to practise law in Boston, having an office with Ayers. He was assistant secretary of the Independent Committee, Boston, "and did much active work to defeat Blaine." In March, 1894, he entered into partnership as a member of the law firm of Godfrey Morse, Hill & Hodges. In 1900 he was again practising law by himself, but shared with Jackson the office to which he had removed, at 31 Milk Street, Boston. In 1905 he wrote, "I have not changed my occupation or my residence, I have not married before or since March, 1900, I have not done any literary, scientific, political or commercial work, nor, in a word, am I guilty of any of the specifications." He writes, July 11, 1912, "Haven't done anything creditable since last report — I'm single yet — but neither have I been in jail. Don't enlarge on this last circumstance; the mere fact that you thought it worthy of notice might cause comment. The

plain, unvarnished truth is that I am 'running as usual, much the same.'"

Hodges' business address is 31 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

JABISH HOLMES, son of Jabish and Emeline (Williams) Holmes, was born at Detroit, Michigan, August 14, 1857. He prepared for college under Charles Almy, '72, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Columbia Law School. He graduated in May, 1881, with the degree of LL.B. Early in June, 1881, he passed the Supreme Court examinations and was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor-at-law. While he was at the Law School he had also studied in the office of Martin & Smith, New York. He remained with this firm until the fall of 1881, when he entered the office of ex-Judge Horace Russell. Mr. Russell was soon after appointed judge of the Superior Court, and Holmes then entered the office of Elliott F. Shepard. In 1890 he again had his office with Judge Russell. In January, 1891, he sailed for Europe, and passed some six weeks in England and Ireland, chiefly at Belfast, where he represented some clients in legal proceedings pending in that city. He had become a member of several clubs, and was a trustee of the Manor Club of Pelham Manor, of which he had been at various times president and treasurer. In 1900 he wrote, "My literary efforts consist entirely of briefs in cases which I have argued in the courts of this State and in the Supreme Court at Washington, and although of great interest to me, unfortunately do not count in your list. For several years I have been a member of the firm of Russell & Holmes, but from the first of July I have become a member of the law firm of Dixon & Holmes, the senior member of which is my cousin, a graduate of Yale, of the Class of 1869, and formerly a member of the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, which he leaves to form this partnership with me." In 1905 he wrote, "The life of a lawyer in this city is much the same from year to year. There has been with me no change of residence or occupation since the

last report." Besides other clubs, he was a member of the Garden City Golf Club, "where I play when I can find the time, and often meet members of the Class. I attended Commencement last June, and it was a great pleasure to be with so many members of the Class at the old College and see the great advance that she had made. I enjoyed it all greatly, and I hope that all members when here will drop in on me, for it will always be a pleasure to see them." He has not written at this time.

He was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 29, 1890, to Marie Neff Humes, daughter of Samuel C. and Caroline (Neff) Humes. Their children are: Elise Mallory, born at Pelham Manor, New York, August 25, 1891; Emeline Williams, born at Pelham Manor, February 6, 1893; and Jabish, Jr., born at Pelham Manor, March 11, 1899.

Holmes's address is 32 Liberty Street, New York.

THOMAS JOHNSTON HOMER, son of Thomas Johnston and Mary Elizabeth (Fisher) Homer, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 18, 1858. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in June, 1874.

He spent the summer after graduation in making small trips through New England, and early in September started westward. On his return from a three months' trip to California and Alaska he began to study law in a Boston office, and in October, 1880, entered the Harvard Law School as a second-year student. He graduated from the Law School in 1882, with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1883. He was made a justice of the peace in April, 1883, and in June, 1883, was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. In December, 1884, he became interested in the investigation of the French spoliation claims, and in April, 1885, went to Washington to examine into the evidence on file in the State Department, and was admitted to practice in the United States Court of Claims. In 1885 he was elected one of the board of managers of the Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women. He wrote in 1890, "My doings are briefly told. I have continued prac-

tising law in Boston. . . . My journeyings have been mostly in a canoe; I have had some great sport on the Susquehanna, Delaware, Housatonic and other rapid rivers. If you want an exciting week, away from worldly cares, paddle down the Susquehanna from Lackawaxen to Trenton." That year he was in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and elsewhere thereabouts on business relating mostly to Western mortgages. In 1892 he traveled by canoe through the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick, on the St. Francis and St. John rivers. The next year he was one of the American crew of the *Viking,* from New York to Chicago by water, and wrote some sketches of the trip. In June, 1895, he went to the west coast of Mexico, in the hope that he might find some trace of his friends, Harold Whiting, '77, and his family, who were lost when the Pacific Mail S. S. *Colima* sank, on May 27, 1895. From the west coast he went to the city of Mexico, and from there to Amecameca, climbing Popocatepetl to the crater. October 1, 1904, he engaged in library work at the Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., after some experience as a volunteer in the Boston Public and Harvard College libraries, a course in 1904 at the Amherst Summer (Library) School, and a brief period in the Amherst College Library.

He writes, May 5, 1913, "I stayed at the Library of Congress until the middle of 1907, and have been very glad to have had this vivid and intimate experience amidst its vast collections. Thenceforward I have been doing, for the most part, compilation work. Here is the slender record of published material: 'A List of Recent Statistical Publications,' *American Statistical Association, Publications,* vol. xi, 1908–09, pp. 289–293; 'A Summary of Juvenile Court Laws in the United States,' *Russell Sage Foundation, Publications,* 1910, pp. 5–118; 'The Boston Coöperative Information Bureau,' *Library Journal,* September, 1912 (I was 'Editor of Publications' of the Bureau, for 1912); 'The Daunting Terrible White Mountains,' *New England Magazine,* March, 1911. I am now at work upon a list of the serial publications . . . currently received by the leading libraries of this vicinity. . . . A report of a brief address relating to this project appeared in

Special Libraries, February, 1913. . . . Having done some rather high mountain climbing in earlier years, I have become a member of the American Alpine Club."

He was married at Boston (Roxbury), January 29, 1897, to Ella Louise Stowell, daughter of Edmund Hersey and Susan Laura Stowell. Their children are: Thomas Johnston, Jr., born at Boston (Roxbury), October 22, 1898; Edmund Stowell, born at Boston (Roxbury), November 17, 1903.

Homer's address is 4 Linwood Square, Roxbury Station, Boston, Massachusetts.

*(ABRAM) DUANE HOPKINS, son of William Hartwell and Fanny Angeline (Caswell) Hopkins, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 8, 1858. He prepared for college at the Somerville High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at San Francisco, California, December 1913, of arterial sclerosis and Bright's disease.

During the fall after graduation he remained at home, giving part of his time to the study of the organ. Early in 1880 he took a position as principal of one of the public schools in South Scituate, Massachusetts, where he also had some private classes. In October, 1881, he removed to Orange, New Jersey, where he taught chiefly as a private tutor, but with some work, also, in the Orange High School. Later he taught for some time in the school for boys, in the city of New York, conducted by Mr. W. W. Richards, Harvard '55. In the spring of 1885 he entered the law office of Cornelius A. Runkle, in New York, but at the close of the year a favorable opportunity led him to resume tutoring. "Apart from a few months of coaching at Cambridge," he wrote in 1890, "and a winter in the South, my work has been in New York City and vicinity." In 1900 he had been for the greater part of the time since 1895 in charge of the English department at Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, New York. "This last year," he wrote, "I gave entirely to coaching and private tutoring in New York City, and am planning to do the same the coming season. . . . I have been able to do some traveling; and a trip which most interested me was the one I made

through the Orient, in 1896, with one of my pupils. I am now on my way to spend the summer in England and on the Continent." He did not write for the Class Report of 1905, but was said to be living at that time at Stockdale Ranch, Bakersfield, California. Later he was at Burlingame, California, and in 1912 he wrote from San Francisco, August 15, "I have been living in California for the past eight years." At the time of his death he was in the employ of Charles T. Crocker, Esq., of San Francisco, as his private secretary.

SAMUEL HOWLAND HOPPIN, son of Hamilton and Louise (Howland) Hoppin, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, August 28, 1858. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Columbia Law School. He graduated in 1881, with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar of New York State as an attorney and counselor-at-law. Since then he has resided and practised law in the city of New York. For a time he was in the office of Mitchell & Mitchell, 41 and 43 Wall Street, but later removed to 5 and 7 Nassau Street. In 1895 he wrote, "I am practising law in New York City at No. 7 Nassau Street, the name of my firm being Hoppin & Berard. . . . Since the last report I have been twice to Europe, having passed the summer of 1891 in England and France, and the summer of 1894 in Germany." When he wrote again in 1900 he had moved his office to 55 Liberty Street, and his residence from West 21st Street to West 55th Street. In 1898 he went to Europe again, and passed two months in traveling, principally in Switzerland and the north of Italy.

He writes, February 17, 1913, "Ever since 1879 I have lived in New York, and the law, as heretofore, is my profession. My special *hobby* has always been for art. I try to paint — but my efforts are not to paint as a Cubist, or a Futurist, or anything of that kind! Last summer I passed a vacation of a few weeks in Europe, principally in Switzerland, Belgium and Holland."

Hoppin's address is 43 Cedar Street, New York.

EDWARD LOVELL HOUGHTON, son of George Stearns and Amanda (Hinckley) Houghton, was born at Lawrence, Kansas, September 20, 1858. He entered Harvard from Tabor College, in April, 1879, at the beginning of the spring term of the senior year.

During the year after graduation he studied at Harvard for the degree of A.M., which he received at Commencement, 1880. The following September he entered Andover Theological Seminary. The summer after his graduation from Andover, in June, 1883, he had charge of the Congregational Church at Newfane, Windham County, Vermont. Meanwhile he had accepted a position as instructor in Norton Academy, Wilton Junction, Iowa, and began his work there in the early fall of 1883; but he found the conditions very different from what he had been led to expect, and in consequence left the school at the end of the winter term, and returned East, to Medford, Massachusetts. His theological views had been for a long time undergoing a change, and June 1, 1884, he entered the Universalist Church. June 25, 1885, he was ordained as minister of the Universalist Church at Arlington, Massachusetts. In 1884 his translation of Eduard Reuss's "History of the Sacred Scripture of the New Testament" had been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, and T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh. From 1886 till 1888 he was minister of the Universalist Church at Springfield, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1888 he left Springfield, and after a short interval was settled as minister of the two neighboring Universalist parishes of Rockport and Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1889–90 he was for the third time a lecturer on New Testament subjects at Tufts Divinity School. In 1891 he became the minister of neighboring parishes in Fairfield and Waterville, Maine. "I keep pegging away a little," he wrote in 1895, "at New Testament study, and some day my work may possibly see the light in the shape of a manual of New Testament theology, or something of the sort. But the present outlook is not for an early appearance." He left the parishes in Maine in August, 1895, and in October became the minister of the Church of Our Father (Universalist) in Paw-

tucket, Rhode Island. In July, 1898, he made a journey to the Pacific Northwest, going out by way of Colorado and Salt Lake City to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria, and returning by the Northern Pacific, with a week in Yellowstone Park. He left Pawtucket in the fall of 1903, and for some years made his home in Cambridge, partly on account of his children's education. In his daughter's preparation for Radcliffe he had experimented, he wrote in 1905, " with certain educational theories of mine, to the effect that it is entirely possible, by use of different methods, greatly to abridge the time commonly used in various preparatory studies, particularly foreign languages. I have spent some of my time the past year in trying these same theories more extensively upon my son. . . . I am confirmed by this bit of experimenting in my belief that for those who expect to study foreign languages the best time to begin is much earlier in the course " than is usual. He writes, July 5, 1912, from Norwell, Massachusetts, " In September, 1907, I became pastor of the Broadway Universalist Church, South Boston, remaining there until I came here, June 1, 1911, as minister of the First Parish Church, Unitarian. No greater contrast . . . could well be than that between my field and work in South Boston and here. The problem of the country church and community is before me, and I am trying to contribute a little to its solution. One feature, however, very commonly present in a rural community, is happily absent here — over-churching. I am pastor of the only church in the village. It was founded in 1642, and the people never have thought it necessary to establish another. For two miles in every direction from my parsonage — a delightful one — everybody belongs to my parish, and it is my business to reach and make the church reach as many of them as I can. . . . My daughter was graduated from Radcliffe, *magna cum laude,* in 1907, and received the degree of A.M. in 1908. She spent a year at the Bridgewater Normal School, and since then has been a teacher of modern languages, now in the Norwell High School. My son is of Harvard '13, specializing in history. I gave him his whole fit, except physics, for which he went four times a week

to the South Boston High School. With that exception, he never went to school until he went to college, in 1909, at the age of fourteen."

He was married at Medford, Massachusetts, August 16, 1883, to May Lydia Burrill. Of their children, Alcina Burrill was born at Rockport, Massachusetts, November 25, 1888; Cedric Wing, born at Fairfield, Maine, May 31, 1895, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 10, 1913.

Houghton's address is Norwell, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS AUGUSTINE HOUSTON, son of Julius Augustine and Althea Louisa (Temple) Houston, was born at Keene, New Hampshire, December 16, 1858. He prepared for college at the Somerville (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in June, 1874.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School, and in 1882 received the degree of LL.B. During the three years, in addition to his work in the Law School, he had also fitted two young men for college and had done other tutoring. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and began the practice of law. In March, 1885, he received offers from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, which he finally decided to accept. "This necessitates learning the rudiments of the business," he wrote in 1885. "It is impossible for me to tell at present whether I shall keep on in the legal profession, in the special branch of the telephone business, or whether I shall become an out and out business man." In 1890 he had been for the past five years attorney and assistant general manager of the telephone company. He had removed his residence, in 1888, from Haverhill to Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1900 he wrote, "I am still counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, . . . and find in the position constant and exacting employment — so much so that I have found time for nothing outside my professional employments, not even for journeys, except such as are made necessary for business purposes, and these are confined to the New England States." He had removed from Roxbury to Concord, Massachusetts. "You are sufficiently acquainted

with Concord to know something of our simple domestic life, and of the interest which all take in the affairs of the town. In all of these matters I have tried to do my part, and to this home life devote all the time which the exactions of business allow me." In 1904 he gave up "highly specialized legal work" and became the general manager of the telephone company with which he had been so long associated as counsel. "I am still to be found, however, . . . in the same building . . . and doubt if there is outward evidence of the change in occupation which I report. . . . There have been times," he wrote further, in 1905, "when I have contemplated the compilation and publication of elementary Latin, Greek and mathematical treatises for the instruction of the young, but I have put off the work until it is no longer required for family uses, and is not likely to take a finished form. My public service has not gone beyond membership in our town school committee, an activity which I continue to find congenial. My social clubs remain as heretofore reported, with the addition that there came to me, in 1901, the honor of election to the Social Circle in Concord. My journeys are still in the future. Each year they are duly planned, only to be laid aside for next year, under the pressure of immediate and exacting duties."

He writes, August 23, 1912, "The general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of seven years ago has ripened into a vice-president — this joined with the general manager. He does n't seem to himself very old, and can still grapple with a day's work, though some three years ago he was tripped by an appendix which would have been too much for him but for the skill and devotion of our classmate, Conant. In the race for political honor and preferment I have clearly dulled, and belong with that large number of might-have-been's, my sole emolument which depends on the suffrages of the electorate being, just as seven years ago, my membership on the school committee of Concord. In the matter of travel I can claim growth in that I have added to my conquests Bermuda and more or less of the West Indies and Central America. While I do not yet write books — not old enough — it is fair to give warning that I may be taking

notes and collecting data. . . . My greatest satisfaction in the seven years . . . has been in going through college again with my two boys, the present being our graduating year. . . . If the boys have achieved as much of satisfaction as I have during this happy period of companionship and renewal of youth, I write them down as thrice and four times happy." He has become a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Varsity Club, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York and the Telephone Pioneers of America.

He was married at Newark, New Jersey, December 28, 1887, to Jennie Righter, daughter of Michael and Mary (DeHart) Righter. Of their children, Francis DeHart was born at Boston (Roxbury), October 20, 1888; Philip Kingsland at Boston (Roxbury), October 5, 1889; Margaret Kingsland, born at Concord, Massachusetts, March 25, 1906, died at Concord, February 1, 1908.

Houston's business address is 50 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address, Concord, Massachusetts.

*WILLIAM DeCREET HOWARD, son of William Boydon and Sarah Jane (DeCreet) Howard, was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 1, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillip's Exeter Academy, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Phœnix, Arizona, November 3, 1898, of tuberculosis.

After graduation he did not reply to the letters of the Class Secretary until June 17, 1890, when he wrote from Exeter, New Hampshire, "My life since leaving college has been the uneventful one of a business man. I have, until recently, been connected with the dry-goods house of James H. Walker and Company in Chicago. At present I am looking after the interests of my father in New York City. I am unmarried, and from the present outlook shall continue so. . . . My present address is but a temporary one. . . . I shall spend this summer at Bar Harbor." In 1895 he was not heard from directly, but was said to be in the employ of a wholesale firm in Chicago. In 1900 Almy could only report that he had died at Phœnix, Arizona, November 3, 1898, where he

had been for two years, with his wife, seeking recovery of his health, and that the burial had been at his home in Chicago.

*WILLIAM HAMMOND HUBBARD, son of William Coit and Alice Frances (Hammond) Hubbard, was born at Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1858. He prepared for college at the Chicago High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Lake Forest, Illinois, June 1, 1908, after a long illness.

On his return to Chicago after graduation he entered a business college in order to learn bookkeeping. In February, 1880, he began work with the North Chicago Rolling Mills Company, and continued in its employ until the fall of 1884. January 1, 1885, he became secretary of the Weare Land and Live Stock Company, and continued to be associated with it until the competition of more powerful rivals compelled it finally, early in 1901, to close its business. In 1894 and 1895 he made two extended trips to the Pacific Coast, in which he saw a large portion of the West. In 1895 he had a serious illness, from which he recovered slowly. In August, 1897, he went to Alaska, partly on business, but also for his health. The winter there brought very severe experiences, but it proved beneficial, and he returned to Chicago in the summer of 1898 with his health much improved. From 1900 to 1905, however, he was again ill much of the time. In 1902, while in the employ of railroad contractors who were building a line in Kentucky, heat and poor food brought back his old trouble, and blood poisoning followed, and it was nearly two years before he could resume work. Still he wrote hopefully for the Class Report of 1905, "I am glad to say that I am now as well and strong as formerly. . . . All my attention must be given to the business in which I am now engaged. It is entirely new, and the first plant has just been completed and, we hope, will be in full operation within the next few weeks. We own certain patents for the United States . . . for the production of ethyl alcohol, wood alcohol, charcoal and other by-products from sawdust and the waste wood from sawmills. It promises to be a fine business, and is particularly valuable in that it utilizes what has been heretofore a waste

product. . . . During the long period of my enforced idleness I spent much of the time in a small workshop which I have, making various things, both of wood and metal. I found this work a great resource, and it gave me the exercise needed. The only writing which I did during that time was for my children, telling of various incidents of my early life, such as my experience in the Great Fire of 1871, and my work on the telephone with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in Boston during my freshman year." Dr. Bell, at the time to which Hubbard here referred, was perfecting the telephone, and it is said that Hubbard was the first person to hear the human voice transmitted by the Bell telephone. The courage and cheerfulness with which he bore his business anxieties and the long periods of his ill health, especially the suffering of the final illness, were as characteristic as the fine sense of honor shown in meeting the claims against his company in 1901, and the self-denial with which during the latter years of his life he refused official position in the various organizations to which he belonged, lest it should take strength needed for his work.

He was married at Cedar Falls, Iowa, October 15, 1884, to Susan Campbell Weare, daughter of John and Martha Rogers Weare. Their three children are: Martha Weare, born at Chicago, Illinois, July 22, 1886; Alice Frances, born at Chicago, January 20, 1889; Eleanor, born at Chicago, September 13, 1891; and William Coit, born at Chicago, June 11, 1896. Martha Weare was married at Lake Forest, Illinois, September 26, 1908, to Henry Eleutheros Cooke, Jr.; they have a daughter, Cynthia Ashley, born at Geneva, Illinois, November 1, 1911. Alice Frances was married at Lake Forest, September 24, 1910, to Robert Whitman Means; they have a daughter, Alice, born at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, March 20, 1912. Eleanor was married at Lake Forest, May 23, 1914, to Robert Thornton Lee, '09.

WOODWARD HUDSON, son of Frederic and Eliza (Woodward) Hudson, was born at New York, January 25, 1858. He prepared for college under Charles Almy, Jr., '72, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he lived in Concord, Massachusetts, but went to Cambridge during term time to attend the Harvard Law School. In September, 1880, he visited Montreal and Quebec. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1882, and was admitted to practice at the Suffolk bar June 12, 1882. In August, 1882, he sailed from Quebec for Liverpool and for nearly two years was traveling in Europe. On his return he went to New York as a delegate to the Independent Conference held there on July 22, 1884. He became a law student in the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring in Boston, August 18, and was made a justice of the peace December 17, 1884. In the summer of 1885 he left the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring and associated himself with Thorp and E. M. Parker, '77, under the firm name of Parker, Thorp & Hudson. In October, 1887, he accepted a position in the office of Samuel Hoar, '67, general counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. He continued with Parker, Thorp & Hudson, nominally, until October 1, 1888, when he gave up his connection with the firm. He wrote in 1890 that he had been a member of the Harvard Law School Association since its organization. In March, 1885, he had been elected a member of the Concord School Committee, and re-elected in March, 1888, and since March, 1887, had been chairman of the committee. He had also served a term on the Board of Selectmen and Board of Health in Concord from March, 1889, to March, 1890. In 1895 he had become first assistant general counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. "On October 13, 1891," he wrote, "I was elected a member of the Social Circle in Concord. On January 4, 1892, I became a life member of the Harvard Law School Association. On April 7, 1892, I was chosen treasurer of the Concord Free Library, and on September 28, 1893, was elected a member of that corporation. I have served three years upon the Concord Library Committee." He had been a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston since March, 1894. In 1900 he wrote, "I was elected by the town one of its sewer commissioners March 29, 1897, and still serve. This has not been a 'position of honor,' though perhaps one of 'trust.' . . . In 1899 I became a member of the Middlesex

Bar Association. In 1895 I was a charter member of the Concord Golf Club, organized that year, and am still a member. I have never played golf. If I have 'any especial interest,' aside from law, it is an amateurish interest in forestry on a very small scale. My most 'interesting experience' has been a light attack of typhoid fever in June and July, 1898." In 1905 he wrote, "I was elected on March 25, 1901, Trustee of Town Donations of Concord for nine years. I was also elected water commissioner of Concord on March 25, 1901, for three years." In 1902 this board of commissioners was consolidated with the sewer board, and Hudson was elected water and sewer commissioner for one year. "On December 1, 1903, I was appointed trustee, member of the Investment Committee and solicitor of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, our local savings bank, and am still serving in those positions, in which I succeeded Houston. . . . Samuel Hoar of the Class of 1867, counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, with whom I had served as assistant from October 1, 1887, died April 11, 1904. On June 17, 1904, I was appointed attorney for that railroad. On October 6, 1904, I was elected counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. I still hold those positions."

He writes, June 5, 1910, "The last five years of my existence are free from important incident. My only publication was a sketch of the life of Samuel Hoar, which was written for the Social Circle in Concord and printed for private distribution in December, 1905. I now hold no town office. I found last year that during the quarter of a century beginning with 1885 and ending with 1909 I had been in some town office each calendar year, and, with only one gap of a few months, continuously, and I resigned and retired. I am still a trustee of our local savings bank, but not solicitor or on its investment committee since December, 1907. I was told the other day that, since the recent misfortunes of the Southbridge and Cambridge banks, 'those in the bank business are in a class by themselves, like liquor dealers.' So I cling to that office. I am a director of a couple of small railroad com-

panies, too small to mention. I am still counsel of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. On December 12, 1907, I received a nominal promotion by being appointed counsel (instead of attorney) of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company on the Boston & Albany division, with somewhat increased duties and responsibilities. . . . That is all I can report, unless I add that I work pretty constantly, except for a month's or six weeks' vacation, agreeing with President Eliot that work is a joy, and still play tennis." He writes again, July 14, 1912, ". . . Nor have I anything to report of the interval between June 5, 1910, and to-day. I am peacefully growing older. I am steadily at work. That is all."

He was married at Concord, Massachusetts, August 31, 1880, to Bessie Van Mater Keyes, daughter of George and Mary Elizabeth Keyes. Of their children, Mary, born at Concord, July 25, 1890, died August 12, 1890; Frederic, born at Concord, November 14, 1891, died July 15, 1892; Marion was born December 12, 1895.

Hudson's office address is 344 South Station, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address, Concord, Massachusetts.

*AUSTIN PARKS HUNTINGTON, son of John Myers and Mary Ann Austin (Parks) Huntington, was born at Chicago, Illinois, December 7, 1857. He prepared for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Martinique, West Indies, November 23, 1893, when returning from a journey in which he had hoped to gain health and strength.

In an account written for the Class Report of 1900, Professor James Mill Peirce says, "On his graduation he became a student at the Columbia Law School, New York; and he subsequently practised his profession in that city, in partnership with a cousin, Frederick Huntington. Ultimately he relinquished active practice, having formed business connections which occupied the last years of his life, and led him to undertake extensive journeys. Until 1890 he was a resident of New York; but from that year he made his

home at the family seat at Norwich, Connecticut. . . . Huntington made a business visit to Europe in 1886, and another in 1888, extending his travels, on one of these occasions, as far as Constantinople. On this distant journey he encountered exposures which seriously impaired his health, and he was afterwards always something of an invalid. In 1890 he went to South America, and in August, 1893, he set out again on the same voyage, hoping to gain from it some degree of restoration to health and strength. On his homeward course a change for the worse occurred, and he was landed at Martinique. There, far from all his friends, he died. . . . His body was brought home to Norwich for burial. . . .

" Huntington had a marked individuality," Professor Peirce continues, " both of character and of mind. No one could come often into contact with him and not feel this. Intimate knowledge was needed to understand him fully, and even to his nearest friends, perhaps also to himself, he was sometimes an enigma. He was a man of deep intensity of feeling, which was capable of shaking his whole being by its force; but he studied to keep his feeling in control, and prided himself on the strength he was able to bring into this service. He was true and devoted to his friends, and, though he sometimes liked to tantalize them, — for he always enjoyed the exercise of power over those about him, — he inspired them with strong and lasting affection. His nature lay wide open to every stirring influence. He was sensitive to all life had to offer — to both its lower and its higher happiness; but he aspired to its best ideals, though, of course, he did not always reach them. He was a highly organized human being, with the strong pulses of a full and vigorous vitality; not one of those fortunate people who have to undergo no moral struggles, and never swerve for an instant from their chosen aims. To him, as to most men keenly alive to emotion, the pain of living was even more familiar than its delights. He had periods of deep suffering from depression and from constitutional unhappiness.

" Huntington was gifted with a high degree of intellectual talent. He saw clearly and easily to the root of a complicated

question, and possessed an argumentative strength which it was hard to combat. He formed strong and excellent literary judgments, and had a natural gift of literary expression. His enthusiasm for what was noblest in the great writers was a quality which rendered him an interesting companion to reading and thinking people of all ages. He was fond of Bandello's 'Romeo and Juliet,' and thought Shakespeare mistaken in altering its conclusion; and he made an admirable translation of it. He wrote a charming article on 'Richard H. Barham.' His favorite poet was Shelley, that 'pard-like spirit' who appeals so intensely to ideal minds. He was an ardent lover of music, delighting most in what searches deepest into the soul of man. That which seemed to him shallow in its comprehension of human emotion he rejected. For this reason he loved Beethoven, but was indifferent to Mendelssohn. He was, above all, at war with conventionalism in feeling and character. Huntington was, in short, a man of positive thought, noteworthy ability, a warm temperament and a strong and elemental nature — a nature having heights and depths. None who knew him can lose the impression which he made; none who loved him can cease to remember him with deepest interest and affection. It will always be consoling to think of him as beyond the sphere of the dissatisfaction and strife which beset the mortal lot of high-strung natures.

> "'He has outsoared the shadow of our night;
> Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
> And that unrest which men miscall delight,
> Can touch him not and torture not again;
> From the contagion of the world's slow stain
> He is secure, and now can never mourn
> A heart grown cold, a head grown gray in vain;
> Nor, when the spirit itself has ceased to burn,
> With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn.'"

He was married at New York, April 15, 1885, to May Blackstone Freeman. Of their three children, Mara was born at New York, March 14, 1886, and died at Lucerne, Switzerland, October 20, 1894; Julia Tallmadge was born at New York, April 13, 1888, and died at Norwich, Con-

necticut, October 28, 1890; Mildred Saltonstall was born at New York, November 25, 1889.

WILLIAM EVERETT HUTCHINS, son of William and Mary Heald (Stearns) Hutchins, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 13, 1858. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In November, 1879, he entered the law office of Hon. William Gaston, Boston. In 1885 he wrote that he was practising law in Boston, with his residence in Cambridge. In the winter of 1884–85 he had made a business trip to England and France. In 1886 and 1887 he served in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen of Cambridge. "In February of the present year," he wrote in June, 1890, "I was compelled to change my business location by the Sears Building fire, in which I lost a very good library, and in fact everything in my office." He had made several business trips West. In 1895 he again had his office in the Sears Building. He was a trustee of the Arlington Boat Club, and also a trustee of the North Avenue Savings Bank in Cambridge. In 1905 he wrote, "I know of nothing of interest to add to the last report. My occupation is the same, my address the same, my residence the same and my family the same."

He writes, February 21, 1913, "I am still practising law at Boston, with offices in the Pemberton Building. I am busy most of the time, and have much to be thankful for, particularly in the enjoyment so far of good health. My daughters graduated from Wellesley College in 1907, and since that time have made in company with their mother two trips to Europe for six and four months respectively. I was unable to accompany them, owing to business cares."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, September 20, 1882, to Carrie Walker Murphy, daughter of William and Sophia Walker. Their two daughters are: Mary Stearns, born at Cambridge, November 15, 1883; and Helen Walker, born at Cambridge, October 12, 1885. Mary Stearns was

married at Cambridge, June 5, 1912, to Harry Wellington Russell of Cambridge.

Hutchins's office address is 401–406 Pemberton Building, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 37 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MAHLON HUTCHINSON, son of John Palmer and Maria Jones (Nugent) Hutchinson, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1858. He prepared for college under the Rev. J. A. Leach, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the middle of his junior year he left college and began the study of medicine. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 10, 1881, with the degree of M.D., and began practice in Chicago the following June. In 1885 he had been appointed physician on general diseases to the South-Side Mission Dispensary and medical examiner of the I.M.B.S. (the Masonic Life Insurance Company of Illinois) for Chicago. He continued to practise medicine at Chicago until November, 1894, when he removed to Washington, D. C. There he became associated with Dr. William A. Hammond in the Hammond Sanitarium. In 1900 he wrote, "At present, and for the past two years, I have been devoting all my time to experiments in hydro-carbon oils and fuel-oil burners for the United States Navy, and am now adapting the burners for use on the torpedo boat *Talbot,* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard." In 1905 he had returned to Washington and had renewed the practice of medicine. He had been appointed examining surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau.

He writes, July 18, 1912, "Your circular letter of June 29 has been forwarded to me at Warm Springs [Virginia], where I am passing the summer for the benefit of the health of an immediate member of my family. I moved from Washington in the fall of 1906 to Philadelphia, but spent the following year mostly in the South. I have lived in Philadelphia since then, and shall probably continue to do so. I have retired from all active business and am devoting my time to literary work. As you know, Harvard University was kind enough

in February, 1907, to grant me my A.B. degree out of course, as of the Class of 1879."

He was married at Dixon, Illinois, December 20, 1883, to Arcadia Cumins.

His address is Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM DeWITT HYDE, son of Joel and Eliza (DeWitt) Hyde, was born at Winchendon, Massachusetts, September 23, 1858. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

His first year after graduation was spent at Union Seminary, New York, and the two following years at Andover Seminary. During the summer of 1880 he engaged in home missionary work in Roxbury, New Hampshire. The summer of 1881 he spent in the Adirondacks, preparing a boy for college. He received a license to preach from the Woburn (Massachusetts) Association of Congregational Ministers in May, 1881. The year 1882–83 he spent in the post-graduate class in Andover Seminary, at the same time taking Professor Palmer's post-graduate course in Hegel at Harvard. "In September, 1883," he wrote in 1885, "I came to Paterson, New Jersey, where I was ordained and installed as pastor of the Auburn Street Congregational Church. Since then I have been busy with work and study, paying the traditional church debt, which, when I came here, was some five thousand dollars, and trying as best I can to keep up with the philosophical thought of the times." He was a member of Friends in Council, a club which met in the city of New York for the discussion of ethical questions, and also of a philosophical club which had no name, composed of professional men in New York and its vicinity. He published at this time two essays, "The Metaphysical Basis of Belief in God" and "An Analysis of Consciousness in its Bearing upon Eschatology." At Commencement in 1885 he was elected president and Stone professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1886, on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of

the founding of the College. He became a member of the Maine Historical Society and a member and director of the American Economic Association. In 1888, 1889 and 1890 articles written by him were published in the *Atlantic Monthly,* the *Forum,* the *North American Review* and the *Andover Review.*

In 1890 he helped to organize the Maine Interdenominational Commission, "which has done something," he wrote in 1895, "to prevent the multiplication of needless churches in the rural regions, to check sectarian rivalry and competition and to bring about a more fraternal feeling between the religious denominations in the State. I have been president of this commission since its formation. The College is prosperous, having doubled both in numbers and resources within the past ten years. We have introduced the elective system, so that we allow more liberty in the choice of studies than any college in New England except Harvard. The College celebrated its centennial last June. Within the past three years we have added two buildings, unsurpassed by any buildings of their kind in the country: the Walker Art Building, designed by McKim, Mead & White, . . . and the Searles Science Building." He wrote in 1900, "Just now we are rejoicing in the prospect of a new library building and the happy issue of ten years of litigation over a four-hundred-thousand-dollar bequest. I spent five months in Europe in 1897. I have lectured in summer schools at Colorado Springs, Chicago University, Chautauqua and Harvard, and have promised a course in the Summer School of Methods for teachers at Hingham [Massachusetts] the coming July. I received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Syracuse University [1897]. I was university preacher at Harvard in 1897–98 and in 1898–99. The only position I hold at present which will enable me to render any direct service to the Class of '79 is that of judge of names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame." "The College has grown steadily in numbers and resources," he wrote in 1905. The new library building had been added, "generally regarded

as one of the finest college libraries in the country," and also a grandstand and athletic building of stone and brick, "as complete for our purposes as is the Stadium for the needs of Harvard." Houghton, Mifflin & Company had published his "Jesus' Way" in 1902, and the Macmillan Company his "From Epicurus to Christ" in 1904. The latter book consisted of a course of lectures delivered in 1904 before the College Club of Portland, Maine, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, the Institute of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn, New York, and Haverford College, Pennsylvania. At the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, in September, 1904, he read a paper on "The College," which was published in the *Educational Review* for December, 1904.

He writes, July 6, 1912, "After one has been a college president for a score of years or more the new years come to be very much like the old ones. Like all college presidents, within the past decade I have had to turn my attention to money raising, in which the College has been fairly successful. We now have a million dollar plant and two million dollars of endowment, which for three hundred students is fairly adequate. We have a faculty of twenty-five instructors, have introduced the preceptorial system and in the face of a good deal of cutting rates by competitors have maintained consistently a high standard of admission and graduation. I have published 'The College Man and the College Woman' (The Houghton Mifflin Company), 'Sin and its Forgiveness' in the Modern Religious Problem Series (The Houghton Mifflin Company) and 'Self Measurement' (B. W. Huebsch), a little book which was originally a lecture before the People's Institute at Cooper Union. It aims to put moral distinctions on a basis where a plain man can see and feel their force. In 1907 I spent five months in Europe, rather from necessity than from choice; for where one has a family of three hundred young men to look after work comes to be better fun than play and home the best place in the world."

He was married at Washingtonville, New York, November 6, 1883, to Prudence Melissa Phillips of Southbridge, Massa-

chusetts, daughter of Alpha and Prudence H. Phillips. Of their three children, William and Elizabeth Beach, born at Paterson, New Jersey, October 10, 1884, died October 24, 1884; George Palmer was born at Brunswick, Maine, April 9, 1887.

Hyde's address is Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

*DAVID OTIS IVES, son of Stephen Bradshaw and Mary Eliza (Burnham) Ives, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, November 28, 1858. He prepared for college at the Salem High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at his home at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, March 18, 1914, after an illness of several months.

For a time after graduating he studied law, but in the spring of 1880 he joined Preston on a sheep ranch in Middle Park, Colorado. He sold out to Preston in February, 1882, and returned East, but soon after went back to Colorado, and spent over a year on the plains east of Colorado Springs trying to find an opening, but without success. "In the fall of 1883," he wrote for the Class Report of 1890, "I went to Montana (stopping a few weeks in Dakota on the way), and there invested in some sheep, which began to die about January 1, and kept it up until May. After closing the eyes of the last one, I worked my way back to Boston, and on June 1 [1884] took a combination position of office boy and porter in the chemical factory of William H. Swift and Company, East Boston, Massachusetts." In 1887 he left Boston to take a position in the office of C. S. Tuckerman, '74, treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company at Chicago. "I was afterwards cashier of this company at Fort Madison and Kansas City, and later came back to Chicago and went in with Emmons Blaine, who was general freight and passenger agent of the road at Chicago. I held about every low position on the road, and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, with Howard Elliott, '81, who is general freight and passenger agent of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company and Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad Company. I am now assistant general freight agent

of these roads at St. Louis." In August, 1890, all the lines in Missouri of the Burlington system, together with a few hundred miles in Iowa, were united under one management, and Ives was made assistant general freight agent of them. January 1, 1893, he was made general passenger and ticket agent of the same lines, with his office in St. Louis. In December, 1902, he went to Omaha, as general freight agent of the lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company west of the Missouri River, covering some forty-five hundred miles of road. "There have been no changes in my family," he wrote in 1905, "and I have done no work which would be of interest; nor have I had any interesting experiences or journeys, although I have probably traveled as many miles (up and down over the same ground) as almost anyone."

August 1, 1905, he became general traffic manager of the Wabash Railroad Company. August 1, 1908, he was made chairman of the official classification committee, an association of the railroads east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, with his office in New York. May 1, 1909, he came to Boston as manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with his office in Boston and his residence at Chestnut Hill. He brought to the Boston work the unswerving integrity, and the earnestness and conscientious industry, which together with his ability and growing experience had won for him respect and confidence in his previous relations. The railroad situation in New England with which he had to deal made his position one of great difficulty and responsibility, and without doubt the nervous breakdown in the fall of 1913 which weakened him and opened the way for his final sickness was due to a long strain of overwork and anxiety. An editorial in the Boston *Transcript* at the time of his death said of him, "The city loses his services at a time when perhaps it most needs them. He has been largely instrumental in successfully defending its rights, when at certain points they seemed to be imperilled by movements that threatened discrimination against us. He was loyal to his business organization, and trusted, admired and

esteemed by his associates, a stanch friend and an honorable opponent. . . . Few men have carried the rôle of a highly responsible public servant more honorably or with greater benefit to this community." A shorter but more intimate editorial in the Boston *Herald* says, "David O. Ives . . . will long be remembered as a peculiarly self-sacrificing and courageous man. In his personal life he carried in silent heroism burdens which circumstances had imposed, and yet never complaining, never questioning the line of duty, never faint-hearted in its performance." The circle of his nearer acquaintance was small. Some of his more intimate college friends are not living, some have been at a distance which has prevented much intercourse, and his intense application to business left him little time in which to cultivate new acquaintance. But to those who did see something of him, his manliness, his honest and direct outlook and comment upon men and things, his humor, sometimes a little grim upon the surface, but at bottom always kindly, were peculiarly stimulating and refreshing.

He was married at St. Louis, Missouri, May 9, 1894, to Agnes Kennett. Their children are: Stephen Bradshaw, born at St. Louis, February 11, 1895; and Agnes Kennett, born at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, August 8, 1912.

GEORGE WEST JACKSON, son of William Francis and Abby Crocker (West) Jackson, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 8, 1858. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he studied law, first for one year at the Harvard Law School, and then for two years at the Law School of Boston University, where he received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1882. He was admitted to the bar June 22. The summer of 1882 he spent in Europe. Shortly after his return he began the practice of law in Boston, but he became interested in the Harwood Cattle Company and decided to try cattle ranching for a time. He went to Kansas in March, 1883, and remained until the summer of 1885, when he returned to Boston and resumed the practice of law. Upon

his marriage in 1896 he made his home in Brookline for a time, but then moved to a house which he had built for himself at Newton Centre. "The routine of my life," he wrote in 1900, "is that of every office lawyer, varied, however, by the journeys around the links and 'My Summer in a Garden' (with an apology to C. D. W.). Desiring an absolute change, my wife and I recently took a trip to Jamaica, and we found what we were seeking — a beautiful climate, fine scenery and entire restfulness." In 1905 he wrote, "There has been no change in my occupation or residence since our last report. . . . The University Club and Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club are the only clubs to which I now belong, and I am but a private in the ranks."

He writes, July 23, 1910, "The only report I can make for the coming history is short and brief — 'No change'"; and again, July 5, 1912, "There is nothing to be added to my report of July 23, 1910."

He was married at Boston, April 23, 1896, to Grace Irving Whiting, daughter of Irving Oscar and Angeline Geraldine Whiting. Their children are: Leonard, born at Brookline, Massachusetts, January 14, 1897; and Allen, born at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, June 28, 1902.

Jackson's office address is 31 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 34 Ballard Street, Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

MARTIN REILEY JACOBS, son of Adam and Annie (Snowdon) Jacobs, was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1855. He prepared for college under H. E. Deming, '71, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he studied law at the Columbia Law School, where he graduated May 18, 1881, with the degree of LL.B. He wrote, June 7, 1900, "I am a trustee of my father's estate, and have been since 1883. As said estate is an entailed trust, I presume I will have it on my hands during the rest of my life. . . . I find the life of a trustee for forty or fifty heirs, with prospect of that many more, not the most desirable of occupations. . . . I am constantly tak-

ing business trips about the United States, but cannot at present go into details concerning them."

He was married at Brownsville, March 18, 1896, to Virginia Elizabeth Edmiston, daughter of William A. Edmiston. Their daughter, Anne Snowdon, was born at Brownsville, April 4, 1897.

Jacobs's address is Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

HENRY WARREN JOHNSON, son of David Warren and Sarah Lovina (Angier) Johnson, was born at Winchester, Massachusetts, October 7, 1856. He prepared for college under James I. Hanson, '65, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Soon after graduation he was appointed principal of Phillips Academy, at Danville, Vermont. He was given leave of absence to return to Cambridge, about January 1, 1880, to take post-graduate courses at Harvard for the remainder of the college year. In the fall of 1880 he returned to Danville. He gave a course of lectures in geology at Danville in 1880, in connection with the work of the academy, and also engaged to some extent in institute work with State Superintendent Dertt of Vermont, reading papers on school visiting, civil government, etc. In September, 1882, he became the principal of the Gould Academy, at Bethel, Maine. At Bethel he was chairman of the school committee, president of the Oxford County Teachers' Association and a member of the executive committee of the Oxford County Musical Association. In 1885 he decided to study medicine, and in the fall entered the Boston University School of Medicine. While he was a student in the school he was at different times assistant in histology, assistant demonstrator of anatomy and editor of the *Medical Student*. He graduated in June, 1888, with the degree of M.D., and in August, 1888, began to practise medicine at Berlin Falls, New Hampshire. "This is the largest town in the State north of Laconia," he wrote in 1890, "is growing at an extremely rapid rate and its resources for manufacturing are just developing. Several large lumber and paper mills furnish all the surgical practice one could ask in private work. . . . The people are cosmopolitan, as in all

new towns, and music and the other fine arts flourish here to an astonishing degree. We have a Choral and Orchestral Society, of which I am conductor, and which expects to give the 'Messiah' next Christmas. There are also an Art Club [and] numerous literary and social clubs." He was a member of the executive board of the Androscoggin Club.

In the fall of 1891 he removed from Berlin Falls to Lynn, Massachusetts. But the sea air so aggravated an old catarrhal trouble that he found it advisable to return to the mountains, and in December, 1892, he again took up his practice at Berlin Falls. "Since our last report," he wrote in 1895, "I have [been] . . . chairman of the School Board, treasurer of the Berlin Co-operative Bank, chairman of the Library Trustees, a director of the Berlin Acqueduct Company, vice-president of the New Hampshire Musical Association, director of the Choral and Orchestral Society [and] censor of the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society." He had written a number of short articles for various medical journals, had delivered a lecture in the winter of 1894–95 on the "Genesis of Political Parties in the United States" and had read papers before the Essex County (Massachusetts) and New Hampshire medical societies. In 1900 he wrote that for five years he had been chairman of the Board of Instruction at Berlin Falls, and also chairman of the trustees of the public library, "of which . . . I am here considered the father." He had passed the winter and spring of 1898 in England and France, spending most of the time in the Rotunda Hospital at Dublin. He had become a member of the Essex County Medical Society of Massachusetts and of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, and was also a member of the New Hampshire Plato Society. In 1905 he wrote, "The only event worth mentioning is a second trip to Germany during the spring and summer of 1902. My time otherwise has been wholly absorbed in my practice."

He writes, April 14, 1913, "I gave up general practice in medicine some six or seven years ago, went to Europe and devoted some months to the study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. At present I am located in Knoxville, Ten-

nessee, where I have been since 1907, devoting my time exclusively to this special practice. I am on the staff of our city hospital here, and am eye and ear surgeon for one of the railroads entering the city. Beyond that I have no official position, either political or professional. I am still unmarried. . . . I have helped three or four boys through college, and I consider that the most useful thing I have done thus far in life. At least I have obtained more satisfaction in that way than in any other. I hope to be able to help one or two more in the same way. My literary accomplishments have been limited to an occasional paper, either read before some medical society or published in some professional periodical."

Johnson's address is 409–410 Arnstein Building, Knoxville, Tennessee.

WEBSTER KELLEY, son of Webster and Lucilla Stavely (Peirce) Kelley, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 17, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in June, 1874.

The first two years after graduation he taught in a private school at Newport, Rhode Island. The following year he engaged in private tutoring at Duxbury, Massachusetts. In January, 1882, he gave a lecture at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on the subject, "Did Dr. Schliemann Find Troy?" and in the same year delivered at Duxbury a Fourth of July address on "The Permanence of our Institutions." In October, 1882, he entered the Harvard Law School, "intending to gain," as he wrote in 1885, "an A.M. degree, now granted for a year's work in one of the professional schools. I found that I liked law sufficiently to continue the course until the present time. Have been a member of the Gray and, later, of the Ames-Gray Law clubs, the two clubs consolidating in 1883. Am a member of the Webster Historical Society and, like everyone else, of the Tariff Reform League." He passed the examination for the Suffolk bar in December, 1887, and practised law for a short time in the office of L. L. Scaife, Boston. His health failed, and for a time he could do no work. In 1890 he wrote that his health was restored and that he was

studying oriental languages, with religious work in view. During the next few years he was little at home, spending the time in several cities, especially Chicago. "I have been mostly engaged in literary pursuits," he wrote in 1895, "principally in the study of languages, and have attained a good knowledge of Hebrew and somewhat of Chinese." He studied for a year at the Yale Divinity School, then at Princeton and then at the Bible Institute, Chicago. In 1900 he wrote that owing to ill health he had not entered the ministry, as he had intended. He has now been for a number of years a confirmed invalid.

Kelley's address is 37 Springfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRESCOTT KEYES, son of John Shepard and Martha Lawrence (Prescott) Keyes, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, March 26, 1858. He prepared for college under Charles Almy, Jr., '72, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Soon after graduating he became interested in the work of the Bell Telephone Company and spent several months in Kansas and Colorado. In November, 1879, he began the study of law with Charles H. Walcott, '70, of the Suffolk bar. During the academic year 1880–81 he lived in Cambridge, rooming with E. C. Perkins, and was a member of the second year class at the Harvard Law School, and also of the Pow Wow Supreme Court in the School. In August, 1881, he entered the law office of Charles R. Train and John O. Teele in Boston, making his home at Concord. In June, 1882, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and soon after entered into partnership with John F. Brown of the Class of '72. Later his partner was appointed clerk of the Municipal Court in Boston, and he remained alone in his practice. In 1890 he had served on various boards of town officers in Concord and had been chairman of the selectmen. He had been made a member of the Social Circle in Concord, a club organized in 1782. "It makes me feel old," he wrote, "to reflect upon the fact that the average age of the twenty-five members is over sixty." In 1895 he had removed his Boston office from 42 Court

Street, where he began practice, to 5 Tremont Street. In 1900 he was a trustee of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, in Concord, vice-president of the Concord National Bank and special justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex. He had served as chairman of the school committee for six years, and was chairman of the special building committee for the enlargement of the high school building. "As a member of the Municipal Light Board, I was instrumental in establishing a municipal electric light system. I have been for several years chairman of the Standing Committee of the First Parish in Concord (Unitarian), and am now also chairman of the building committee which has charge of the restoration of our ancient meetinghouse, destroyed by fire last April. I am spending some of my money in 'riotous farming,' and some more of it on the education, at Hampton, Virginia, and in Concord, of a young Porto Rican, Raphael del Gardo, who came back as a stowaway with our Concord Company." In 1905 the tearing down of the building at 5 Tremont Street had obliged him to move, and he had "taken new offices on the eleventh floor of Barristers' Hall, Pemberton Square, whence I get a fine view of the harbor. I have been president of the Concord National Bank since January, 1901. I am much interested in my automobile (a Stanley steam runabout), and usually drive it each day from Concord to Boston, averaging over fifty miles."

He writes, March 4, 1913, "Eight years more on this interesting run finds me still living in Concord, still practising law in Boston, with offices in Barristers' Hall, and still driving a Stanley steamer (my sixth) between the two places. Three years ago I was appointed justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex, succeeding my father, Hon. John Shepard Keyes, Class of '41, who at the time of his death had been the justice for thirty-six years. The district includes Concord and seven nearby towns. The court is held daily in the old County Court House in Concord, now owned and occupied in part by the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company (incorporated 1826), the largest of our Massachusetts Mutuals. I have been a director of that company for several

years and am now its president. The fact that the court and the insurance company are under the same roof makes it more possible for me to attempt to fill the two positions. It interests me that I thus go each morning for my work to the same lot of land on which my grandfather, Hon. John Keyes, Dartmouth, 1809, began the practice of law more than a century ago, and that I am trying to carry forward three enterprises in the organization of which he was active; viz., the insurance company, of which he was president from 1839 until his death in 1844, the Middlesex Institution for Savings (incorporated 1835) and the Concord National Bank (incorporated 1832). I have been a trustee of the Institution for Savings since 1893 and a director of the National Bank since 1894, and president of it for the last dozen years, during which time (perhaps in spite of that fact) the dividend rate has been increased from seven to fourteen per cent. In 1909 I was elected one of the five trustees of the Concord Free Public Library, a corporation modeled on the Harvard College corporation. I have been for many years clerk of the First Parish in Concord (Unitarian) and trustee of Parish Donations. I have served as moderator of our town meetings many times since 1885, and continuously for the last dozen years. In 1910 I was chairman of a special committee of nine to deal with the school problems in Concord. In accordance with the report of that committee we have just built a model schoolhouse for the grammar and primary grades, at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. In 1899 I was active in forming the Middlesex Bar Association. I have been a member of its council since 1904. These interests make for me a full, active life, but I am getting a lot of fun out of it as I go along, even though my authorship is confined to reports and my journeys to the Stanley. I get, too, a bit of the social side of life. I have missed only two or three meetings of the Social Circle since my election in 1890. This club, organized in 1782, was an outgrowth of the Committee of Safety of the Revolutionary period. It has created and preserved a unique bit of local history, printed in four volumes, containing the memoirs of one hundred and twenty-eight deceased members,

the men of the Revolution down to 1909. Seventy years ago Mr. Emerson wrote what is still true of it to-day: 'Much the best society I have ever known is a club in Concord called the Social Circle, consisting always of twenty-five of our citizens, doctor, lawyer, farmer, trader, miller, mechanic, etc., solidest of men, who yield the solidest of gossip. Harvard University is a wafer compared to the solid land which my friends represent. I do not like to be absent from home on Tuesday evenings in winter.'"

He was married at Concord, Massachusetts, July 6, 1881, to Alice Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. Grindall and Lucy Maria (Dodge) Reynolds.

Keyes's office address is 1103–4 Barristers' Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston; his home address is Concord, Massachusetts.

CHARLES ARCHBALD KIDDER, son of Henry Purkitt and Caroline Whitmarsh (Archbald) Kidder, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 22, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the banking house of Kidder, Peabody and Company, Boston. In the summer of 1882 he was in Europe, and in the fall of the same year made a journey to Mexico. In July, 1886, he was admitted to the firm of Kidder, Peabody and Company, but resigned his position with the firm April 1, 1889, and went abroad for travel in Europe and Egypt. "I am still out of active business," he wrote in 1900, "and pass most of my time in the country, so that there are very few exciting incidents in my life to record. A journey to California in the winter of 1898–99 is the extent of my wanderings in the last five years. I am a member of the Somerset Club of Boston, and my address is Southborough, Massachusetts." In June, 1901, he returned to the offices of Kidder, Peabody and Company as manager of their transfer department. "With the exception of short jaunts in my own country," he wrote, "I have done no traveling since that date. My list of literary efforts is confined to my letters to the Class Secretary, and my political work to one year (1901)

as one of the Board of Assessors of the town of Southborough, Massachusetts, to which position I was elected by my fellow townsmen by the large majority of two votes. Although elected for three years, I resigned at the end of the first year, as I felt it somewhat of a wrench on my conscience to be a transfer agent and an assessor at the same time. The most important event in my life during the last five years was my trip to our Twenty-fifth Anniversary last Commencement."

He writes, June 14, 1910, "I took a short trip to Europe in 1905, visiting England, France and Switzerland, and in 1908 I took a motor trip with my family in Germany, Switzerland, France and England. The most interesting thing I have done is a trip I took this last winter to South America in the *Blücher* cruise, visiting St. Thomas, Para, Bahia, Santos, San Paulo, Montevideo, the Straits of Magellan, Buenos Ayres, Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Port of Spain and Kingston. I advise my friends to take the same trip when they have time to spare, but be sure to brush up your Spanish before you start. In this connection I would advise you all to have your sons study the Spanish language; if it is too late for your sons, then try it on your grandsons." He adds, August 4, 1912, "Since my last to you in 1910 there has been no very interesting event in my life beyond a two months' trip to Europe in the summer of 1911. I am still hunting for dollars at 115 Devonshire Street, Boston, and have had no births in the family to record, not even in the next generation."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1880, to Hattie Lois Rice, daughter of Reuben and Harriet T. Rice. She died at Milton, Massachusetts, July 12, 1881. He was married a second time, at Southboro, Massachusetts, October 11, 1888, to Josephine Burnett, daughter of Joseph and Josephine (Cutter) Burnett. By his first marriage he has a son, Charles Archbald, Jr., born at Milton, Massachusetts, July 12, 1881. Of the two children of his second marriage, Francis Fiske was born at Southboro, December 2, 1892, and died January 30, 1893; Henry Purkitt was born at Boston, October 2, 1895.

Kidder's business address is 115 Devonshire Street, Boston; his home address is Southboro, Massachusetts.

EDWARD PHIPPS KINGSBURY, son of Elijah and Joanna Whiting (Phipps) Kingsbury, was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, September 25, 1855. He prepared for college at the Holliston High School, and was admitted in October, 1875.

During the fall and winter of 1879–80 he taught school at West Medway, Massachusetts. In April, 1880, he was made superintendent of schools in his native town of Holliston. In August, 1884, he went to Washington, D. C., as an examiner in the Pension Office. In 1890 he wrote that he had removed to Centralia, Washington. He was still at Centralia in 1895. In 1900 he wrote, " My life since 1895 has been a mingling of business and politics. Until 1899 I was engaged in the mercantile business at Centralia, Washington, incidentally being a member of the Washington legislature in 1898–99. In the fall of 1899 I was appointed United States Surveyor General for the State of Washington, which position I now hold. . . . I have not bound myself to society by many new ties, being still a bachelor and my only society that of the Sons of the American Revolution." March 1, 1905, he was reappointed United States Surveyor General for Washington for another term of four years.

He writes, July 12, 1902, " I can add nothing of interest to my statement in the last report, my life being simply a continuance in the same position in the government service . . . with an occasional trip to the Eastern coast to relieve the monotony."

Kingsbury's address is Office of the United States Surveyor General, Olympia, Washington.

***HENRY NASON KINNEY,** son of James Adams and Ann (Nason) Kinney, was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 30, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Claremont, California, May 2, 1900, from an attack of appendicitis and peri-

tonitis, complicated by the tuberculosis from which he had long been suffering.

In August, 1879, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and after following the regular three years' course graduated in June, 1882. He preached for the first time in the summer of 1880, at Sacketts Harbor, New York, and at Watertown, New York, but he was not regularly licensed until May, 1881. During July and August, 1881, he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Sanborntown, New Hampshire. From October, 1881, until May, 1882, in addition to his work in the seminary, he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Bristol, New Hampshire. While he was at the seminary he was president of the Porter Rhetorical Society, and was one of the two orators chosen by the Society of Inquiry to represent it at the public anniversary in June, 1881; he spoke on "Poetry and the Preacher." His class elected him to write the class hymn for commencement. Three of his poems were printed in 1881 and 1882 in the *Chicago Advance,* the *Boston Journal* and the *Boston Advertiser,* respectively. From July 12, 1882, until February 20, 1884, he was minister of the Congregational Church at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. While there he was a member of the Visiting Committee of Carleton College, and was one of the judges at the Junior Prize Speaking at the college in 1883. He gave a lecture in a course at Wahpeton, Dakota, on "The Church Building Spirit of the Middle Ages." The climate of the Northwest proved too severe for him. He came East early in 1884, and during most of the year was under treatment for his throat. He declined a position offered him "in one of the new Western colleges," and on December 30, 1884, became minister of the First Congregational Church at Winsted, Connecticut.

During his pastorate at Winsted he was actively interested in a large number of organizations, local, state and national, connected with his denomination, and especially in the work of the Society of Christian Endeavor, writing much and making frequent addresses. In 1887 he was made president of the Connecticut Christian Endeavor Union, of which he had

already been vice-president. He also wrote a number of articles on various subjects, and short poems printed in the *Christian Union, Sunday-School Times, Religious Herald, Golden Rule* and other papers. A hymn which he had written was included in "Hymns of Christian Endeavor," Boston, 1888. In 1889 he made a vacation journey to Bedeque, and in 1892 spent May and June in England, Scotland, Wales and Paris. In September, 1893, he removed to Syracuse, New York, to become the minister of the Good Will Congregational Church. At Syracuse his interest in Christian Endeavor work continued. He advocated the extension of the society to include younger and older people, and formed, in June, 1887, "probably the first adult Christian Endeavor Society ever organized." January 30, 1894, he was made president of the Syracuse Union of Christian Endeavor Societies. He was also interested in the introduction of the so-called institutional church methods in his own church and elsewhere, organizing in his own church in December, 1893, the first Sunday evening club for men in the State, and in January, 1894, "the first, and perhaps the last, Koumi club . . . a religious sisterhood similar to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew." He was frequently a speaker at denominational conventions and conferences in New York and Connecticut and Massachusetts. January 1, 1898, he became the minister of a church in Indianapolis, Indiana, but in less than three months failing health obliged him to leave his work. During the remainder of 1898 and until February, 1899, he was in New Mexico and Arizona. He then went to Claremont, California, where he died.

He was married at Springfield, Massachusetts, June 22, 1882, to Selina Elizabeth McIntosh, daughter of A. J. McIntosh. Their two children are: Marian, born at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, May 26, 1883, and Selina, born at Sacketts Harbor, New York, March 24, 1885. Marian was married at Claremont, California, November 19, 1909, to Walter DuBois Brookings, '95. They have a son, Robert Somers Brookings, 2nd, born at Redlands, California, June 27, 1912. Selina was married at Boston, Massachusetts, October 6, 1913, to Harold Clarke Strong.

*WALTER MOODY LANCASTER, son of Samuel Thomas and Lucy Ann (Moody) Lancaster, was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, November 6, 1857. He prepared for college at the Lowell High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 16, 1901, of Bright's disease.

In the fall of 1879 he entered into partnership with a Boston architect under the firm name of George R. Clarke and Company. January 1, 1881, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and for a time Lancaster remained at his home in Lowell without engaging in business. In his senior year in college a prolonged attack of rheumatic fever had prevented him from taking his final examinations and receiving his degree at Commencement, 1879; but at Commencement, June 29, 1881, he received his A.B. as of the Class of 1879. In March, 1882, he entered the employ of H. Hosford and Company, wholesale and retail dry goods dealers of Lowell; but this occupation proved unexpectedly distasteful to him, and on November 1, 1882, he began work as night editor of the *Lowell Morning Mail*. "Owing to the energetic policy adopted shortly after I became connected with the paper," he wrote in 1885, "I have enjoyed a variety of experience that could hardly be excelled in a much larger city than Lowell." In July, 1886, he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, and for two years was on the staff of the *Daily Spy* in one capacity or another. In July, 1888, he went to New York as a reporter for the *Times*. "A year of ultra-Bohemian life and of excessively active hustling wore me out completely," he wrote in 1890, "and I accepted a new call to the *Spy*, of which I am now news editor. I have also held a correspondent's relations with various papers, notably the *Boston Post*. On the *New York Times* and the *Worcester Spy* my specialty was music, on which subject I have lectured sometimes, but oftener have written." In 1890 he resigned from the *Spy* as editorial writer and engaged in general newspaper and magazine work as editorial writer and musical critic. In the winter of 1900–01 he was critic for the *Boston Herald* during the season of grand opera. He was not in his usual

health for a year, but his final illness was of only two weeks' duration.

In the notice which Gage wrote for the Class Report of 1905, he concludes, "Such is the bare record of a full life ended abruptly at its prime. But as fellow classmates we seek some measure of this fullness, some knowledge of the man's influence on life about him. Let those speak who knew him best and did life's work at his side. He inherited from his Puritan ancestry those sterling qualities that have left their mark upon New England character, and his frank and receptive nature found in the careful nurture of his Alma Mater a soil for the growth of these qualities into a ripened character of beauty and strength, a character that was not tarnished but enhanced by contact with the active life of the world. 'Of a peculiarly sensitive and modest disposition, his greatest worth was known only to those who knew him best. A loyal-hearted man and true, with every year of his life one unblemished record, he stood for everything that was high and good, and was never known for one moment to lower his ideals of highest honor.' 'He was quick to grasp the idea of power in journalistic work; he set up a good standard and was faithful to it. He was a peculiarly effective writer, combining with an added sense of what was material a marked felicity of expression and directness of statement.' 'He was thorough and painstaking to a marked degree, and, like most newspaper men, he loved his work. As a writer his work was uniformly good. He was an authority in musical and dramatic matters, and his judgment was highly valued. Throughout his connection with the *Spy* he maintained its reputation for truth, accuracy and honorable dealing. His editorials reflected his own sterling character and high principles.' Philip Hale says of him, 'The life of Mr. Lancaster was gentle. Overworked, he did not show impatience. Distressed when there was violent enthusiasm for that which was positively bad, he kept cool and still used ink instead of vitriol.' Such is the record of a life full of honor for its possessor, credit for his Alma Mater and inspiration for his classmates. Its fullness cannot be measured by the number of its years.

He was married at Worcester, June 4, 1892, to Sarah Jenkins Hill, daughter of J. Henry Hill and sister of H. E. Hill, '72, E. B. Hill, '74, B. T. Hill, '86, and G. H. Hill (Medical School), '94. Their two children are: Southworth, born at Worcester, August 8, 1893, and Bruce, born at Worcester, August 22, 1896.

WILLIAM BADGER LAWRENCE, son of Samuel Crocker and Carrie Rebecca (Badger) Lawrence, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 15, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School, and in June, 1882, received the degree of LL.B. He then traveled in Europe for six months, and in the spring of 1883 began the practice of law in Boston, with his residence in Medford, Massachusetts. In Medford he had served on various town committees, he wrote in 1890. "Was one of the committee of the town in reference to the passage of the Metropolitan Sewage Bill, for a system of sewage disposal for the towns and cities of the Mystic Valley. Have been a delegate to State and congressional conventions. Served the town for two years as Selectman and Overseer of the Poor. At present I [am] clerk of the Eastern Railroad Company and of the directors, likewise of the Chelsea Beach Railroad Company and of the South Reading Branch Railroad Company. The society in which I have been especially interested has been the Masonic fraternity, in which I have held active office. I have been the presiding officer of three Masonic bodies, and at present hold active office in two others. In the Grand Lodge I am serving my second term as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District." He was elected to represent the Eighth Middlesex District in the Massachusetts House of 1891, and was re-elected in 1892. He served on the committees on Judiciary, Probate and Insolvency, and Drainage. He was elected to the Massachusetts Republican State Committee for 1891, and was re-elected for 1892. In 1893 he was elected senator for the First Middlesex District,

and in 1894 was re-elected. He served as chairman of the Committee on Treasury for two years, and as chairman of the Joint Committee of Expenditures for two years; also two years on the Committee on Judiciary and two years on the Committee on Rules. He made at this time occasional journeys to Mexico on business, and was appointed one of the delegates to represent Massachusetts at the Mexican Exposition of 1896. "I am a member of the University Club," he wrote, "a charter member of the Medford Club and an associate member of the Boston Press Club. I . . . still hold active offices in various Masonic bodies, and served for three years as Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. and S. Masters of Massachusetts."

When he wrote in 1900 he was clerk of the Boston & Maine Railroad and of the Board of Directors, and clerk of the Somerville Journal Company and various other corporations. He had been Grand Marshal of Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, 1898–1900, and Commander of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1898 and in 1899. He wrote, May 11, 1905, "I have held no public offices for the last few years, except honorary ones, such, for example, as delegate to the Republican National Convention last year in Chicago, to represent in the convention (with ex-Alderman Carstein of Cambridge) the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford and Woburn and the towns of Winchester, Arlington and Belmont. I am still an attorney-at-law and corporation clerk of the Boston & Maine Railroad and clerk of its Board of Directors." In the celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Medford in the spring of 1905 he took an active part, and was one of the speakers at the banquet.

He was married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 2, 1883, to Alice May Sears, daughter of J. Henry and Emily Nickerson Sears. Of their children, Marjorie was born at Medford, Massachusetts, September 9, 1884; a daughter, born at Medford March 9, 1886, died March 12, 1886; Samuel Crocker, 2nd, was born at Medford, September 12, 1888; Ruth was born at Medford, August 10, 1890; William Badger, Jr., was born at Medford, October 3, 1896.

Lawrence's office address is 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts: his home address is 7 Rural Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts.

ARTHUR HOWARD LEE, son of John Rose and Lucy (Howard) Lee, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, September 15, 1857. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

"Since graduation," he wrote in 1882, "I have lived in Scranton, Pennsylvania. For a year I worked in the construction department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Since then I have been in the Bessemer Steel Works of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and am now 'blower.' My regular business is in the Steel Works. As a 'side show' I am interested in Howe's Patent Raking Attachment (for locomotive, marine and stationary boilers). . . . I belong to Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and am a private in the front rank." In 1885 he had been for three years foreman in the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's Steel Works at Scranton, and was a corporal in his militia company. In 1890 he was superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Steel Works, and first lieutenant in his militia company. He was a member of the Society of Mining Engineers and of the New England Society of Lackawanna County. In 1895 he wrote, "I am still residing in Scranton, . . . and hold the position of superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. My principal work is looking after the pennies, so that we can make pig iron as cheap as possible, which is necessary under the good Democratic times we have been enjoying. My trips have been few and far between. Outside of a ten days' visit at the World's Fair and a three weeks' sojourn at Homestead during the riots, I have been away very little. . . . I retired from the National Guard of Pennsylvania on the expiration of my commission as first lieutenant, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, after fourteen years' service." In 1900 the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company was planning its removal to Buffalo, New York. Lee wrote that he

had just returned from Germany, where he had been "looking up some matters for the company" in connection with the removal. In 1905 he wrote, "Since the last report I have moved from Scranton . . . to Buffalo, . . . where I have been for the last three years. My occupation is the same — superintendent of blast furnaces of the Lackawanna Steel Company. . . . My family generally spend the summer on Eggemoggin Reach, Penobscot Bay, Maine, where I also put in two weeks which go altogether too quickly."

He writes, July 20, 1912, "Since the last report I have very little that is new to write about. . . . I am a member of the Harvard Club and the University Club of Buffalo. I have taken no journeys except between Buffalo and Sargentville, [Maine,] three times every summer. My hobby is to spend all the time I can on the Maine coast."

He was married at Scranton, September 24, 1885, to Marie L. Foster, daughter of George and Maria L. Foster. Of their children, Arthur Howard, Jr., was born at Scranton, December 9, 1886, and died August 8, 1887. Henry Foster was born at Scranton, May 8, 1889, and died, as the result of an accident, September 29, 1913; he had been married at Philadelphia in October, 1911, to Gertrude Gay, daughter of John Gay. Lillian Howard was born at Scranton, June 21, 1890, and died, as a result of the accident which caused her brother Henry's death, September 28, 1913. John Rose, Jr., was born at Scranton, October 5, 1893.

Lee's address is 414 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

THOMAS LEE, son of Francis L. and Sarah Mary Ann (Wilson) Lee, was born at Chestnut Hill (in Newton), Massachusetts, December 21, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In September, 1879, he entered the Harvard Law School. In February, 1881, he left the School and went into the office of Lee, Higginson and Company, stock brokers, in Boston. In 1885 he wrote that he had given up business for science. "I got a chance to come off with the *Albatross* [the steamer of the United States Fish Commission] for a cruise in the

Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico and jumped at it, and have had a pleasant trip . . . touching at Key West, Havana, Cozumel — a small island off Yucatan, where we got a lot of nice birds — and lastly at Pensacola, where we have been looking at the red snapper fisheries. From here we leave for New Orleans, and lie for some time before turning north. The officers are a nice, pleasant set of fellows, and we have had a rattling good time. I expect to work at the Smithsonian for some time. . . . I tell you I am glad to be out of business, though I may get starved out of science and driven back to it again. But I shall live on my fat a long time first." Ill health prevented him from realizing his expectations at this time, and in 1890 he wrote, "I should call myself a gentleman of leisure were there such a class in this country. . . . I shall be found at Westport, Essex County, New York, for the present, where I can show you a beautiful country and give you a good day's bass fishing, or give you an ax and let you chop me a few cords of wood, as you may prefer."

He has continued to make his home at Westport, spending the winters at Frogmore Post Office on St. Helena Island, near Beaufort, South Carolina. He wrote from there in 1905, "I am very reluctantly taking hold of the subject of colored education here. I have consented to serve as trustee and vice-president of the Port Royal Agricultural School. We are attempting to turn the schooling more toward industrial lines, and to see if we can turn out boys and girls better able to farm these lands which respond so readily to intelligent treatment. It is a pity that we have got to push these colored people out of their natural, happy, irresponsible way of living toward what one calls progress and civilization, with the endless scrabble for money and all the attendant longings, to say nothing of the actual poverty and misery involved. However, they have got to face this change, and we hope we can work out some method of education that will help these people. There has been a good deal of schooling that has enabled the brighter individuals to better themselves, mostly by leaving the State. We are striving for something that will help the average boy and girl who of necessity must stay at home. We

have to beg our way, and it is a thankless task; but I have been among these people so long, and been so long interested in farming problems, that I may be able to help this thing along, and I feel that I have no right to shirk the task."

Lee's address is Westport, Essex County, New York.

FREDERICK MOSES LEONARD, son of Moses Hayden and Harriet Eliza (Dibble) Leonard, was born at Easthampton, Massachusetts, July 24, 1857. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the law office of William McGeorge, Jr., Philadelphia, as a student. He also attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1882, with the degree of LL.B. At the university commencement in June, 1882, he delivered the law oration. He wrote in 1882 that he had recently completed a pamphlet, privately printed, entitled "An Essay on the Elements of the Law of Gifts, under the Statute 13 Eliz., c. 5, with Especial Reference to Pennsylvania Law," and that he had in hand, nearly finished, a volume of "Notes of Professor Parsons' Lectures. . . . [on] Partnership, Corporation and Bailment," privately printed for the use of the class. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar June 19, 1882, and began the practice of law in Philadelphia. He became a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Law Academy of Philadelphia, the Sharswell Law Club and the Civil Service Reform Association, as well as of some social clubs. He published in 1885 a second American edition of "Hawkins on the Construction of Wills," helped Judge Hare to prepare preliminary editions of his works on contracts and on constitutional law, and when he wrote in 1885 was occupied with William Henry Rawle upon the fifth edition of his "Covenants for Title." In 1890 he was devoting most of his time to the work of assistant solicitor of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and to allied Southern business. He had been the Pennsylvania editor of the *Central Reporter*, and was the Philadelphia editor of the *Pennsylvania County Court Reports*. He had joined additional clubs, in-

cluding the Third Legal Club and the New England Society. In 1895 he was counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railroad and other corporations. Upon his marriage in 1894 he had traveled in Europe, and especially in Italy. In 1905 he wrote, "When a man who, practising actively as a lawyer, has been for more than twenty years absorbed in protecting and promoting the interests of other men, is asked to say something about himself, he is at a loss for an answer. Of the chess games of finance, railroad and industrial development, politics, etc., in which he as a lawyer has had a hand, he could tell you some entertaining stories, and some stories even better. But of himself, what can he say?"

He writes, April 26, 1913. "Nothing but being too diligently occupied could have made the long time since [the] seventh [Class] report seem short. But that is only an apology for the slavery of the individual. The truth is, it has been a long time, and a great many things have happened. Your next report will contain a number of 'last chapters.' Some of them will be the 'last chapters' in the stories of those who used to stop over a day or an hour or a train to visit me always when passing through Philadelphia. I miss them — I can't tell you how much. I wonder if you or any of the others who even occasionally go to Class reunions, or at least go back to Cambridge once in a while, realize how eagerly such visits are appreciated by one who can't go. My practice has regrettably kept me too closely in touch with my office. But I am not the only lawyer in '79 who will have to make that confession to you. We have been part of a great transformation in the character of law practice: from litigation with not too long court terms, and not too short vacations, to advice and supervision, with litigation small in comparison, and with all days and seasons alike. Whatever variety there is must be found in the diversity of the interests intimately represented. My personal achievements do not yet include any grandchildren, nor any public office, nor any books or articles printed, except those wholly technical and special. The associations in which I am interested include the Harvard clubs of Philadelphia and New York and the Rittenhouse, University, Art,

Pen and Pencil, and Corinthian Yacht clubs of Philadelphia. For my summer address I give you my boathouse 'Red Top' in our convenient seashore suburb, Atlantic City, 835 North Massachusetts Avenue, on Gardiner's Basin."

He was married at Paris, France, May 9, 1894, to Anne Munyon.

Leonard's address is 4243 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*HERMAN STEWART LeROY, son of Herman Cornell and Matilda (Stewart) LeRoy, was born in the city of New York, April 8, 1856. He prepared for college under J. W. White, Ph.D., '77, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at New York, June 10, 1911, from an attack of heart disease caused by inflammatory rheumatism, to which he had long been subject.

Immediately after graduation he entered the banking and brokerage business in New York, and continued in it up to the time of his death. Interested in all forms of athletic sport, he was an excellent lawn tennis player and was instrumental in organizing one of the first indoor lawn tennis courts built in this country, the Tennis Building in West 41st Street, New York. He was a member of the Harvard, Union and Down Town clubs.

He was married at New York, September 17, 1880, to Clementina LeRoy Morgan, daughter of Henry and Mary Cornelia Morgan. She died in April, 1903. Of their three children, a son, born at New York, December 31, 1881, died January 2, 1882. Herman, born at New York, August 23, 1883, died ——. Robert was born at New York, February 7, 1885.

*FRANK VIRGIL McDONALD, son of Richard Hayes and Sarah Maria (Whipple) McDonald, was born at Sacramento, California, April 20, 1852. He entered Harvard from Yale College in October, 1878, as a senior. He died at London, England, October 4, 1897, of paralysis.

From 1879 to 1881 he was in Cambridge, studying law and

elective branches in the University. He then became connected with the Pacific Bank of San Francisco. During the first years after graduation he published a "Genealogy of Jesse Peter and Descendants," "Genealogical Inquiries Relating to Job Whipple, of Rhode Island" and a "Biography of Richard Hayes McDonald, of San Francisco, California," vol. i. In 1890 he was cashier of the Pacific Bank, with his residence in Berkeley. He was also a director of the Pacific Bank and of the People's Home Savings Bank of San Francisco. In the years since 1885 he had been for a part of the time in Virginia on business. In 1887 he had traveled in Europe for six months, and in the summer of 1889 had visited the Yosemite again and the southern parts of California. He had written several articles on banking matters. He was a member of several societies and associations, "but they are more than I can give attention to," he wrote, "and [I] am now resigning from most in order to devote myself entirely to my business." In 1895 he was traveling in Europe. During the time from 1890 to 1892 he had made a journey to Alaska and had visited the Hawaiian Islands, where, as the guest of Admiral Brown, he was privileged to see "many things, some of which he . . . embodied in poems." Before the summer of 1892 he returned to San Francisco, resigned his business positions and again went to the Hawaiian Islands, and later to Lokoliamee, Japan, and Hong Kong, China, where he wrote articles, to various publications, on the late oriental war. From China he went on to India, and then west by the Red Sea. He reached London in 1896, and lived there until the time of his death. In an affectionate tribute written for the Class Report of 1900, his brother, R. H. McDonald, Jr., says, "From boyhood until his death my brother was always distinguished for his physical strength and literary ability. In athletic sports he was always a leader. . . . He was the founder and leading editor and manager of the . . . *Yale Daily News,* which was the pioneer of some one hundred and sixty other daily college publications. . . . As a musician he played the violin, piano and other instruments. Those of his classmates at Harvard who were fortunate enough to know him

can, and will, testify as to his many accomplishments, especially in fine photography. . . . Of all living souls I have ever met (barring my mother) he was, in my opinion and in the opinion of many to-day living, . . . the purest and sweetest."

He was married at Oakland, California, March 19, 1888, to Ida LeMonde of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WALLACE MACFARLANE, son of James and Mary Ann (Cameron) Macfarlane, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, December 3, 1856. He prepared for college under William N. Eayrs, Tufts, '57, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he was for two years a student in the Columbia Law School. In October, 1881, he began to practise law in New York, in the office of Miller & Macfarlane. In April, 1888, he and C. O. Brewster began to occupy offices together at 261 Broadway. In 1895 they had moved to 32 Liberty Street, and Macfarlane was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and chairman of the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club of New York. The office of district attorney he held from 1894 to 1898. In 1905 he wrote, " Since 1900 I have not been engaged in any work of the kind referred to in the circular of the Class Secretary, nor have I filled any public positions or received any college degree since that date." He adds, February 17, 1913, " Since the date of the last report . . . I have been practising law in the city of New York."

Macfarlane's address is 26 Liberty Street, New York.

CHARLES SAMUEL MACK, son of Samuel Ely and Rebecca Amelia (Robins) Mack, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 13, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the first year after graduation he studied medicine at the St. Louis Medical College. October 1, 1880, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and in October, 1882, received the degree of M.D. He served in New York hospitals until the spring of 1885. The summer and fall of 1885 he spent at Cold Spring, New York,

assisting a physician who had a large country practice. In December, 1885, he removed to Boston, and in October, 1888, to Hyde Park, Chicago. In 1889 he accepted a call to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, and in September, 1889, took up his residence at Ann Arbor. He had become a member of homeopathic medical societies in Massachusetts and Illinois. He had published in 1888 a brochure entitled " Similia Similibus Curantur? " and in 1888 and 1889, in the *New Jerusalem Magazine,* papers upon " The Treatment of Criminals " and " Mr. DeCharms's Theory of Homeopathy." In the *Medical Era* for August, 1889, he had contributed a large part of the notice of T. F. Allen's " Handbook of Materia Medica and Homeopathic Therapeutics," and in the *Medical Era* for September, 1889, notices of "A Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy," part x, and of Rane's "Psychology as a Natural Science Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena." When he wrote in 1890 he was about to publish a volume entitled " Philosophy in Homeopathy " which was to contain, with some new matter, a number of lectures and addresses already delivered. In 1895 he was treasurer of the State Homeopathic Medical Society in Michigan and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, as well as of the Massachusetts State Homeopathic Medical Society and local homeopathic medical societies in Boston and Chicago.

In July, 1895, he moved from Ann Arbor to Chicago, and during the following year practised medicine in Chicago and was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann College. He also became a candidate for the ministry in the New Church, and was licensed to preach for one year. He spent the summer of 1896 at Weller's Grove, near Laporte, Indiana, and after remaining there until January, 1897, settled down to the practice of medicine in Laporte. In 1900 he was secretary of the Board of Health of Laporte, had served one year as physician to the County Asylum for the Poor, to the county jail and to the poor of the township, and was medical examiner for several fraternal orders. He wrote,

April 11, 1905, "I might mention as a special interest the question whether the medical profession is to become united. I think that the split over homeopathy will not prove final. Another especial interest is what was done through Swedenborg. For the past nine years I have been licensed to preach in the New Church, and I have preached several times a year." He had written since 1900 a number of papers, which had been printed in the *Hahnemannian Monthly,* the *Philadelphia Medical Journal,* the *New Church Messenger* and other journals.

He writes, June 4, 1910, "In November, 1908, I left the practice of medicine, and came from Laporte, Indiana, to Toledo [Ohio], to the pastorate [of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)]. I was ordained in December, 1908. . . . In the last Class Report I spoke of having been for some years licensed to preach, and of having during these years occasionally preached, as opportunity offered. . . . Last June I attended a church convention in Brockton [Massachusetts] and enjoyed a day in and near Boston. It was the first time I had been in New England in over twenty years. I went with a thought of staying to Commencement, but that did not fall until ten days after the convention, and to stay for it seemed hardly practicable." He writes again, July 6, 1912, "Something over a year ago I had a glimpse of Nat Brigham here in Toledo, and last summer Amen spent part of a day with me. . . . My oldest son, Francis, was graduated from the Toledo High School in June, 1902, and expects to enter the engineering department of the University of Michigan in the fall."

He was married at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1893, to Laura Gordon Test, daughter of Francis William and Julia Crawley (Ellis) Test. Their children are: Francis Test, born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 15, 1894; Edward Ely, born at Ann Arbor, May 9, 1895; Gordon Charles, born at Weller's Grove, near Laporte, Indiana, November 27, 1896; Cornelia Rebecca, born at Laporte, September 4, 1898; Julian Ellis, born at Laporte, April 26, 1903; and David, born at Toledo, Ohio, April 26, 1910.

Mack's address is 2353 Maplewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

FRANCIS McLENNAN, son of Hugh and Isabella (Stewart) McLennan, was born at Chicago, Illinois, August 9, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he went at once into the office of his father at Montreal, and was there learning bookkeeping until October, 1881, when he began the study of law at McGill University and in the office of Wotherspoon, Lafleur and Heulker of Montreal. During the winter of 1879–80 he was abroad. "The summer of 1882," he wrote in 1885, "I passed abroad, spending most of my time in London, doing a good deal of quiet prowling about. In April, 1884, I took my degree in law (B.C.L.) at McGill University, and had the honor of reading the valedictory. In June, 1885, I was admitted to the bar, and am now practising alone at 186 St. James Street, Montreal." In 1886 he was in London for part of the summer, "but excepting this trip," he wrote in 1890, "I have been steadily at work, succeeding quite as well as I expected." In 1887 he entered into partnership with John Cassie Hatton, Q.C., and in 1890 had moved his office to 1724 Notre Dame Street. In 1895 he wrote, "I have really nothing to tell of these last few years, except that I have been working hard at law and making some progress at it. . . . In June, 1899, I had a very charming visit in Boston, thanks to seeing some of my old friends. . . . If it is a sign of youth to hope that next year one will have more time, energy and virtue, then I am still young, in spite of some appearances to the contrary."

In 1905 he wrote, "I have made no change in occupation since the last report, but my address in winter time is 949 Dorchester Street, Montreal. In summer I live at Indian Lorette, a few miles from Quebec. At either place I shall be glad to see any member of the Class. I have been working quietly at law without venturing into other fields. In 1903 I was named King's Counsel, and last year was made a fellow of the corporation of McGill University. I have been for two years a member of the committee on French at Harvard. My clubs are the Mount Royal of Montreal, the University of New York and the Royal Societies, London. In 1903 I went to

England with my wife. We were fortunate in our opportunities for seeing the coronation and the naval review. Then we spent some weeks at Schinznach Bad in the Aargau, a very charming part of Switzerland, all the more so that it is not much affected by the stream of travel. One interesting experience was a visit to a local shrine, where we saw nearly twenty thousand peasants. In these quiet places in Switzerland there is much to be learned and great pleasure of a quiet sort to be had, not the least in getting to know the Swiss people. From Schinznach Bad we went to Lugano, where again we were lucky in meeting some interesting people, and thence to Florence and Rome. In Rome I saw something of the work of the American School of Archæology. Every Harvard man should go to visit it. He will come away proud of his University, and glad to contribute to help Richard Norton in the work he is doing so well. To Meyer's hospitality I was indebted, as so many have been who visited Rome while he was ambassador, and thanks to Sam Hill, I got to know two most interesting monsignori. In Paris, on my way home, I saw some literary men whose kindness warmed my heart to that country. That fall I went abroad again, making my longest stop in Rome, where I was in the same hotel with W. W. Coolidge. I met more Italians in Rome, in Perugia and in Venice, and owed much to their friendly, hospitable ways. Last summer I went out to the Yellowstone Park, and afterwards to Seattle with Sam Hill, and became as enthusiastic a Westerner as he is."

He writes from Florence, Italy, March 19, 1913, "Seven years is a long way to look back, and I fear I remember nothing that would interest others in the way of incident. I have read some good books, enjoyed some good talks, met many kind people and have reached the temper that pushes back the chair a little from the table, with thankfulness for the feast, for the friends, for the flowers and a contented sense that it 's time to go home."

He was married at Quebec, September 9, 1896, to Alma Stuart, daughter of Chief Justice Sir Andrew Stuart and Dame Elmire Aubert de Gaspé.

McLennan's address is 86 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal, Canada.

*(HENRY) EDGAR MADDEN, son of Andrew Jackson and Sarah Ann (Brower) Madden, was born at Milroy, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1856. He prepared for college at the Chicago High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at New York, November 4, 1911, after an illness, at his home and at the hospital, of several weeks.

After graduation he returned to Chicago, and there entered the law office of John N. Jewett as a student. A little later he obtained a position as teacher of mathematics in the Yale School, Chicago, and for a while divided his time between the study of law and teaching. In the fall of 1881 he sailed for Europe with a private pupil, and spent the winter in France, Spain and Italy. After his return to Chicago in 1882 he was admitted to the bar, and from that time practised law in Chicago until 1900, when he removed to New York and was admitted to practice there. In Chicago he was for a time a member of the Union League, University and Chicago Literary clubs, as well as of the Chicago Harvard Club; but in later life, as in college, his modesty and his devotion to work combined to narrow the circle of his nearer friendship, and comparatively few of the Class had more than an acquaintance with him. Those friends, however, who knew him best felt for him a regard which was peculiarly strong and deep. One of these friends, the Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell, of the Class of 1876, United States minister to Switzerland, writes from Berne, Switzerland, September 17, 1912, as follows:

"I first saw Edgar Madden at a meeting of the Harvard Club of Chicago in the winter of 1881. In those days, besides the annual dinner, we used to have three informal gatherings a year, at which there was plenty of punch, conversation, singing and good-fellowship. Rev. Dr. Fay, of the Class of 1829, who was the dean of our club, Robert T. Lincoln and Samuel Johnston, who gave the gate that bears his name, were frequent attendants at those meetings. This meeting was held in one of the parlors of the old Grand Pacific Hotel. I shall

never forget the impression that Madden's appearance made on me that evening. As secretary of the Club, I was sitting at a table with the president, Mr. Walter C. Larned, during a short business session. I noted down the names of members as they came in, and when Madden entered Larned and I turned to each other to ask who the newcomer was. We were both impressed by his clean-cut, refined face and his gracious manner. . . . The acquaintance that we made that evening ripened into a strong and lasting friendship. A few years later I became president of the Club, while he was its secretary and treasurer. For ten years we were very intimate and saw each other almost daily, and once a week or oftener he would dine at my house. This would often be on Monday evenings, when we would go to the Literary Club together. He became first vice-president of this club and I remember that he acted as president at the annual meeting in June. Madden had a fine literary taste and kept up his reading of the best English and French literature. He was one of the few men I have met who knew and enjoyed the beauties of Milton. His memory of the Greek and Latin classics was good, and he often had an apt quotation which gave picturesqueness to his conversation without the slightest trace of pedantry. I was surprised at his familiarity with the greatest philosophical writers, and his genial criticism of Schopenhauer's pessimism was delightfully amusing. He introduced me to many of the curiosities of literature, among them that laughable satire, ' Father Tom and the Pope.' He was greatly interested in the libraries of the University Club, of which he was one of the founders, and the Union League Club, where we often met. One could not know him well without being aware of his devotion to his mother, a woman of rare character and intelligence, and of his reliance upon her judgment, and also of his great affection for his only sister. Our intimate relations ceased only when his professional engagements took him to New York to live, but I have always cherished among my best possessions the memory of our ten years of closest friendship. Edgar Madden was one of the finest types of the best product of Harvard College."

He was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1891, to Mrs. Laura A. Chamberlain.

FRANCIS COFFIN MARTIN, son of Henry Austin and Frances Coffin (Crosby) Martin, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 22, 1858. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

From 1879 till 1882 he studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School. The year 1882–83 he spent at the New York Polyclinic, a post-graduate school of medicine, and in hospital and dispensary work in the city of New York. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1883. In the latter part of 1883 he began the practice of medicine in Roxbury. In 1885 he was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Calumet Club in New York. He had written an article printed in the *New York Medical Record* of February 7, 1885, entitled "Martin's Method of Treatment of Synovitis, especially of the Knee Joint." In September, 1887, he left home for a hunting trip in the Rocky Mountains, spending the winter in Montana and returning in October, 1888, after a journey to San Francisco through Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and down the coast by the so-called "Mt. Shasta route," the then new all-rail line. "I practise in Boston in the winter," he wrote in 1890, "and at Siasconset, on the island of Nantucket, in summer." In 1895 he wrote, April 15, "I returned last Sunday from a six weeks' trip to Europe, where I went, principally, to see a gentleman, in consultation with other physicians, in the south of England. This is quite an unusual honor for an American surgeon, although the London surgeons occasionally are summoned over here. My principal specialty, however, is the production of pure animal vaccine virus for general vaccination. I am the source of supply of the United States government, many of the largest cities in the country and the profession generally. This is the system of vaccination introduced into America by my father in 1870, and continued from heifer to heifer, uninterruptedly, ever since." He had become a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association and of the

Massachusetts Medical Society. By right of his maternal great-great-grandfather, Josiah Crosby, who commanded a company of Reed's Regiment at Bunker Hill, he had become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. "Oddly enough," he wrote, "my father's great-great-grandfather was General James Agnew, who commanded the British Grenadiers at Boston. . . . An extremely interesting collection of his letters, the early ones written when he was first in America with Wolfe at Quebec, and the last written the day before he died, are now in my possession." In 1905 he wrote, "I go on the even tenor of my life much as usual. Outside of my domestic life . . . some departments of the fine arts and the affairs of the Society of the Cincinnati are my especial interests."

He writes, February 23, 1913, "I am still secretary of the Order of the Cincinnati, and take interest in many societies, medical, historical and artistic."

He was married at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, January 25, 1893, to Harriet Bell Cogswell, daughter of James W. Cogswell. Their children are: Frances Coffin, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 29, 1894; and Margaret Agnew, born at Roxbury, October 7, 1906.

Martin's address is 27 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

ATHERTON PERRY MASON, son of Charles and Caroline Atherton (Briggs) Mason, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 13, 1856. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School. During the year 1881–82 he was librarian of the School, and also served for two months as assistant in the medical out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He received the degree of M.D. in 1882. His graduation thesis, on "Erythroxylon Coca," was printed in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of September 7, 1882. In September, 1882, he began practice in Somerville, Massachusetts, but early in 1884 removed to Fitchburg, where he has

practised ever since. In July, 1884, he read a paper on "Neuralgia and Neuritis" at the quarterly meeting of the Worcester North District Medical Society, and in December a paper on "Diphtheria and Croup" before the Fitchburg Society for Medical Improvement. "I was a mugwump," he wrote in 1885, "as I understand most of the '79 men were, and was a member of the Fitchburg Independent Republican Club." He had become a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Worcester North District Medical Society, the Fitchburg Society for Medical Improvement, the Fitchburg Harvard Club and the Windsor Club. In the spring of 1885 he was made treasurer of the First Parish Church of Fitchburg. In 1884 and 1885 he wrote several articles on general subjects which were printed in various papers. From 1886 to 1890 he was secretary of the Worcester North District Medical Society. In 1888 he wrote a "History of Worcester County," which was published by J. W. Lewis and Company of Philadelphia in 1889. In 1890 he was medical examiner for a number of mutual benefit and assessment societies in Fitchburg, and also local examiner for the Northwestern Mutual and the New York Life Insurance companies. He had become interested in Masonic fraternities and was a member of several orders. In 1893 he delivered the address at the annual meeting of the Worcester North District Medical Society. When he wrote in 1895 he was librarian and a member of the Board of Censors of the Medical Society, treasurer and librarian of the Fitchburg Historical Society, a member of the Board of Health, a member of the Fitchburg College Association, which had been recently organized, and pathologist to the Burbank Hospital in Fitchburg. In the summer of 1892 he had been to California on professional business. "I have done little literary work," he wrote, "during the past five years, the preparation of a few papers on historical subjects for the Fitchburg Historical Society covering most of my labor in that direction."

In 1900 he wrote, "I am now making more of a specialty of bacteriology. My interest in this subject has been increasing considerably for several years past, and so, in February, 1899,

I began a course under Professor H. C. Ernst at the Bacteriological Library of the Harvard Medical School, and worked there about four months. After completing the course I fitted up a laboratory at my residence, and since June, 1899, have held the position of bacteriologist of the Fitchburg Board of Health. I am still pathologist of the Burbank Hospital, and find that my last year's course of study has enabled me to perform the duties of the position more efficiently. Since 1895 I have joined the Boston Society of Medical Science, the Harvard Medical Alumni Association and the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health." In 1905 he continues, "My father died in March, 1901, at the age of nearly ninety-one years. He and Samuel W. Rodman of Boston were, up to that time, the only survivors of the [Harvard] Class of 1834." He had been made vice-president of the Worcester North District Medical Society and of the Fitchburg Medical Club. "As a side issue, I was drawn into business to a slight degree a year or two ago, and I am president of the Fitchburg Horn Goods Company." In the summer of 1902 he had been with his family at Cape Breton and the Bras d'Or lakes, and in the spring of 1904 had traveled as far south as Florida.

He writes, June 17, 1910, "My time has been pretty well taken up during the past five years by professional and bacteriological work, and I have kept pretty closely at home. My recreation is mostly in small fruit culture, in which I became interested a few years ago, and I spend as much spare time as I can get in caring for my vines and bushes." He adds, July 15, 1912, "My daughter, Alice, graduated at Radcliffe, June 19, 1912, receiving the degree of A.B. *cum laude*. [In 1913 she also received the degree of A.M. from Radcliffe.] . . . January 1, 1911, I formed an informal partnership with Curtis H. Jennings, M.D., of this city, under the name of Worcester North Laboratories, for the purpose of maintaining laboratories for all kinds of research work and diagnosis in the line of bacteriological, analytical and X-ray examination. I am still city bacteriologist, and went through a pretty arduous but interesting experience during the epidemic of diphtheria here in the winter of 1910–11."

He was married at Gardner, Massachusetts, July 17, 1890, to Gertrude L. Black, daughter of George W. and Diana M. Black and a sister of George A. Black, '79. Their daughter, Alice Caroline, was born October 11, 1891.

Mason's address is 748 Main Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

CHARLES JEREMIAH MASON, son of Charles and Anna Huntington (Lyman) Mason, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 25, 1855. He prepared for college under A. L. Lincoln, '72, and was admitted in June, 1874.

He spent the summer after graduation in New Hampshire, and the following winter in Florida. During the summer of 1880 he was at Mount Desert. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, and graduated in 1883, after having been ordained a deacon in the Episcopal ministry. He attempted to do pastoral work in Maryland, but ill health obliged him to make a change, and he became the assistant minister of the French Church of Saint Sauveur in Philadelphia. He remained in Philadelphia for several years, serving as assistant in two or three parishes, St. James's Church being the last with which he was thus connected. Most of his summers were spent at Mount Desert, but in 1888 he visited Norway and the North Cape. While he was at Philadelphia he was a member of the St. Stephen's Club, the Société Française de Bienfaisance de Philadelphie and various other clubs and societies, and was especially interested in the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He wrote some verse, and in particular a poem on an incident in " The Story of Ida." On leaving St. James's Church in August, 1890, he made a journey through New Brunswick to the Saguenay and then to Quebec, Montreal and the Adirondacks. In the fall of 1890 he went to San Francisco, to become the assistant at Grace Church. In 1891 he attended the Diocesan Convention at Los Angeles and traveled through southern California. On his return he became assistant at St. Mark's Church at Berkeley, California. In the summer of 1892, after his marriage, he visited Lake Tahoe and the Yosemite Valley,

and later went to Alaska, going and returning, from Tacoma, by the Mt. Shasta route. In the summer of 1893 he visited the World's Fair at Chicago.

In February, 1900, he came to Brooklyn, New York, as assistant in the Church of Saint Ann's-on-the-Heights and continued in this position for the next six years. During this period most of his summers were spent on the Maine coast, at Prout's Neck. In August, 1904, he made a journey to Costa Rica, in company with his father-in-law, Hon. William L. Merry, who was then minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica. At San José he was presented to President Esquivel, saw a performance in the gorgeous opera house and was present at the consecration of the newly appointed Roman Catholic bishop. A journey by train and on horseback took him to the Pacific Coast, and then from Puntarenas by government tug to the great ranch of the United Fruit Company at Bebedero. At San José he preached twice at the Anglo-American chapel. "Limon," he wrote, " . . . has become of late decidedly healthier, though at no time can I imagine it as a pleasure resort." May 1, 1906, he left Brooklyn to become the rector of Calvary Church at Stonington, Connecticut.

He writes, July 8, 1912, "During the past seven years I have kept on the even tenor of my way. . . . Of my three children the boy, who for his age can . . . handle a 'hot ball' as well as the next fellow, expects this coming September to enter Groton School, while my elder daughter is at Vassar. The younger daughter . . . is looking forward to an art course. . . . Occasionally, like Silas Wegg, I still 'drop into verse,' and from time to time, in the course of the years, something of mine may . . . find its way into print — but nothing to set the Thames on fire! Our fellows did *that,* by the way, *as usual,* the other day at New London!"

He was married at San Francisco, May 10, 1892, to Lena Merry, daughter of William Lawrence Merry. Their children are: Blanche Lyman, born at San Francisco, May 31, 1893; Harriet Sargent, Jr., born at San Francisco, June 10,

1894; and Charles J., Jr., born at Orange, New Jersey, October 26, 1899.

Mason's address is Calvary Church Rectory, Stonington, Connecticut.

HENRY CHAPMAN MERCER, son of William Robert and Mary Rebecca (Chapman) Mercer, was born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1856. He prepared for college under Samuel Brearley, '71, and was admitted in October, 1875.

After graduation he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1881. In 1882–83 he traveled in Europe and in Egypt, spending the winter on the Nile with A. A. Carey. In 1885 he published through G. P. Putnam's Sons "The Senape Stone; or, The Indian and the Mammoth." He had become a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society and the Social Art Club of Philadelphia. In 1886 he traveled down the Danube, from Donaueschingen to Ulm on a raft, and from Ulm to Widdin (in Bulgaria) in a house-boat. In the summer of 1889 he descended the Rhone from Scyssel to Arles in a house-boat, and then, after having had the boat transported by rail from Arles to Brionde on the Allier in Auvergne, descended the Altier and the Loire from Brionde to Nantes. When he wrote in 1890 he had become a member of the Linnæan Society of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and of the archæological department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1895 he had become curator of the department of American prehistoric archæology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1894 he explored the caves of Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee for the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1894–95 the caves of Yucatan, conducting the Corwith expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. He had been a member of the United States commission at the Exposición Historico-Americana at Madrid in 1892. A number of articles by him on anthropology had been printed in the *American Naturalist*, the *Archæologist*, the *Anthropologist*, the *Popular Science Monthly* and in the "Proceedings of the American Association for Advancement of Science," the "Proceed-

ings of the Academy of Natural Sciences," Philadelphia, and the "Proceedings of the International Congress of Anthropology at the World's Fair." He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of the University of Pennsylvania Archæological Association, and fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Ecole d'Anthropologie of Paris.

In 1900 he wrote, "I have continued to work at anthropology in the exploration of caves at Port Kennedy, in Pennsylvania, and in Tennessee. Other hunting has resulted in making and describing, for the Historical Society of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, an ethnological collection representing the implements and utensils of the American pioneer. Several pamphlets, recently written, oppose vivisection and refer to investigations showing the survival of the fine arts, illuminative writing, pottery and decorated iron casting among Pennsylvania Germans. My last research, aiming to restore and develop forgotten ceramic processes of the latter people, has resulted in a patented process for making glazed and colored tiles for mural decoration." In 1902 he invented a method for making mosaics, and in 1904 a process by which large colored designs may be printed on fabrics and on paper without a press. In 1904 he was awarded a Grand Prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. He writes, July 10, 1912, reporting no change except that he is president of the Bucks County Historical Society.

Mercer's address is "Fonthill," Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE VON LENGERKE MEYER, son of George Augustus and Grace Helen (Parker) Meyer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he continued to make his home in Boston. In January, 1882, he was admitted to the firm of Linder & Myer, commission merchants. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Boston on the Republican ticket, and in 1889 was reëlected. In 1891 he was

elected a Republican member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1892 he was elected representative on the Republican ticket to the General Court of Massachusetts from the ninth Suffolk district, and in 1893 was reëlected from the same district. In 1894 he was again returned, and was chosen speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Again in 1895 he was returned for the fourth time, and unanimously reëlected speaker of the house. "My time," he wrote in 1895, "has been chiefly spent attending to business and politics in Massachusetts, living half the year on my farm at Hamilton, going to town nearly every day, and in the afternoon occasionally getting a game of polo for exercise and recreation. Every summer, however, I make it a point to get off into the woods in Canada on the Restigouche River for two weeks of fishing." In 1896 he was for the fifth time elected to the State legislature, and for the third time elected speaker of the house. He spent the winter of 1897 abroad. In the winter of 1899–1900 he was elected a member of the Republican National Committee, and had been appointed by Governor Walcott chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Paris Exposition Managers. He was still actively engaged in business as a director and trustee in a number of corporations. In April, 1905, he wrote from St. Petersburg, "I was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Rome by President McKinley, December 11, 1900. On March 7, 1905, I was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg by President Roosevelt. I left Rome April 1, after a sojourn there of over four years, during which I had been deeply touched by the kindness of the people and much impressed with the great attractions of Italy. I arrived here April 7, and was surprised to find it practically the same as mid-winter, as the country from which I had just come was in the full bloom of spring. It would not be proper for me to go into the conditions in Russia at this time, and I shall content myself with stating that the question of constitutional and representative government is agitating the minds of the people and arousing much attention, notwithstanding the fact that the country is engaged in a serious war with Japan."

He writes from Washington, D. C., February 27, 1913, "I cannot realize that eight years have passed since the last Class Report was printed. At that time I must have been ambassador to Russia, where, at the request of President Roosevelt, I obtained the consent of the Czar to a peace conference with Japan at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.[1] When the plenipotentiaries came to a deadlock, President Roosevelt cabled me instructions to obtain an audience with the Czar in order to find a way out of the *impasse*. The audience resulted in an agreement to a division of the Island of Saghalien, the northern half, which had been acquired by treaty, being given to Japan, and Russia binding herself to recompense Japan liberally for the care of Russian prisoners, but not to an amount which could be interpreted as a war indemnity. In declining to pay a war indemnity, the Czar for the first time during the war had the entire nation behind him. I arrived in America on the third of March, 1907, in order to enter Roosevelt's cabinet as postmaster-general, after having had interesting audiences on my way back with the Emperor of Germany, the King of Italy and the King of England. I was decorated during the interim between my ambassadorship and the postmaster-generalship with the Grand Cordon of Alexander Nevsky by the Czar of Russia, the Chevalier Grand Cross SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro by the King of Italy and the Japanese Imperial Order Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. During the war I had the care of the Japanese prisoners in Russia.

"As postmaster-general in Roosevelt's cabinet I strongly advocated postal savings banks, and got a bill reported by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It would have passed the senate but for the fact that Senators Hale of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Bailey of Texas made a combination by which one of them was always present in order

[1] On November 3, 1905, sixty members of the Class gave Meyer, who was then in Boston on leave of absence, a dinner at the University Club, in token of their appreciation of his services, as ambassador to Russia, in helping to bring about the peace between Russia and Japan. Burr presided; there were songs by Cowdin, Harding, Sheafe and Sheldon, and, besides Meyer's own most interesting address, there were short addresses by Cutler, Denègre, Schofield, Swayze and Taussig.

to prevent a vote being taken. That public sentiment might be aroused throughout the country, I entered into joint debate with those who were opposed to the measure in Chicago and other Western cities, in order to demonstrate the need of postal savings banks and parcel post. I also wrote articles in various magazines on these subjects. I was able at the time of Mr. Taft's nomination to have inserted in the Republican platform the endorsement of the postal savings bank. This pledge was redeemed at the first session of Congress during President Taft's administration, and already there are over thirty millions of deposits. Parcel post has also finally been established this last year, and is proving of great value to the people of this country. While postmaster-general I was able to establish parcel post treaties with Uruguay, Austria, France, Italy and the Netherlands, increasing the limit of weight, so that our people can ship, by post, parcels up to eleven pounds to practically all countries of the world. I also established negotiations, which have since been completed, for parcel post treaties with Brazil, Hungary, Panama and Dutch Guiana. I concluded an arrangement with the treasury department by which the (express company) prejudice of many years was eradicated regarding the limit of weight and value for foreign parcel post packages. I established the two-cent postage rate for letters with Great Britain, Germany and Newfoundland.

" For the past four years I have been secretary of the navy in President Taft's cabinet, and shall retire from office on the fourth of March. I received an honorary degree of LL.D. from my Alma Mater in June, 1911, and at the same time was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College."

He was married at Lenox, Massachusetts, June 25, 1885, to Marian Alice Appleton, daughter of Charles H. Appleton of Boston. Their children are: Julia Appleton, born at Manchester, Massachusetts, July 30, 1886; Alice Appleton, born at Boston, February 9, 1888; and George Von Lengerke, Jr., born at Boston, April 7, 1891. Alice Appleton was married at Washington, April 26, 1913, to Lieutenant C. Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N.; they have a daughter, Alicia M., born

February 8, 1914. George von Lengerke, Jr., was married at Mattapan, Massachusetts, December 20, 1913, to Frances Saltonstall.

Meyer's address is Hamilton, Massachusetts.

GEORGE NORTON MILLER, son of George Norton and Caroline Tucker (Chace) Miller, was born at Rhinebeck, New York, September 27, 1857. He prepared for college under Mr. D. S. Everson, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School. He graduated in 1882, with the degree of M.D., and went to Europe, where he remained for over two years as a student at Vienna, Berlin and Heidelberg. He returned to this country May 31, 1885, and since then has resided and practised medicine in the city of New York.

Miller's address is 811 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

JAMES WILLIAM MITCHELL, son of Edward Courtland and Emily Caroline (Beals) Mitchell, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 4, 1857. He prepared for college under J. A. Estabrooks, '73, and was admitted in October, 1875.

From September, 1879, he was for some years with the firm of N. F. Tenney, Son and Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, in Boston. In January, 1883, he entered the Rubber Step Manufacturing Company of Boston. In 1885 he engaged in the insurance business, for a time as special agent and inspector for the Guarantee Company of North America of Montreal, and the United States Guarantee Company of New York. In January, 1898, he was appointed manager of the fidelity department of the National Surety Company of New York, with his office in Boston, and at the same time became associated with the general insurance agency of John C. Paige and Company. He has been or still is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, the Boston Athletic Association, the League of American Wheelmen and the Hamilton Association of Boston.

Mitchell's address is 65 Kilby Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM INGALLS MONROE, son of George Harris and Alice Maria (Ingalls) Monroe, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1854. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he began the study of law, and in June, 1882, received the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University Law School. January 1, 1883, he began to practise law in Boston. He was a member of the Young Men's Republican and Independent Club of Boston, and of the Ward and City Committee. During February and March, 1899, he traveled in Florida and several of the other Southern States. When he wrote in 1890 he had become a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. In 1895 he was a member of the New England Free Trade League and of the University Club of Boston. For a number of years after graduation he had kept his residence in Boston, but between 1895 and 1900 he removed to Brookline, Massachusetts. In 1905 he had become a member of the Harvard Musical Association.

He writes, July 11, 1912, "The last seven years have found me in good health and able to practise my profession. I have been on only two extended journeys, one to the Northwest and the Canadian Rockies in the summer of 1910, and this spring a journey down to see the Panama Canal, coming home by way of the north coast of South America and the West Indies."

Monroe's office address is 209 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 71 Upland Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

JOHN GAVIN MORRIS, son of Patrick and Mary (Gavin) Morris, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 26, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He entered the Harvard Medical School in the fall of 1879, and graduated in June, 1882, with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of medicine in Boston, and in 1885 was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston. In 1890 he had become a member of the Boston Medical Association. With the exception of one short trip to the West he had continued his practice in Boston with no interruption. In 1893 he made a journey to Chicago and other places in the West. In 1905 he had been appointed medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

He writes, April 15, 1913, "I am still practising medicine in South Boston, and am medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. I am a member of the Harvard Club of New York, and also of the Harvard Club of Boston."

Morris's address is 97 Broadway, South Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE STORER MOTLEY, son of George and Harriet Storer (Stephenson) Motley, was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, May 31, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Immediately on leaving college he went to work in the mills of the Appleton Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, with the intention of becoming familiar with the different processes of cotton manufacturing. He remained in the mills, except for a few months spent at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the study of mechanical drawing, until June, 1881, when he went to Europe for five months. After his return he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Appleton Company. In 1905 he wrote that he was president and general manager of the Lowell Gas Light Company, and was interested in one of the Lowell banks, of which he was active vice-president. He had become a member of the Union Club of Boston.

He writes, June 8, 1910, "I am still connected with the gas industry, and have something to do with the management of

a bank in this place. I am also connected with some of the corporations here." He writes again, April 15, 1913, "There has not been any change. . . . The same report I made . . . before stands good now."

Motley's address is 22 Shattuck Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

HENRY COOLIDGE MULLIGAN, son of Simon and Almaria (Coolidge) Mulligan, was born at Natick, Massachusetts, March 6, 1854. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he studied for two years in the Harvard Law School, and then entered the office of George S. Forbush in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1883, and began practice in Boston, with an evening office at Natick, Massachusetts. He was made a member of the Natick School Committee and one of the Board of Trustees of the Morse Institute Public Library at Natick. On Memorial Day, 1885, he was the orator of the day for Framingham, South Framingham and Saxonville, Massachusetts, speaking on "The Civil War; a Step in the Evolution of the Ideal State." In 1892 he was made a trial justice for Middlesex County, holding court at Natick. He wrote in 1895 that he had held various town offices in Natick, and was then chairman of the school board.

He writes, March 28, 1914, "Since the last report I have continued practising law, with offices in Boston and Natick. I represented the First Middlesex District in the State Senate for the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. I had a severe illness last summer, but in September underwent a surgical operation which was completely successful, and I am again in my usual good health. . . . My son was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in September, 1911, while a student at Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1912. In 1913 he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard as of the Class of 1909. He is now associated with me in the practice of law. My daughter Ruth graduated from Wellesley

in 1911, and is teaching in the English Department of the Newton Classical High School. My daughter Alice will graduate from Wellesley in June. Both girls are members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society."

He was married at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 22, 1886, to Minna Rawson. Their children are: Ralph Coolidge, born at Natick, March 15, 1888; Ruth, born at Natick, August 23, 1890; and Alice Gardner, born at Natick, March 11, 1892. Ralph Coolidge was married at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, December 24, 1907, to Marguerite Lee Halstead; they have a son, Minot Lee, born at Grand Junction, Colorado, November 22, 1909.

Mulligan's Boston address is Tremont Building; his home address is Natick, Massachusetts.

HERBERT WILLIAM NEWHALL, son of Edward and Eliza Fisher (Beaumont) Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, February 1, 1858. He prepared for college at the Lynn High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School, keeping his residence in Lynn. He graduated from the Medical School in 1884, after taking the four years' course, and received the degrees of A.M. and M.D. He entered the Massachusetts General Hospital in August, 1883, and served one year as medical house officer. In September, 1883, he entered the Boston Lying-in Hospital and served as house officer there for four months. In February, 1885, he sailed for Europe and spent the next eighteen months in medical studies there. On his return in October, 1886, he began the practice of medicine in Lynn. In 1898 he was appointed by the governor of the State an associate medical examiner. In 1900 he had become a member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. In 1905 he wrote that he had been elected a member of the Lynn School Committee, and had become "much interested in the methods of education in our common schools." He is still practising medicine in Lynn.

He was married at Lynn, January 15, 1891, to Alice Lillia Davis, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Chadwell Davis. Of

their two children, Ruth was born at Lynn, November 22, 1894, and died January 22, 1912; Beaumont was born at Lynn, June 22, 1908.

Newhall's address is 82 Broad Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

JOHN LORING NICHOLS, son of John Cevey and Anna Inglee (Wilson) Nichols, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 6, 1856. He prepared for college at the Somerville (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School, but at the end of a month "I had determined that the law was not for me, or rather that I was not for the law." He then entered his father's employ as wharfinger in charge of Caswell's Wharf, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. March 1, 1882, his father, John C. Nichols, his uncle, Robert C. Nichols, and he were incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as the Fiske Wharf and Warehouse Company, to do a general wharfage, storage, teaming and lightering business. Nichols was made president of the corporation. In 1885 he was vice-president of the Republican and Independent Club of Somerville, "and did some hard mugwump work during the last campaign." In 1890 he wrote, "I have . . . made some progress politically since I wrote . . . in 1885. Then I was a mugwump, but I have seen the error of my ways, and am now a full-fledged Democrat, a member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. I have never held any political office and never intend to." "No changes in business, religion or politics," he wrote in 1895, "except that I have retired from active participation in the latter. I am a Democrat *still,* but you will please notice that the emphasis is all on the 'still.'" In 1900 he was "a little older, grayer, balder; a trifle stouter and a shade better furnished with this world's goods perhaps."

He writes, February 13, 1913, "It does n't seem possible that it is over seven years since I troubled you with my petty personal affairs, but I suppose it is so. There have in that

time been happenings in the family, and I now have two granddaughters, children of my oldest boy, John R. (for details see 1906 Class reports), and one grandson — son of my second boy, Charles E. (see 1907 Class reports). There have been no deaths as yet, though I walked up and shook hands with the grim old gentleman last August, while Farrar Cobb and a lot more doctors and nurses searched my system and, I am inclined to think, my soul, for all traces of a fine active cancer which had established headquarters at the base of my tongue. Thanks to consummate surgical skill, affectionate care and a tenacious and otherwise naturally cussed disposition, I pulled through, somewhat disfigured but still in the ring. Having exchanged one perfectly good tongue, a dozen or two fairly practicable teeth and a few glands and other useless things for one rather moldy-looking beard, I came out absolutely disqualified for mastication and gustation, sadly handicapped as to deglutition and conversation, but long and strong on gratitude and optimism. Incidentally, however, I learned something about friendship, devotion and love that went far in the way of compensation."

He was married at Somerville, Massachusetts, May 23, 1882, to Emma A. Taylor. Their children are: John Robert, born at Somerville, May 16, 1883; Charles Eliot, born at Somerville, October 25, 1884; and Howard, born at Somerville, May 23, 1887. John Robert was married at New York, August 8, 1906, to Alice Burt Berry; they have two children, Helen Holt, born at Boston, July 14, 1907, and Esther Ward, born at Cambridge, November 23, 1910. Charles Eliot was married at Hancock, Maine, August 7, 1909, to Vera M. Bunker; they have a son, Charles Eliot, Jr., born at Seattle, Washington, April 22, 1910.

Nichols's office address is 35 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

*JESSE ROWLAND NORTON, son of Frederic Drake and Nancy (Williamson) Norton, was born at Wheeling, Virginia, April 22, 1858. He entered Harvard from Swarthmore Col-

lege, as a junior, in October, 1877. He died at Ironton, Ohio, June 25, 1900, from cancer of the tissues.

After graduation he studied for a year at the Harvard Law School. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law office of MacVeagh & Bispham in Philadelphia as a student, and at the same time began to attend lectures at the Pennsylvania University Law School; but before the end of the year a severe illness obliged him to return to his home in Ironton, Ohio. For a few months he was employed as shipping clerk in the office of the New York and Ohio Steel Company at Ironton, but in May, 1881, the company ceased work and he lost his position. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with Frank R. Culbertson to carry on a wholesale grocery business. In 1887 he removed to Tennessee and remained there for four years. In 1891 he went to Chicago and engaged in the business of asphalt paving and guttering. He moved to Nashville, Tennessee, in September, 1897. His illness began there in the summer of 1899. A week before he died he was taken to his mother's home at Ironton.

He was married at Nashville, November 15, 1894, to Eunice Polk. Their children are: Evelyn Polk, born at Chicago, August 25, 1895; Frederic Rowland, born at Chicago, August 6, 1897; and Jesse Rowland, born at Nashville, October 29, 1900.

CHARLES PIERCE NUNN, son of Charles and Susan (Pierce) Nunn, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 4, 1855. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Immediately after graduation he entered the employ of A. M. Howland and Company, commission wool merchants, in Boston, keeping his residence at East Lexington. In 1890 he had become associated with the firm of Dewey, Gould and Company, wool merchants, in Boston. "I belong to a few local organizations," he wrote, "[but] otherwise live an even, simple life." He has continued to do business in Boston and to reside at East Lexington. In 1905 he had removed his place of business, which from the time of his association with

Dewey, Gould and Company had been on Atlantic Avenue, Boston, to Summer Street. In the winter of 1904–05 he made a three months' trip to Europe.

He writes, February 16, 1913, "Am still in the wool business as a member of the firm of Dewey, Gould and Company. . . . Have been to Europe every year since 1905, and occasionally two or three times a year. The most notable trip was in April, 1909, when I took a wedding tour, having married, on April 22, Elizabeth M. Johnstone of Newton. On returning from Europe we sailed around the world, starting from Vancouver and visiting Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia. We came home via Ceylon, Suez Canal and Europe. My home is still in Lexington. I belong to several clubs and am much interested in all outdoor sports. My vacation is spent every year in the Maine or New Brunswick woods, hunting big game. Have enjoyed excellent health and lead a very happy life."

He was married, as just stated, at Newton, Massachusetts, April 22, 1909, to Elizabeth M. Johnstone.

Nunn's business address is 316 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is East Lexington, Massachusetts.

CHARLES NATHAN OSGOOD, son of Moses Endicott and Sarah Clark (Gleason) Osgood, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, June 21, 1858. He prepared for college at the Waltham High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The first year after graduation he spent in Colorado "partly in Denver, in the pedagogue line, and partly on a ranch, 'roughing it,' having found the pedagogic function a weight on body, mind and soul." He then went to Minnesota, "as a railroad man, with liberty to roam." From 1883 to 1885 he was at Minneapolis with the commissioner of the Northwestern Traffic Association. He continued to be engaged in railroad business at Minneapolis and St. Paul until 1887, when he went to Chicago in November as chief clerk in the office of the Western Freight Association, Western and

Northwestern divisions. From October, 1890, to April, 1891, he served as acting chairman of the Western Freight Association (W. and N.W. divisions), with his office at Chicago. May 1, 1891, he became secretary of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association in St. Louis, and in August, 1891, commissioner of the St. Louis Traffic Commission. In the spring of 1896 he came to Washington, "to undertake special duties pertaining to the freight traffic interests of the railroad companies operating westward from Chicago and St. Louis, comprising the Western Freight Association." Later, in addition, he became special representative in the same capacity for the Central Freight Association and Joint Traffic Association. "My duties for the past five years," he wrote in 1905, "have been continuously what they were five years ago, and consequently I have kept pretty close to Washington. I have no new offices, publications or children to report, but have a boy at Old Harvard who expects to graduate next year and another who hopes to enter the year following. I was glad to be told by several of the fellows at our quarter century dinner last year that I had n't grown old a bit, and am glad to say I found numerous opportunities to return the compliment."

He writes, April 16, 1913, "Nothing, so far as the Class Report is concerned, is any different with me now from what it was at the time of the last report, unless possibly the color of my hair. I have been continuously residing in Washington, occupied with the same duties and in the same environment. Having now lived here seventeen years, I seem to have become pretty much of a fixture; and, as you know, Washington is a very delightful and interesting place in which to live. So I think you will have to write down opposite my name in the Class Report '*in statu quo*.'"

He was married at Waltham, Massachusetts, June 6, 1883, to Margaret Nelson Alexander, daughter of Marshall P. and Priscilla D. (Calderwood) Alexander. Their children are: Harold Alexander, born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 9, 1885; Ruth, born at Minneapolis, June 1, 1887; Alan Marshall, born at Chicago, Illinois, February 17, 1889; and Ethel, born at St. Louis, Missouri, October 6, 1892.

Osgood's office address is Sun Building, Washington, D. C.; his home address is 1713 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS BARTLETT PATTEN, son of Ichabod Bartlett and Lucy Prince (Smith) Patten, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 11, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the summer after graduation he spent a few weeks in the law office of Augustus Russ of Boston. He then entered the office of J. L. Stackpole, John T. Morse, Jr., and Geo. H. Lyman, Jr., where he remained during the year 1879–80. In October, 1880, he entered the Law School of Boston University. He graduated in 1883, with the degree of LL.B. In June, 1883, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began the practice of law in Boston. "In the spring of 1884," he wrote in 1885, "I revisited Savannah after fifteen years' absence, and spent about four months there and in Florida. I was invited by a veteran hunter of ''gaters' to accompany him on an expedition down the Wacissa and Ancilla rivers, and thus had an opportunity to explore the semi-tropical forest region on the Gulf Coast and to see the alligator in his native jungle. I was also able to assist in the ceremonies of the Southern Memorial Day, the twenty-sixth of April, and to witness the festivities of Emancipation Day in Florida — a genuine negro Saturnalia — on the twentieth of May, and finally was favored with two weeks of malarial fever at Savannah." Besides this journey he had been with the Appalachian Club to the Catskills and to the White Mountains. An article by him on "The Rights and Duties of Corporations in Dealing with Stock Held in a Fiduciary Capacity" was printed in the *American Law Review* for November–December, 1884. In the spring of 1886 he entered the service of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company in Boston as assistant counsel and title examiner. An article on "The Rule in Minot's Case" was printed in the *Albany Law Journal* of February 6, 1886, and an article on "The Responsibility of Banks and Bankers for their Correspondents and their Notaries" in the *American Law Review* for November–

December, 1886. "A special interest," he wrote in 1890, "which has pleasantly occupied most of my leisure time for several years [is] the study of the Spanish language and literature. My reading has been chiefly confined to the works of the modern novelists and essayists. . . . The study of Spanish is, however, a solitary pursuit. Those interested in it (otherwise than commercially) are very few. It is in the hope that there may be some such in the Class of '79 that I have written of it here."

In 1895 he had come to hold the position of office counsel with the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company. He continued to study Spanish and was a member of a Spanish club which had read a number of the works of the leading contemporary novelists and also "Don Quijote," "illustrated by the elaborate annotations of the Clemencin edition of 1833. As a testimonial to the merits of our Class Secretary [Almy] as an advertising medium, I will add that the hope which I expressed . . . that I might find some other members of '79 interested in the study of Spanish literature met with a prompt response from Casas and R. W. Ellis." He had been occasionally to New York, and in the spring of 1894 visited Georgia and Florida.

In May, 1900, he left the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company and opened an office in Boston, with the intention of making a specialty of real estate law. "One of the pleasantest features of this brief stage of my career," he wrote in 1905, "was the examination of titles for the Metropolitan Park Commission, and it is a great satisfaction to have been thus associated, though in a subordinate way, with the great work which the commission is carrying on under the able chairmanship of Casas for the preservation of the natural beauties of the Metropolitan District." In September, 1900, he entered the service of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company at its home office in Boston. "My official title is Counsel for the Weekly Premium Department, though my work is not confined to that branch, but has to do with the various legal questions that may arise in any of the departments of the company." He was a member of the Club Español, formed in

1901 to bring together for study and social purposes the Spanish-speaking people of Boston and its vicinity and American students of the language.

He writes, January 29, 1913, "Mrs. Patten and I think of sailing for Italy in April. It is our intention to invade the country at Naples, and after absorbing Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan, to emerge at Genoa. I suppose we shall then follow the coast around to Almeria, where we can strike across the Sierras to Granada. . . . My position in the John Hancock is now that of associate counsel."

He was married at Boston, June 21, 1898, to Georgie Howe Townsend.

Patten's address is 120 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

*EDWARD CLIFFORD PERKINS, son of Charles Callahan and Frances Davenport (Bruen) Perkins, was born at Florence, Italy, January 17, 1858. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted as a sophomore in October, 1876. He died at Plainfield, New Jersey, October 30, 1902, of pneumonia.

In September, 1879, he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and spent a year as a student in the law office of Hon. George F. Hoar. In October, 1880, he entered the second year class at the Harvard Law School, rooming with Keyes. In April, 1881, he went to Europe as private secretary to Hon. William M. Evarts, delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. On his return in September, 1881, he spent two months in the law office of Colonel S. R. Hovey at Newport, Rhode Island, and then entered the office of Gray & Davenport in New York, where he soon became a member of the firm. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. When Mr. Gray became a justice of the Court of Appeals, the firm name became Davenport, Smith & Perkins, then Smith & Perkins, and then Perkins and Jackson. "His practice was large and remunerative," Keyes writes in the notice printed in the Class Report of 1905, "and he worked hard at it. One of his later cases was the case of Goetze *vs.* United

States, 182 U. S. 221, before the Supreme Court, in which it was decided that Porto Rico ceased, after the treaty with Spain, to be a 'foreign country' within the meaning of the tariff laws. He carried into his relations with his clients and brother lawyers a certain personal element which could, perhaps, be called New England, and which certainly came largely from his New England training and ancestry. This made him a valuable member of the grievance committee of the New York Bar Association. His home life was most delightful. . . . After a few years in New York he established his home in Plainfield, New Jersey, and chief among his local interests there was the Episcopal Church. . . . In the full vigor of his manhood, with everything his which makes life worth the living, he died . . . after a short illness of ten days, an irreparable loss!"

He was married at Windsor, Vermont, August 2, 1882, to Elizabeth Hoar Evarts, daughter of William M. Evarts. Their children are: Edward Newton, born at New York, May 3, 1883; William Maxwell Evarts, born at New York, September 20, 1884; Charles Callahan, born at Plainfield, New Jersey, October 23, 1886; Mary Ann Davenport, born at Plainfield, May 11, 1890; Frances Bruen, born at Windsor, Vermont, August 24, 1893; and Lewis Anthony, born at Windsor, June 27, 1896. Maxwell Evarts (William Maxwell Evarts) was married at Plainfield, New Jersey, December 31, 1910, to Louise, daughter of William Lawrence Saunders. Frances Bruen was married at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, June 7, 1911, to Archibald Cox, '96; they have a son, Archibald Cox, Jr., born at Plainfield, New Jersey, May 17, 1912, and a daughter, Elizabeth Evarts, born at Plainfield, October 23, 1913. Mary Ann Davenport was married at Netherwood, New Jersey, February 28, 1914, to Thomas Head Thomas, '03.

*FREDERICK GARDINER PERRY, son of William and Harriet (Springer) Perry, was born at Boston, June 13, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Boston, October 16, 1890, of tuberculosis.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Medical School, intending to fit himself, "in best possible ways," he wrote, to be a physician; but the sickness of his brother-in-law obliged him to leave the Medical School during the first year to take charge of his brother-in-law's business, and at the end of the year he found that his own health was too much impaired for him to return to the School as he had intended. At first with George A. Smith and Company, dealers in school supplies, etc., in Boston, and later with the Prang Company, he became interested in October, 1884, in the Educational Supply Company. In 1889 his health obliged him to go South. His stay in Florida was beneficial. In the fall of 1889 he went to Colorado Springs, but during the winter there he hardly held his own. Later a short stay at St. Paul seemed to benefit him, but on returning home he failed rapidly.

"Few who knew him," Hale wrote for the Class Report of 1895, "alert, cheerful, ready and faithful in whatever he undertook, realized the almost constant sacrifice and conflict of his life. When he was only five years old, his father's death left his mother in straitened circumstances, and as soon as possible he began to do his part to make the ends meet. He sang as a choir boy in the Church of the Messiah, worked out of school hours while in the Latin School, taught in the Boston evening schools while he was in college and had intended to work similarly through his course in the Medical School had his health permitted — all with no complaint and with no thought of excuse from any service that was within his power to give. The interest and devotion with which he performed his duties as a member of the Class Committee were characteristic. It is a life for which one would desire many years, with full opportunity for the fulfillment of its promise. Its record, as it stands, is good to have — a call to high ambition, to cheerful and brave endeavor."

He was married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 10, 1884, to Annie Moseley, daughter of Frederick Pierce and Mary Eaton (Clark) Moseley. Their children are: Frederick Gardiner, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, De-

cember 7, 1885; and William Carleton, born at Weston, Massachusetts, October 13, 1887.

*ALBERT POOR, son of James and Susan (Morse) Poor, was born at North Andover, Massachusetts, November 21, 1853. He prepared himself for college, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Andover, Massachusetts, June 11, 1900, after an illness of only a few days.

In the fall of 1879 he was not well, and so did not enter the Harvard Law School, as he had intended, until January 14, 1880. He graduated in 1882, with the degree of LL.B. During the last year of the course his attendance had been only nominal, as he was also in an office in Boston most of the year, "where there was no law," he wrote at the time, "and a plenty of the unprofitable drudgery that falls to the lot of the so-called student — a very doubtful name in the case of an office where nothing is to be learned." He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 30, 1882, and began the practice of law in Boston. He traveled in Europe in 1890, in the South in 1891, and through the South, Southwest and California in 1892. In 1893 he went to Chicago, and in 1894 through the Southwest to Arizona.

"When called to the bar," Hodges wrote of him in a notice printed in the Class Report for 1900, "[he] again gave to teaching what time could be spared from his profession, a course which helped to develop one of his marked traits — the great accuracy of his information. In this way he learned, also, how best to help others struggling, as he had himself struggled, for a college education, and to that goal, by precept, material aid and private instruction, he carried many a boy, without other return than their gratitude and his own sense of duty done. Outside of the demands of his profession he gave much time and thought to the welfare of his native town, serving as chairman of its Park Commission and vice-president of the Village Improvement Society and of the Indian Ridge Association. In his leisure hours he studied deeply the history of Andover and steeped himself thoroughly

in the legends and traditions of the vicinity, rich in tales of Indian times, so that in 1896 he was at once selected as orator of the day for the celebration of the town's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. His address on that occasion was such as we should naturaliy expect of him — scholarly, learned, instructive and refined — and is of more than passing interest to the student of our commonwealth's history. In 1898 he was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, representing Andover for one term, narrowly escaping reëlection, despite the fact that his attitude on the question of taxing property held for educational purposes failed to meet with the approval of the majority of his townspeople. In this instance, as in others, duty, not self-interest, was his guide, and whether his vote was popular or not had no weight with him, once having decided that he was right. . . . We, who were fortunate enough to see him often, now miss a cheerful companion and always loyal friend; the community loses an earnest man and upright citizen."

FRANK LESLIE PORTER, son of Benjamin Jones and Mary Greenleaf (Vose) Porter, was born at Kingfield, Maine, April 26, 1854. He prepared for college at the Lawrence (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Divinity School, but he was obliged to leave in the spring of 1880 on account of ill health. He passed a year in Maine, on the seashore and among the mountains, and then returned to his home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and went to work in a provision store. In September, 1883, he entered upon insurance business in Lawrence. In 1895 he wrote, "I am still in the insurance business. I am . . . a member of several clubs, literary and social, and have been afflicted with my share of the offices. . . . My time is divided between business and books, with a decided leaning to the latter." "I have made substantial progress," he wrote in 1900, "in a number of directions; but the description of a business man's progress . . . would be as dull as a

realistic novel, and I should hate to have a crime like that charged to my account. My literary work has been limited to an occasional paper." "I am . . . connected with many of the institutions of the city," he wrote again in 1905, "[am] a trustee of the Public Library, a trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank, chairman of the trustees of our Unitarian Church, etc.; but it goes without saying that '79 men everywhere are more or less active in work of that kind. We have an exceptionally good literary and social club (the Monday Night Club) composed mainly of college men, and what little writing I do is for this club."

He writes, February 24, 1913, "I am in the same business [insurance], supplemented by my connection with several financial institutions. My daughter graduated from Wellesley in the class of 1911. My son is a sophomore at Harvard. I am pleased to find he is interested in his studies as well as greatly interested in athletics; the class of 1915 is almost equal to '79."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1884, to Endelle May Knapp, daughter of Warren and Polly F. Knapp of Lowell, Massachusetts. Their children are: Gertrude Endelle, born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 25, 1888; and Frank Leslie, Jr., born at Lawrence, January 2, 1893.

Porter's address is 8 Campo Seco Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

HARFORD WILLING HARE POWEL, son of Samuel and Mary (Johnston) Powel, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 3, 1856. He prepared for college under H. P. Starbuck, '71, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He spent the summer and winter after graduation in Europe. On his return he began the study of law in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in January, 1884. In 1885 he began to make a specialty of the solicitation of patents and the conduct of patent cases. In 1895 he wrote from Newport, Rhode Island, that after repeated attacks of the grip in the fall of 1891 he had been compelled in January, 1892,

to abandon the active practice of his profession. He had spent the summer of 1894 in the Adirondacks. Since 1895 he has continued to make his home at Newport.

He was married at Newport, October 5, 1886, to Marian Clifford Howard, daughter of E. W. and Elizabeth Stuyvesant (Neilson) Howard. Their children are: Harford Willing Hare, Jr., born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1887; and Howard Hare, born at Philadelphia, January 7, 1891.

Powel's address is 22 Kay Street, Newport, Rhode Island.

WALLACE PREBLE, son of William Pitt and Harriet Tracey (Munsey) Preble, was born at Portland, Maine, August 17, 1857. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He spent the first year after graduation at the Portland (Maine) Medical School. He then entered the second year class at the Harvard Medical School. During November and December, 1881, he was in the surgical room of the outpatient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, during January and February, 1882, in the medical room, and during March and April, 1882, in the women's room. After leaving the Medical School in 1882 he served for a year and a half at the Boston City Hospital as one of the house physicians. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in June, 1883. In January, 1884, he finished his term of service at the Boston City Hospital, and in February opened an office in Boston. From June to November, 1884, he spent at Walpole, Massachusetts, in charge of the medical practice of Dr. S. E. Stone, but in November he returned to his practice in Boston. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Suffolk district, and also of the Roxbury Tennis Club and the Roxbury Social Comedietta Club. In September, 1886, he moved to Cambridge, and has ever since resided and practised there. When he wrote in 1890 he had become a member of a number of clubs, professional and social, including the South Middlesex district of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, and the Old Cambridge Medical

Book and Medical Pamphlet clubs, of which he was secretary. In 1895 he was also a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, the Boston City Hospital Club and the Thorndike Medical Club, and had been made secretary of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society. He was aural surgeon to Boston Dispensary, physician for throat and ear diseases at the Cambridge Hospital and instructor in otology at the Boston Polyclinic. He had been made president of the Cambridge Casino. In 1905 he wrote, "I am still practising medicine at 22 Appian Way [Cambridge], where my family has remained the same as at the last report. I have been aurist and laryngologist to the Cambridge Hospital since 1891, and at the Avon Home. For the last three years I have been one of the censors of the Massachusetts Medical Society. I am still a member of the Boston City Hospital Alumni Association, Colonial Club and Cambridge Medical Improvement Society."

He writes, July 12, 1912, "The last report seems to be the same, and . . . there is nothing to add but a continuance of the same, as I still practise medicine in the same place and my family remains the same."

He was married at Medway, Massachusetts, September 21, 1887, to Mary Fostina Wilder. They have a daughter, Mary Harriet, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 3, 1893.

Preble's address is 22 Appian Way, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

WALTER CONWAY PRESCOTT, son of Edward and Mary Jane (Merrill) Prescott, was born at North Conway, New Hampshire, August 13, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he entered the banking house of Kidder, Peabody and Company, Boston. For a number of years he kept his residence in Charlestown, Massachusetts, but in 1900 he had removed to Newton Highlands, and in 1905 to Newton Centre, where he now resides. In 1886 he made an extended trip to California, and in 1890 visited Virginia. In 1890 he was a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the

Megantic Fish and Game Association, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, the Kernwood Club of Malden and the Massachusetts Rifle Association, of which he was treasurer. In 1895 he was also a member of the Charlestown Club of Charlestown and of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform Association. In 1900 he had joined the Bostonian Society and the London and Berlin Ex Libris societies. He wrote in 1900, "For the last three years [I] have been particularly interested in collecting bookplates, and my collection amounts to about nine thousand different specimens."

He writes, March 9, 1913, "There is nothing new since my last report. For a hobby I have been interested in collecting everything relating to the old merchant marine and whaling."

He was married at Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 23, 1890, to Eva Snow Smith, daughter of Oliver and Eunice Smith. Their son, Mortimer Morris, was born at Charlestown, March 19, 1896.

Prescott's address is 29 Berwick Road, Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

THOMAS WEBB PRESTON, son of Jonathan and Emily (Webb) Preston, was born at Boston, October 31, 1855. He prepared for college under Professor James B. Greenough, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In July, 1879, he went to Colorado with Rindge. He wrote that fall, "We have been 'roughing it' all summer and have liked the life very much. Sleeping in a tent and eating wild meat is quite a change from Cambridge fare, but to me it is a very pleasant one. . . . Let me give you a tantalizing picture of 'real Western life.' I am sitting in the principal room of a log cabin known as the Elk-horn Ranch. Inside, a great wood fire is burning in the huge fireplace, and upon the walls are deer and antelope heads, guns, etc., and a Cheyenne's scalp. A number of dogs are dozing before the fire and cats *ad infinitum* roam about the premises. Outside, there is a long stretch of level river bottom, ending in the

magnificent canyon of the Grand River. All around are the snow-covered spurs and ranges of the Rocky Mountains." That same fall he took a trip through Mexico. He visited Boston in February, 1880, but in March returned to Colorado and began sheep raising at Hermitage, Middle Park. Weston accompanied him and remained with him some months. Ives joined him in April and was in partnership with him for a year and a half. In the winter of 1881–82 he made a short trip to England. He was made "a postmaster upon a Star Route!" at Hermitage. Later he removed to Troublesome, Grand County, Colorado. In 1887 he sold his sheep and went into the cattle business. In the fall of 1889 he sold his cattle interests and ranch and moved to Denver, Colorado, where he engaged in an electrical business. In 1895 he wrote, "Since 1890 I have resided in Denver, making occasional trips to the Atlantic Coast and to other points nearer at hand. I have been engaged in the real estate and investment business and have found my principal relaxation in the work of the Denver Oratorio and Kinaria societies, as well as the Denver Athletic Club. I am leading a peaceful existence under the shadow of the 'Rockies.'" In the spring of 1900 he gave up his real estate business in Denver and returned to Boston. He wrote in 1905, "I can't tell you of any very exciting events in my life since 1900, as I seem to have left the excitement when I left my old life in the West. I have . . . been in business at this address [186 Boylston Street, Boston] since 1901, with an occasional trip away — to Cuba, to England, etc."

He writes, July 19, 1912, "I am still in business at 186 Boylston Street, Boston, with a summer branch store at Magnolia. Trips to Venezuela, Curaçao, Porto Rico and Bermuda comprise my journeyings. I do not see much of my '79 classmates — save a few — as my twenty-one years in Colorado seem to have severed our ties, and most of them seem to have been too busy to look me up." He writes again, June 30, 1913, from Glendale, California, "We came to Glendale April 23, having left Boston March 24, and tarried in Los Angeles three weeks while looking up a location for a

permanent home. We finally decided upon Glendale as coming the nearest to the place meeting our most urgent requirements. It is a rapidly growing 'city' of six thousand people, eight miles due north of Los Angeles and only two miles beyond its city limits. To me, an Easterner, the up-to-dateness of these California towns and cities was a revelation. We have gas, electricity, unlimited telephone service at a dollar and a half per month, paved and asphalted streets, a splendid high and good grammar schools, houses with 'cold closets' (an arrangement for doing away with ice), 'solar heaters' on the roof, most up-to-date plumbing, etc. We have five acres in oranges, peaches, apricots, apples, figs, grapes, etc., a comfortable seven room bungalow (no stairs to climb), garage, . . . granary, . . . and farm tools. So you see we are already full-fledged farmers, or rather fruit growers. We love the outdoor life and the climate."

He was married at Middle Park, Colorado, September 17, 1885, to Ada Louise Fierd of Auburn, New York. Of their children, Harry was born at Troublesome, Colorado, June 7, 1886; Marian West, born at Troublesome, February 2, 1889, died February 1, 1890; Margaret Webb was born at Denver, Colorado, May 1, 1892. Later he and his wife were divorced. In 1902 he was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Mrs. Effie Grace McLennan. Their son, Shirley Webb, was born at Boston, May 9, 1908.

Preston's address is 725 Adams Street, Glendale, California.

EARL BILL PUTNAM, son of George and Sarah Maria (Bill) Putnam, was born at Waterville, New York, December 31, 1855. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

July 15, 1879, he entered the office of Edwin H. Lamb at Waterville, New York, as a law clerk. He remained there until October 1, 1881, with the exception of one academic year, 1879–80, which he spent at the Columbia Law School in New York. In October, 1881, he entered the office of Cooke & Pond, counselors, at Rochester, New York. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1882. He remained with

Cooke & Pond until January, 1883, when he opened an office of his own at Rochester. From February until November, 1883, he was junior member of the firm of Shepard & Putnam. February 13, 1888, he formed a partnership with George Fort Slocum under the firm name of Putnam & Slocum. In 1895 he wrote from Rochester, " The winters of 1893 and 1894 were spent with my family in Philadelphia. No other journeys, excepting the usual summer pilgrimage to Waterville, where we have a small place. Under the literary head there is little to be said, excepting an occasional essay and an old address, not hitherto mentioned, before Rowell Post G.A.R. at Waterville, . . . May 30, 1881." He belonged to a number of clubs and associations, including the Art, University and Germantown Cricket clubs of Philadelphia, the Rochester Historical Society, the New York State Bar Association and the New York State Society and Rochester Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a director and the secretary of the Silver Lake Ice Company, a director of the Silver Lake Railway and of the Union Band, trustee of the Rochester Charity Organization Society and a vestryman of St. Paul's Church in Rochester.

In the fall of 1895 he removed from Rochester to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, " for business and family reasons, but mainly to qualify as an executor and trustee under the will of Charlemagne Tower, deceased (1830), succeeding the late Richard Henry Lee (S. '75)." " I am also interested," he wrote in 1900, " in the Barristers' Bureau, a novel institution founded a few years ago by a friend, and designed, as its charter indicates, ' to assist lawyers in the preparation of cases by furnishing memoranda of authorities and briefs of argument on questions of law.' Since the last report I have been elected a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Sons of the Revolution, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, St. David's Golf Club and Huntingdon Valley Country Club. . . . My summer home is still at Waterville, New York, where I am also interested in farming." In 1905 he had resigned from St. David's Golf Club and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, but had become a member of the Harvard

Club of New York, Philadelphia Country Club, Merion Cricket Club, Philobiblion Club and the Waterville Golf and Pickwick clubs.

He writes, April 25, 1913, "My occupations have been much the same as they have been since I came to Philadelphia from Rochester some seventeen years ago, and I still continue to spend my summer vacations in the home of my boyhood at Waterville, New York. I don't know that I have any special hobbies, though I suppose I might confess to the love of an occasional game of golf in summer, at which I am a most indifferent duffer, and a weakness for a friendly game of billiards at the University Club about five o'clock almost any afternoon in winter. Incidentally I might mention that I am much interested in our University Club, of which I am a governor. Also, that I am likewise interested in the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, on the executive committee of which I had the honor and pleasure of serving for three years, at the suggestion of our good friend and classmate, Felton, when he was president. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that the Harvard Club of Philadelphia is the oldest Harvard Club in the world. If you are not, you will probably hear about it, and when we celebrate our fiftieth anniversary next year I hope as many of the Class will come as possible, especially those from around Boston, where I understand they have recently established a Harvard Club. And this reminds me of an event which stands out in my recollections of the seven years, and that is the meeting here in 1908 of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which so many of the alumni from all over the world attended. These meetings are of the utmost importance to the University, not only in the pleasure which they give to the participants, but in making known in the communities where they are held the aims and purposes of Harvard. As to journeys, while such things call for little mention in these days of rapid transit and perpetual motion, since you ask me, I think my longest and most interesting trip was one of about three months, which I made to California in 1907. I must n't forget the grandson, John Irwin Bright, Jr., born November 19, 1912, of a Princeton

father of liberal views, who says that his son can go to any college which he may prefer, Princeton, however, being the only one where he will find his expenses paid."

He was married at Waterville, New York, October 17, 1882, to Grace Williams Tower of Philadelphia, daughter of Charlemagne and Amelia M. Tower. Of their children, Amelia was born at Rochester, New York, August 26, 1883; Grace at Rochester, May 5, 1886; Charlemagne T., born at Rochester, February 16, 1888, died February 17, 1889; Earl B., Jr., was born at Rochester, February 1, 1890; Sarah Elizabeth at Rochester, July 9, 1892; Alfred at Rochester, January 9, 1895; and Katharine at Waterville, August 4, 1898. Grace was married at Philadelphia, April 19, 1911, to John Irwin Bright. They have a son, John Irwin Bright, Jr., born at Philadelphia, November 19, 1912.

Putnam's address is 228 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN RAND, son of Ebenezer and Isabel (Eaton) Rand, was born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, July 17, 1856. He entered Harvard from Acadia College, as a junior, in October, 1877.

The year after graduation he spent at Harvard studying philosophy. He received the degree of A.M. in June, 1880, at the same time taking higher honors in philosophy and delivering the commencement oration allotted to candidates for the higher degrees. His subject was "Unconscious Mental Action." The summer of 1880 he spent partly in Liverpool, England, and partly in Scotland. In the fall of 1880 he entered as a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. in philosophy at Harvard, and at the same time began the regular course of study at Newton Theological Seminary, with his residence at Newton Centre. In 1882 he was appointed to the Walker Fellowship and spent the next two years studying in Europe, chiefly at Heidelberg, under Kuno Fischer. During the spring recess of 1883 he visited Italy, and that fall made a short tour in the Alps. During the academic year 1884–85 he was again studying at Harvard. He received the degree of Ph.D.

at Commencement, 1885. He had written as his thesis for the degree a treatise on "Consciousness and Immortality," and had also translated during this year, from Fischer, "The Centennial of the Critique of Pure Reason," published in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. From 1885 to 1889 he assisted at Harvard in the examination of work in forensics, economic history and philosophy. His most important single task was the preparation, at Professor Dunbar's request, of a text-book of readings in economic history. This book was published in 1887 with the title "Economic History since 1763," and was not only prescribed at Harvard, but adopted also as a text-book by other "leading American universities." He also wrote and printed a large number of papers and articles on historical and genealogical and other subjects and prepared several bibliographies. During the year 1889–90 he taught English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1890 he resumed his philosophical work at Harvard, and in 1891 was appointed assistant, and in 1897 instructor in philosophy. In addition to his specific work he gave much attention to the literature of philosophy and continued the preparation of bibliographies in philosophy.

During the next five years, besides his duties as an instructor in philosophy, he continued his bibliographical work, the search for philosophical manuscripts involving three vacation trips to Europe. In the summer of 1897 he attended, in company with Professor William James, as a delegate of the American Historical Association, the celebration at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of the discovery of the continent of America by John Cabot. In the summer of 1898 he was a guest at the opening of the Cabot Tower at Bristol, England. In January, 1900, the first proofs of his "Bibliography of Philosophy" were received from the Oxford University Press, and in June, 1905, in his statement sent for Class Report VII, he wrote, "the work now amounts to twelve hundred pages of double columns. Midsummer of the present year will witness its completion." After a description of the purpose of the work he continues, "With the publication of this book, however, I deem the task only half completed. My ideal would be to

found 'A Philosophical Library for the American Continent,' which shall be the counterpart of this 'Bibliography of Philosophy,' and for such a library what more fitting institution could be named than our own beloved Alma Mater? And what more appropriate place in it could be chosen than the new Emerson Hall? For the attainment of this end I have addressed a printed letter to the chairman of the Harvard Philosophical Department, in which I have estimated that fifty thousand dollars would be the cost of the forty thousand volumes necessary as a minimum for a Continental Philosophical Library. The ideal has been well received. Its realization waits upon 'the sinews of war.'" In 1906 he was made assistant in charge of the Philosophical Library, and later librarian in Emerson Hall (the building of the department of philosophy).

He writes, February 26, 1913, "My time since the last report has been mainly taken up with the publication of books. In 1905 appeared a 'Bibliography of Philosophy,' in 1907 the 'Modern Classical Philosophers,' in 1909 'The Classical Moralists' and in 1912 'The Classical Psychologists.' At present there is in press a work entitled 'Shaftesbury's Second Characters,' and another is in course of preparation. My academic relations with our Alma Mater continue pleasantly under the present new and successful administration. During the summer vacations visits are made to England for the discovery of unpublished philosophical manuscripts. In political affairs my interests have led to acquaintance and correspondence with members of the governments of three countries. Indeed at an oration delivered in Southampton, England, in 1911, upon the 'Pilgrim and Puritan,' the pleasant words of introduction were of 'one who could truly represent America regardless of political boundaries.'"

Rand's office address is Emerson Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts; his residence is 8 Prescott Street, Cambridge.

WILLIAM MINARD RICHARDSON, son of Roswell Minard and Ann Hopkins (Hapgood) Richardson, was born at Portland, Maine, December 10, 1857. He prepared for

college at the Portland High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School and took the three years' course, graduating in June, 1882, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the same month, and at once engaged in the practice of law in the office of Robert M. Morse, Jr. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1884, and in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. He wrote in 1900, "I have been a park commissioner of Cambridge during the last four years, and have been contributing my surplus time towards beautifying the banks of the Charles River"; and in 1905, "I have suffered no change in occupation or residence since 1900. . . . I plead an alibi to all the other accusations of the indictment."

He writes, August 5, 1912, "No changes in my family or business have occurred since the last report. I have neither sought nor held public office during the period, and my literary efforts have been entirely confined to briefs. I have made some trips abroad, but nothing of any more than personal interest has resulted. My social activities have been of the usual order."

He was married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 27, 1888, to Sara Jenkins Hanks, daughter of Stedman W. and Sarah (Hale) Hanks and sister of Charles Stedman Hanks of '79. Their children are: Margaret, born at Cambridge, August 29, 1890; Leslie, born at Cambridge, January 30, 1895; and Katherine, born at Cambridge, April 27, 1900.

Richardson's office address is 57 Equitable Building, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 180 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

*FREDERICK HASTINGS RINDGE, son of Samuel Baker and Clarissa (Harrington) Rindge, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 21, 1857. He prepared for college under J. L. Laughlin, '73, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Yreka, Siskiyou, California, August 29, 1905.

At the beginning of his senior year he was obliged to leave

college on account of his health, and spent the winter in Florida. He returned North in the spring, and in July, 1879, went with Preston to Colorado. He remained in Colorado, New Mexico and California for eighteen months, spending a part of the time sheep ranching in Middle Park, Colorado. In 1881 he entered the Boston commission house of Parker, Wilder and Company, but in a few months ill health obliged him to give up business. During the next few years he made various journeys in the United States and a winter journey to the Hawaiian Islands in 1883–84. On his return from this journey, in the spring of 1884, he spent April and May in San Diego, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, and in June went to San Francisco. When he wrote for the Class Report of 1890 he had for three years made his home in Los Angeles. He had "been interested in the building of the didactic public buildings at Cambridge, Massachusetts," and had "taken much enjoyment in endeavoring to prove the wisdom of establishing manual training schools in connection with the public school system of our country." The buildings to which he referred were gifts which he had made to the city of Cambridge, together with the land on which they were erected, and included the Manual Training School, the Public Library building and the City Hall. He had also given Cambridge the land for a new high school building. At Rindge's own request, there is nothing in the inscriptions on the different buildings to indicate who gave them or even that they were a private gift. "Any one of his gifts would have been a generous benefaction in itself. But that he should join all of them together, and, furthermore, that he should make these public gifts as a young man, with every temptation to make his immediate pleasure his immediate aim; that he should do this, not as a citizen still in the midst of his fellows, but as one acting from the other side of the continent, where his lot has been permanently cast with another community — there is something exceedingly remarkable about this." [1]

[1] Ashton R. Willard, in an account of the Rindge gifts to Cambridge, printed, with illustrations, in the *New England Magazine*, vol. 9, pp. 761–778.

"I have been interested in archæology," he wrote further at this time, "and have made, and am making, a collection of aboriginal implements of stone used by the native races of the Pacific Coast, from Alaska to Central America. My old fondness for numismatics has yielded to more important work, and my collection, largely of ancient Greek and Roman coins, has found a five year home in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts." He had written several books, — "Thoughts of a Truth Seeker," "Meditations on Many Matters" and "Thoughts Concerning Ourselves and Others," — and had become a deeply interested and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At Commencement, 1890, he was given the degree of A.B. out of course, as of the Class of 1879.

In 1895 he wrote, "I reside at Laudamus Farm, on the Pacific Ocean, and immediately back of us is the Coast Range of mountains. My post-office address is Santa Monica, California. To strengthen my health I became a farmer, and have derived much benefit and great delight in that pursuit. . . . I am a member of the Directory of the Children's Island Sanitarium [an institution to which he had given its present site, an island at the entrance of Salem harbor, Massachusetts], of the Cambridge Manual Training School for Boys and . . . of the Fire Chiefs Association of America." In 1900 he had been chairman of "the recent victorious No-saloon Campaign" in Santa Monica, and was the citizens' candidate for school trustee in an election soon to be held. He had published two books, — "Happy Days in Southern California" and "Can You Read Your Title Clear to a Mansion in the Sky?" — both privately printed. He had deposited his collection of aboriginal implements, etc., as a loan, with the Peabody Museum at Cambridge. When he wrote for the Class Report of 1905 he was president and the principal stockholder of several enterprises. "The one that I believe is doing the greatest amount of good on this side of the mountains, and which has achieved phenomenal success since its incorporation, is the Conservative Life Insurance Company. The Middle River Navigation and Canal Company and the

Rindge Navigation and Canal Company have successfully reclaimed about twenty-five thousand acres of tule lands near Stockton, California. The Artesian Water Company and the Maclay Rancho Water Company are achieving success in the production of vegetables and citrus fruits, and in addition thereto I must not fail to mention the Artesian Company, which is carrying on an extensive real estate and colonization project covering a million acres of choice lands in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. As a director of the Edison Electric Company and vice-president of the Union Oil Company of California, I am keeping in touch with the question of light and power. I am president of the Y.M.C.A. of Los Angeles, a work that I am greatly interested in and one which affords me much enjoyment, and vice-president of the Southwestern Branch of the American Institute of Archæology. Since the last report I have published a book entitled 'The Best Way,' a religious work which went to press in 1902." When he last came East the glimpse that some of the Class had of him at Commencement, warm-hearted, friendly, generous, made them realize freshly their loss in the necessity that prevented more frequent companionship and more general acquaintance.

He was married at Trenton, Wayne County, Michigan, May 17, 1887, to Rhoda May Knight. Their children are: Samuel Knight, born at Los Angeles, California, April 9, 1888; Frederick Hastings, Jr., born at Redondo, California, September 5, 1890; and Rhoda Agatha, born at Santa Monica, California, April 20, 1893. Samuel Knight was married at Los Angeles, California, July 12, 1911, to Agnes M. Hole; they have a son, Samuel Hole, born at Los Angeles, October 9, 1913. Frederick Hastings, Jr., was married at Los Angeles, September 5, 1911, to Galetta M. Mushet.

EDWARD ROBINSON, son of Edwin Augustus and Ellen Caroline (Coburn) Robinson, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School, but

in 1880 began the study of Greek art and archæology in Boston. Soon after his marriage in February, 1881, he sailed with his wife to take part in the work of excavation which had been undertaken at Assos in Asia Minor under the auspices of the American Institute of Archæology. The winter of 1881–82 he spent in Greece. From May 26, 1882, until July, 1883, he was in Italy, except for a part of the summer and fall of 1882 spent at Munich. From October 1, 1883, until the spring of 1885 he was at Berlin most of the time, and during the winter semester of 1883–84 and the principal part of the summer semester of 1884 was a regularly matriculated student in the university. In the early summer of 1884 his mother's death caused his return to America for a short time. In the fall he began the winter semester at the University of Berlin, but ill health obliged him to leave the university and take complete rest for two months. Early in March, 1885, he went south, made a second visit to Athens and a trip through the interior of Greece, then crossed to Naples and traveled by way of Rome and Florence to Genoa, where he passed the summer. In the fall he returned to America to accept the position of curator of classical antiquities in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and entered upon his duties October 15, 1885. The summers of 1886 and 1887 he passed in Europe. In the early spring of 1887 he published a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Casts from Greek and Roman Sculpture in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston," and at the same time became a regular contributor to the New York *Nation* on subjects connected with his work. He also wrote occasionally for other papers. He prepared for the press Professor Rodolfo Lanciani's "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries," published at Boston in 1889. During the years 1887 and 1888 he assisted Mr. W. A. Slater in the formation of the Slater Memorial Museum of Norwich, Connecticut, which was dedicated November 22, 1889. Besides his membership in several social clubs, he was made a member in June, 1887, of the Permanent Committee of the School of Drawing and Painting in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was made honorary member of the New York

Academy of Anthropology and a vice-president of the International Congress of Anthropology held at New York in June, 1888, was elected in May, 1890, secretary of the Art Commission of the city of Boston and was for a time an associate member of the Boston Society of Architects. In 1890 he became secretary of the Permanent Committee of the School of Drawing and Painting.

Early in 1891 a committee of gentlemen interested in the Metropolitan Museum of New York invited him to act as their representative in enlarging the collection of casts in the Metropolitan Museum and "making it fairly complete and representative of the sculpture of all schools and epochs in the history of art." This work he undertook in addition to his usual duties in Boston. "The result," he wrote in 1895, "has been gratifying, as New York has now the most complete collection in the world, so far as range and comprehensiveness are concerned." In connection with this work he spent the summer of 1891 in Europe. In the spring and summer of 1892 he prepared for publication Professor Lanciani's "Pagan and Christian Rome," and during October, November and December, 1892, delivered a course of twelve lectures on the "History of Greek Sculpture" before the school connected with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In 1893 he completed and published a "Catalogue of the Greek, Etruscan and Roman Vases" in the museum. During the first half of the academic year 1893–94 he lectured at Harvard, in Professor Norton's place and by his invitation, on the "History of Greek Art to the Completion of the Parthenon, with an Introduction upon the Older Arts of Egypt, etc." In February, 1894, he sailed for Europe on a vacation tour, returning in October. In 1892 he had been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and in 1894 a corporate member of the American Oriental Society. In 1898 he was appointed lecturer on classical archæology at Harvard. In 1905 he wrote, "The most important change in my work since our last Class Report was my appointment as director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, which was made on May 27, 1902. In consequence of the added duties

involved in the acceptance of that position I was obliged to give up my teaching at Harvard, and therefore resigned my position as lecturer on classical archæology about the same time, which I did with the greatest regret; for during the four years of my service at the University I lectured to about a thousand students, and the interest which the great majority of them showed in the subject of Greek art made me feel that in some small degree I was repaying the debt of gratitude which many of our Class, and many more outside of it, have owed to Professor Norton for what he first taught us to appreciate." He visited Europe in the summer of 1900, spending a month in Constantinople, and in the winter and spring of 1904, when he went as one of a commission of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to study the museums of Europe with reference to its new building, and again in the spring of 1905, when he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen upon the occasion of the opening of a new municipal art gallery in Aberdeen. In 1909 Emperor William conferred upon him the officer's cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, in recognition of his services in connection with the exhibition of German contemporary art held at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, during January and February, 1909.

He writes, March 5, 1913, as follows:[1] "When the last Class Report was prepared, in the spring of 1905, I was still director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Soon afterwards circumstances made it impossible for me to continue longer in the administration of the museum, and on the twelfth of August of the same year I resigned my position. My resignation was formally accepted by the trustees on the ninth of December, after a long investigation into the affairs

[1] In a note to the Class Secretary which accompanies his contribution to this report Robinson says, "You will see that I have taken you at your word as to 'the fuller the better,' but I confess I am somewhat appalled at the length [of my communication] now that it is finished. . . . All that you need for facts is in the first paragraph, and I shall not be grieved if you suppress all the rest." The Class Secretary feels sure that all who read what follows will agree that, apart from any personal interest, the general interest and value of Robinson's account justify the printing of it here in full.

of the museum by a committee appointed for the purpose, and on the eighteenth I was elected assistant director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. I entered upon my new duties January 8, 1906, and have been connected with this museum ever since. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke was director of the museum at the time of my appointment, and his unfailing kindliness and helpfulness made my position more than agreeable during the time that we worked together. At the end of about two years, however, it began to be evident that his health was seriously broken, and although he made a brave struggle to keep up, the disease from which he was suffering continued to gain upon him. In May, 1909, he sailed for England, never to return. He was granted a year's leave of absence, in the hope that his health might be reëstablished by rest, and during this leave I was appointed acting director. The hope was not realized, however, and in the early summer of 1910 he definitely resigned his position. I was made director of the museum October 31 following.

" It was a most fortunate circumstance for me that my connection with the museum began just after the tide of popularity had begun to turn in its direction and the flood of generosity for which New York is distinguished above any other city of the world, when it really does take an interest, had started to pour through its doors. There was therefore no hostility to be encountered, no opposition or indifference to be overcome. Everybody who was asked was ready to lend a hand, and during the last seven years great gifts both of money and objects have continued to multiply, coming not only from those we know to be our friends, but often from people not known to us or suspected of taking any interest in the museum. This turn in the tide began in 1901 with the entirely unexpected bequest of Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive builder of Paterson, New Jersey, who left the museum practically his entire fortune, amounting to over five million dollars, a fact which in itself attracted attention to the institution as had never been done before, and gave the trustees a power to purchase for which they had hardly dared to hope within a single generation of its foundation. Even more

important was the election in 1904 of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan as president, not only because of his own munificence and his active interest in the affairs of the museum, which he follows almost as closely as he does those of his own business, but also because of his power to interest others and the confidence which its administration has inspired in the public mind with him at the head. The contrast between the position which the museum occupies to-day and the lack of general interest taken in it when it was founded is effectively illustrated by the fact that in 1870 its founders fixed upon two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as the amount necessary for an endowment fund to start with, and after more than a year of effort they had succeeded in raising only one hundred and six thousand dollars, whereas the gifts received last year in money alone, not including works of art, amounted to about two million dollars, and the cost of maintaining the museum, aside from purchases, was nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars!

" These facts and figures are perhaps not pertinent to a class biography, but I mention them only to show into what an interesting and absorbing occupation circumstances have brought one member of the Class, and one who, at the time of his graduation, walked from the doors of the College into those of the Law School with probably as little thought of making a career in art as anyone who ever left Harvard. If I am not taking up too much space, perhaps it would interest some members of the Class to hear a little about the work which we have been doing.

" When the new administration, as we call that which dates from the succession of Mr. Morgan to the presidency, began its career, the greatest need of the museum was organization. Such organization as there had been before was possibly sufficient for the days of small means, though it seems to have been rather primitive, and the tradition is that it was more military than scientific in character. For example, every order, however trifling and from whatever official or foreman, had to pass through the director's hands before it became valid, and therefore he had to be familiar with every slightest

detail of work that was going on in the building. Such a system was obviously incapable of expansion to any extent, and could not be made to lend itself to the greater growth which began with the receipt of the Rogers bequest. It was therefore a prime necessity to prepare for this growth by the organization of a scientific staff; that is, to divide the museum into well-defined departments, each covering a distinct field of art, and to appoint at the head of each an expert specialist in that field, with such scientific and clerical assistants as he might require, giving him practical independence in the development of his department, within the means and limits prescribed for it by the trustees and the requirements of a harmonious development of the whole. That has been the policy pursued during the last years, and under it the trustees have secured a number of competent advisers in the matter of purchases, a systematic rearrangement of the collections of the museum and the preparation of catalogues and labels based upon sound knowledge of the subjects described. The departmental organization is not yet completed, our staff of experts is still too small, but unfortunately America is slow in producing the kind of men that are needed. The departments already established are those of Egyptian art, classical art, paintings, arms and armor, and one which for want of a better name is called decorative arts, though it covers a much wider field than would properly come under that title, comprising at present practically all branches of our collections which are not included in the others. Harvard is well represented on our staff, with A. M. Lythgoe, '92, as curator of the Egyptian department, H. E. Winlock, '06, assistant curator in the same department and Joseph Breck, '07, and D. Friedley, '11, assistant curators in that of decorative arts.

"Simultaneously with the building up of this organization came the rearrangement of the collections to which I have referred, upon a systematic basis and one capable of expansion. This was indeed a huge task, involving as it did the removal of nearly every object in the museum from one place to another, often in entirely different parts of the building, and a careful weeding out of things not worthy to remain on

exhibition. For various reasons such an arrangement had not been possible in the earlier years of the museum, with the result that unrelated objects had sometimes been shown in close juxtaposition, while those of a common interest were widely scattered. This condition had to be remedied before we should be entirely overwhelmed by the rapid accumulation of works of art which set in about 1906, and has steadily increased in ratio ever since, through gifts, purchases and bequests. In other words, we were called upon to correct a situation which was fundamentally wrong, and at the same time to prepare for a growth which I think none of us foresaw when we started. This growth we have endeavored to keep fairly uniform in all departments, but perhaps the most striking example of it is in that of Egyptian art. Five years ago the entire Egyptian collection was exhibited in one narrow corridor; now it fills ten large galleries, and these are already so crowded that the need of further extension is urgent for material we already possess, with more coming constantly as the result of our expedition in Egypt, where practically all our accessions are secured from original sources, either by excavation or purchase. The work of rearrangement in all departments is now almost completed, so far as the limits of the present building permit; but with new extensions being added every few years the problem is constantly ahead of us. A permanent solution will not be possible until the entire building is finished, and I doubt whether any man now living will be present upon that happy occasion.

"There is another side of museum work about which I should like to say a word, because it is one of the most important, and yet the one that is least understood or appreciated by outsiders. This is the installation and care of objects. People generally have an idea that when a work of art has once been purchased it is placed in a case or hung upon a wall and that is the end of it. It might very well be the end of it in quite another sense if such were the case. There is in the first place the clerical labor of registering, in order that the archives of the museum may contain a complete and accurate record of every object which comes into its possession; then,

in the majority of acquisitions, come the more considerable tasks of cleaning and repairing — often requiring months of patient labor — mounting and labeling. All this before an object goes on exhibition, and afterwards it must be constantly watched for signs of deterioration. Few visitors realize that works of art of almost every kind are as liable to ailments of various descriptions as a thoroughbred colt, and if not watched and treated when the premonitory symptoms appear, their troubles may soon pass the point where cure is possible. Consequently every large and growing museum has, or should have, a force of highly skilled mechanics representing a variety of trades, and in this respect the Metropolitan Museum has long been fortunate. Its mechanical force has for years been a good one, requiring under the present administration only increase of scope along lines already established, until now almost every trade that could be of use in a museum is represented. Probably a very small percentage of those who visit our quiet galleries are aware that within the walls of the same building we have in full operation the shops of carpenters, equipped for turning out anything from a two-inch block to the paneling of a room, electricians, painters, letterers, gilders, plaster workers, metal-case builders, repairers and mounters, upholsterers, printers, armorers, photographers, a repairer of tapestries and a chemist.

"I might run on indefinitely about the museum and its work, but if I attempted to do so Hale's blue pencil would be quite used up with editing me, so I will stop here. I have at all events told enough to show that the position of director of such an institution in its growing stage is not a sinecure, and that there is little danger of his being bored by the monotony of life. I am well aware that I have dwelt entirely upon the administrative and mechanical side of our work rather than the artistic. The one is the process, the other the result, and the latter is there for everyone to see and judge for himself. But I may say in concluding that the director is expected as a matter of course to have an accurate knowledge of and a keen sympathy for every branch and form of art,

without limits either of geography or history, from the earliest sculptures of the Egyptians to a locket containing a beautiful design 'made from my grandmother's hair.'"

Robinson was married in Boston, Massachusetts, February 21, 1881, to Elizabeth H. Gould. Their son, Phillips Brooks, was born at Athens, Greece, February 3, 1882.

Robinson's address is Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York.

EDWARD ABBOT ROBINSON, son of Reuben Totman and Clara Ann (Caldwell) Robinson, was born at Winchester, Massachusetts, November 4, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The first year after graduation he taught in Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York. He graduated from the Seminary in 1883, and in July, 1883, was settled as minister of the Congregationalist Church at Hingham Centre, Massachusetts. From August, 1888, to March, 1890, he served in Boston as assistant pastor of Berkeley Temple. He then became the minister of the Congregationalist Church at Wollaston, Massachusetts. He remained at Wollaston for a number of years, but in 1900 wrote, "Since the last report I have changed from an eastern to a western Massachusetts pastorate. I am now located in Buckland in Franklin County. The work of a country pastor is mine; his tribulations, mine; and his joys, which are many, are mine in rich measure." His removal from Wollaston to Buckland had been in 1898. In 1904 he left Buckland to take again the pastorate of the church at Hingham Centre.

He writes, July 23, 1912, "The last seven years seem to have come and gone in the quiet, peaceful way that leaves only a general sense of happiness. The years have been good years and have left a good taste in my mouth, but there is little of special interest. The family circle, of wife and three children, is still intact; there has been no one taken by death, and the circle has not yet been enlarged by marriage, but —

the indications do not seem to be that this intact circle will continue through the next class period."

In the fall of 1912 he resigned his pastorate at Hingham Centre. In the fall of 1913 he was called to the pastorate of the First Church in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and removed to Chelmsford in October.

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, June 2, 1885, to Ida Loring Pratt, daughter of S. Brainard and Carrie (Hawkins) Pratt. Their children are: Margaret, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 28, 1887; Willis Brainard, born at Forest Hills, Boston, April 18, 1889; and Albert Lincoln, born at Wollaston, Massachusetts, May 17, 1891.

Robinson's address is Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

*HIRAM HOLBROOK ROSE, son of Landon Cabilbe and Nannie (Holbrook) Rose, was born at Laporte, Indiana, September 14, 1856. He prepared for college under John S. Patton, '74, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died suddenly at Chicago, Illinois, January 11, 1910.

After his graduation he went to Chicago, and there studied law for two years and a half in the office of McCagg & Culver. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in March, 1882. Some years later he became counsel for the banking firm of Rose and Company, and in 1892 was made a member of the firm. On the organization of the Colonial Trust and Savings Bank, June 16, 1902, he became its president, and continued to hold this office until his death. He was a member of various clubs, including the Chicago, University and Calumet clubs and the Chicago Athletic Club. "Of rare and fastidious literary taste," a friend writes, he was "highly regarded for his judicial temperament and uncompromising principles." Lacking in the power "to make friends rapidly, he was devoted to men whom he knew, and never in any relation of life accepted substitutes for the best."

THOMAS RUSSELL, son of William Goodwin and Mary Ellen (Hedge) Russell, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in June, 1874.

He spent the summer after graduation in England, Paris and Switzerland, and in the fall entered the Harvard Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1882. During the first year in the Law School he was a member of the Gray Law Club, and during the second year a member of both the Gray and the Ames Law clubs. The winter of 1882–83 he spent in Washington, D. C., as secretary to Justice Gray of the Supreme Court of the United States. In June, 1883, he entered the office of Russell & Putnam, counselors-at-law, in Boston, the firm of which his father was senior member. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. In 1892 he was assistant treasurer, and in 1893 treasurer, of the Republican City Committee of Boston. In 1893 and 1894 he served two terms in the Massachusetts legislature as one of the representatives from ward eleven, Boston. In 1900 he wrote, "I am now in practice by myself, the firm of Russell & Putnam, with which I was formerly connected, having been dissolved by the death of my partner in 1896. . . . My summers are spent in a small place at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where I am philanthropically engaged in feeding a large number of bugs of various kinds in my attempt to cultivate a small garden. I am a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, the Hoosic Whisich Club of Canton and the Old Colony Club of Plymouth. The only public position now held by me is that of trustee of the Worcester Insane Hospital, to which I was appointed by Governor Wolcott last winter."

He was married at Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 19, 1894, to Laura Loring Parks. Their children are: Barbara, born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1898; and William Goodwin, born at Boston, May 19, 1904.

Russell's office address is 60 State Street; his home address is 3 Gloucester Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CHARLES ELLIOTT ST. JOHN, son of Thomas Elliott and Henrietta Matilda (Knox) St. John, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, December 19, 1856. He prepared for

college at the Worcester High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The summer after graduation, on account of ill health, he went to Colorado, and for three months and a half worked as a day laborer in a sawmill near Boulder. Then he spent a month at Boulder, in a book store, and took a walk of one hundred and twenty-five miles from Boulder to Gray's Peak and back. Late in January, 1880, he went to Jamestown and worked for two weeks with pick and shovel in a gold mine. He spent the summer of 1880 at Auburn, New York, and in the fall entered the Harvard Divinity School, with health fully restored. He graduated from the Divinity School in 1883, with the degrees of S.T.B. and A.M. During the summer of 1882 he preached for three months at North Woodstock, New Hampshire, as a missionary, under the auspices of the New Hampshire Unitarian Association. In October, 1883, he received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was ordained and installed there November 1. In 1890 he wrote, "I am still at Northampton. . . . I have written a few brief articles for the *Christian Register* and the local papers, and have printed in that way a sermon or two. But I have given my thought and study almost entirely to the writing of sermons and to the attempt at improving myself as a preacher. That is the part of a minister's work for which I care most. I have never ceased to rejoice at my choice of a profession." In the fall in 1891 he resigned his pastorate at Northampton and was installed, October 6, as pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. "This, with one exception," he wrote in 1895, "is the only active Unitarian church in this State west of Philadelphia. So I have a large field and (if my Presbyterian brethren who have things largely their own way here will allow the expression) a most interesting missionary problem on hand. In making parish calls I have to go to suburbs ten or fifteen miles out, and I sometimes brag (you would n't think it from this letter!) that I have the biggest Unitarian church in America, since it is thirty miles in diame-

ter. I am immensely interested in the work and very glad I undertook it. I like Pittsburgh. In spite of the smoke and dirt, it is a beautiful city." He was writing at this time "many brief articles" for the *Christian Register,* the *Outlook,* the *Unitarian* and the *Southern Unitarian* and the *Pittsburgh Times, Press* and *Leader.* An address on "The Evangelization of Cities," read before the Middle States Conference (Unitarian) at Philadelphia in November, 1892, was later, by vote of the Conference, published in pamphlet form. In September, 1894, at the National Unitarian Conference at Saratoga, he gave a brief address on "Regeneration," and an article by him entitled "A Unitarian's Gospel" was printed in the *New World* for December, 1894.

In 1900 he wrote that his church at Pittsburgh had prospered. "With some little attention to the causes of good city government and a purified water supply, I have mainly confined my efforts to parish and denominational affairs. In the denominational interests I have been very active, writing a good deal in our leading paper, speaking often at conferences and similar gatherings. . . . Perhaps as a result of these wider activities, I was at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, held May 22, 1900, elected to be its secretary, the next to the highest administrative office in our body." He was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Associated Harvard Clubs held at Chicago in December, 1899. Of his work as secretary of the American Unitarian Association he wrote in 1905, "Such responsibilities as these take me out of the active pastorate and cause me to spend most of my week-days at the office at headquarters. Yet I am preaching more than ever, not only every Sunday in one or another church, but frequently on other days. About twice a year it is my duty to take a long journey in the visitation of the churches and conferences, while hardly a week passes without a short trip to some New England church or churches. I try to interest the strong churches in the welfare of the smaller or new ones, and I endeavor to act as an adviser, who is at least official if not wise, among the less prosperous societies. During the five years these journeys have taken

me into all but four of the states and territories of the Union and those have been passed by only because my denomination has no churches in them. I counted my mileage the first year till it reached twenty thousand miles, and then got tired of keeping the record. . . . I write frequently for denominational publications, but am of necessity less of a student and reader than formerly. All this makes an arduous life, but I am favored with good health and so stand the work well. I still render active service as a trustee of the Meadville Theological School, was preacher of the sermon before our National Conference at Saratoga in 1901 and have been honored by one appointment as a preacher to Cornell University. I am this year one of the directors of the Ministers' Institute and a member of the Society for Promoting Theological Education. As a recreation I practice photography, and often of late have illustrated my addresses on the progress of Unitarianism by lantern slides made from the photographs I have taken on my journeys. If Nat Brigham does n't look out, I shall loom up as a rival in his own field."

He writes, July 13, 1912, "I see that in my last report I stated that I was standing the hard work of the secretaryship of the American Unitarian Association well because I had good health. I went on that theory a little too long and had a breakdown soon after those words were written. Needing a prolonged rest, I went abroad, accompanied by my wife, early in July of 1905, and in an interesting journey of three months saw something of Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France and England. In August I took part at Geneva in the meetings of the International Council of Religious Liberals, and in Hungary I officially visited the Unitarian churches of that country. I was subsequently made an honorary member of the chief consistory of the Unitarian churches of Hungary. Upon returning early in October I found my father in poor health, and brought both parents to my home in Brookline, Massachusetts. There my father died a few months later, and my mother followed him in 1907. I resumed active duty and kept at it until November, 1906, when I had to give up again. This time my wife and I spent

a month in Mexico and Texas and a month in Florida. Then I visited our Southern churches on my way back to Boston, and kept at work until September. Concluding at last that a change of occupation was absolutely necessary, I resigned my official position, and on September 15 began preaching at the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia on a three months' engagement. Before that time expired I found myself so much improved in health that I could safely accept the call to the permanent pastorate which the society had meanwhile extended to me. So there I still am. And there I hope to remain the rest of my active life, for I like my church greatly. . . . A little book of mine, entitled "The Religion of the Dawn," has been issued by the American Unitarian Association.

"On July 1, 1910, with my wife and both sons, I sailed from Montreal, landing at Liverpool, for a second European journey — this time for fun rather than for health. After two weeks in the Wye Valley and on the north coast of Devonshire, with glimpses at Exeter, Salisbury, Stonehenge, Wells, Glastonbury and Gloucester, we returned to Liverpool and joined a large party of Americans whose journey for the next two months centered upon certain liberal religious gatherings in England, Germany, Holland and Hungary. While in England I preached or made other addresses at Liverpool, Altringham, Manchester and London. In Amsterdam I was a speaker. At Cologne we were welcomed by a great gathering of German liberals, and again, for several days of the meetings of the International Council of Religious Liberals, at Berlin. A special train took a large company of American, English, German and other delegates to Eisenach for the impressive closing session in the great inner court of the Wartburg. There in Luther's hiding-place we paid tribute to that apostle of independence. After a Sunday at Oberammergau and the Passion Play our party broke into three, and the smallest (including sixty Americans and forty English) proceeded to Budapest and Kolozsvar, Hungary. My family proceeded with this party, the object of which was to join the Unitarians of Hungary in celebrating the four hundredth

anniversary of the birth of Francis David, who founded the Unitarian body in Hungary. At the celebration it fell to me to present the greetings of the Unitarians of America, besides making several other addresses. For the final session a special train carried us, with many Hungarians, to Deva, a remote town in southern Transylvania, where we stayed over night and had novel experiences. At seven A.M. on a very hot day we climbed a hill of six hundred feet to the picturesque ruins of Deva Castle, and there placed a tablet in memory of Francis David in the cell where he died, a martyr to the Unitarian cause. We left Hungary by way of Agram, Fiume and steamer to Venice. At Venice my family and I deserted the party and betook ourselves into the Tyrol. We stopped a week at Cortina for rest, had a two days' drive through the Dolomites to Bozen, visited hastily Nuremberg, Rothenburg and Mainz, went down the Rhine to Cologne and sailed for home from Rotterdam.

"My son Everett took his A.B. at Harvard in 1910 just before we started on the above journey, and upon our return he entered "Tech" at the grade of junior to prepare for mechanical engineering. After taking one year he lived at home a year in order to get practical experience in the shop of the Tabor Manufacturing Company. Next fall he will enter upon his last year at "Tech." My son Harold is in Harvard with the Class of 1914. He makes a specialty of botany and is this summer serving as assistant to Professor Fernald in a collecting trip in Prince Edward Island. In the spring of 1911 my wife and I took a vacation of ten weeks in Bermuda. This summer we are having three months of cottage life at Bethlehem, New Hampshire."

He was married at Dover, Massachusetts, June 26, 1888, to Martha Elizabeth Everett, daughter of George Draper and Martha (Plummer) Everett. Of their children, Everett was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 27, 1889; Harold at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1892; twin sons, Lyman and Prescott Keyes, were born at Pittsburgh, May 8, 1899, and died, Prescott Keyes, February 24, 1900, and Lyman, February 26, 1900.

St. John's address is 32 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HENRY RUFUS SARGENT, son of John Augustus and Mary Ann (Higgins) Sargent, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 19, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the year after graduation he taught in the private school of Henry Dame in Boston, and also, for part of the year, had a private pupil. From January to June, 1880, he had charge of a chapel in South Boston as lay reader. In September, 1880, he entered the General Theological Seminary at New York, but in February, 1881, was obliged to leave on account of his health, and a little later sailed for Montevideo, Uruguay, where he remained for two months. He spent the winter of 1881–82 at Waukeenah, Florida. In the fall of 1882 he again entered the General Theological Seminary at New York, and graduated in 1885, with the degree of S.T.B. While in New York he worked as teacher and district visitor at St. Paul's Chapel in Trinity Parish, and for a time in a German mission under the care of the Sisterhood of St. John Baptist and the Order of the Holy Cross. He spent the summer of 1883 as a lay reader in New Jersey, and the summer of 1884 in England and on the Continent. During the summer of 1885 he had temporary charge of St. Margaret's Church at Brighton, Massachusetts, having been ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Massachusetts at Cambridge. The following winter he engaged in work among the colored people at Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church at Baltimore in June, 1886. He left Baltimore in November, 1887, and spent a year in England, chiefly at Oxford, in the Mission House of Cowley St. John. After working for a short time in one of the voluntary missions of East London, he came back to America and spent a year with the Order of the Holy Cross in their mission on the east side of New York City. In November, 1889, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where for some time he had charge of a mission to colored people. In

1894 he was made superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, "a religious community of mission priests and laymen of the American (Episcopal) Church, devoted to a life of prayer and good works." The residence of the community was at this time at Westminster, Maryland, but in May, 1904, was removed to West Park, New York, on the Hudson.

In 1910 he writes, "The only event of moment in my life within the last five years is a change I have made in my ecclesiastical relations. In the autumn of 1908 I went to England to study the conditions of the English Church and to endeavor to determine a question that had long occupied my mind. The next year I made a second visit to England, and in November, 1909, I was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Downside Abbey, a modern foundation but the historical successor of an ancient Benedictine House, a present center of learning and possessing a church which is perhaps unrivaled in the monastic architecture of our times. . . . In my two recent visits overseas I spent a little time at Oxford and Cambridge universities, and made a shorter stay in the neighborhood of Trinity College, Dublin. At all three I found that our own University has an ever honored name, and one has only to announce himself a son of Harvard to meet with a cordial welcome. Over the steaming kettle and 'the cup that cheers but not inebriates' of an afternoon in undergraduate lodgings, one asks, 'You know my university?' And a keen face looks at you and a cheery voice answers, 'Harvard? Oh, rather!'"

He writes again, July 20, 1912, "In February, 1910, I returned to Boston from England . . . and entered the seminary of the Archdiocese of Boston. The following Christmas Eve I was ordained to the priesthood, and for a few months served as curate in the new parish of St. Aidan at Brookline, Massachusetts, and had hospital duty. In September, 1911, with the permission of the Archbishop of Boston, I went to the Newman School, Hackensack, New Jersey, as chaplain, and still hold that position. The Newman is a college preparatory school for Catholic boys. Besides myself, four of the masters are Harvard men; but with our

Newmanians Yale and Princeton appear to be favourites at this present, though the school has sent a few of its graduates to Cambridge. I am told that the Newman bears an honoured name at the universities. Certainly it should, for it has the spirit of the great cardinal.

"I am writing . . . from a quaint little seashore town in Vendée. I came for the summer to acquire some facility in speaking French, and am making my home *au presbytère* with two charming companions, M. le Curé and M. le Vicaire. There is nothing to be done but to speak the language of the country, for nobody understands English. La vieille Pauline converses in a most engaging patois, and Phulax, who should of course speak Greek, barks and begs in his native tongue. When my French fails me I draw upon my supply of 'small Latin,' and so we get on fairly well. The town is very interesting. There are no trolley cars, no private telephones, and if a chance automobile rushes through our narrow and sinuous streets, we go to our doors and windows and say, 'How is it wonderful, that great world of gentility far beyond!' The people are a little shy of perhaps the first American they have ever met. They tell me from the beach that America is 'en face,' but to them it is an unknown and strange land."

Sargent's address is Newman School, Hackensack, New Jersey.

***WILLIAM SCHOFIELD**, son of John and Margaret (Thompson) Schofield, was born at Dudley, Massachusetts, February 14, 1857. He prepared for college at Nichols Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Malden, Massachusetts, June 10, 1912, from an affection of the spine from which he had suffered for a year.

During 1879–80 he studied Roman law in the Harvard Graduate School. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Law School. During this year he was awarded a first Bowdoin Prize for an essay on "Burke as a Statesman." In 1883 he received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. from Harvard, delivering an essay at Commencement on "The Codification

of the Common Law." He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1884. In 1883 he had become private secretary to Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court, and he remained with Judge Gray until 1885, when he began the practice of law in Boston. In February, 1886, he was appointed instructor in torts in the Harvard Law School. He held this position till 1890, and also, from 1888 till 1892, taught Roman law in the College. But "teaching is only incidental work," he wrote, "and [I intend] to follow the active practice of the law, which has all along been the main part of [my] work." He was one of those who took part in the organization of the Harvard Law School Association, and was elected a member of its council. In 1895 he wrote, "I have been practicing law in Boston since the date of the last report. . . . I have written for publication only a few articles on legal subjects. The briefs which we lawyers write do not seem to count either as literary or as legal work, but they cost hard labor none the less."

In 1899 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature as a representative from his home town of Malden, and held the office four years. Here he exerted, to quote from the *Boston Herald* at the time of his death, "a wide influence in both the business and the politics of the State," contributing largely to Governor Crane's success "in dealing with the business problems pressing for solution at the hands of the commonwealth." For two years he was chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, then chairman of the Committee on State House and then again, at his own desire, chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

In 1902 he was appointed by Governor Crane a justice of the Superior Court and qualified on the last day of that year. He wrote in 1905, "I enjoy the work [of the court] well, being now in my third year." In 1911 President Taft appointed him a justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to succeed the late Judge Francis C. Lowell, of the Class of 1876. Schofield was sworn in on June 22, 1911, but his illness, which first declared itself about this time, prevented him from ever taking his seat. He was able to go

abroad that summer, in the hope that rest and change would restore his health. "I am trying to get away," he had written on May 17, 1911, "the last week in June for a short trip abroad. Tuesday, June 27, is the day we have in mind for departure, which will cut off the Class Dinner for me. How I envy the immortal thirty you mention in the circular note. They have the freshness and enthusiasm of youth, beyond question. I am mortally afraid I shall fall down in some way in my responses to the summons for the eighth report. It is becoming more and more difficult to write with promptness. As a witty friend tells me, I am 'sporting with the infirmities of age.'" After his return home in the fall he was confined to the house until his death.

In his gifts as a speaker, his knowledge of the law, his reputation for integrity and ability, he was recognized as bringing to his work exceptional qualifications, and the sense of loss to the community in his death was correspondingly great, the more so that certain rare personal qualities made this loss individual and near to all who had ever known him. In speaking of him in the United States Circuit Court his senior colleague, Judge Putnam, said: "It is difficult to describe the sense of the loss arising from the death of Judge Schofield at a time of life when what he had accomplished already demonstrated how much more might well have been expected from him, if his life had been spared; and it is right to observe that his personal relations with his associates since he was appointed circuit judge have exhibited that lofty spirit of consideration and kindly friendship which renders his death a loss of a particularly individual character."

Schofield was very loyal to his College and his Class. He was seldom absent from any meeting of the Class, and only a short time before his death he had been reëlected president of the Mystic Valley Harvard Club.

Swayze has written of him for this report as follows: "He came from a small town, was prepared for college in one of the less known academies, which so often bring forward boys of unusual character and promise who would otherwise never go to college. Although forced to work at

his trade as a journeyman printer, he had the resolution and energy and found time to prepare to enter Harvard at an age younger than the average of the Class, an achievement which called for the most earnest devotion to his work, and seems to me greater now than I thought it thirty-seven years ago. Such a preparation was necessarily inadequate, and in his early years in college he was handicapped. In his later years, his persistent and unremitting industry and his great natural ability made him a leader. His course was well chosen, with a view to the subsequent study of law — Latin and Greek in sophomore year; history, economics, Roman law and international law in junior and senior years. In the face of conditions which would have made most men, even men more happily situated than he, in haste to get started in their profession, he had the courage to spend a year studying for the master's degree and the full term of three years in the Law School — a course less common then than now.

" He was always a man of serious and earnest purpose, with perhaps too little thought or care for the lighter side of life. He chose as his models the great men of the past as he knew them in their lives and works, somewhat idealized by his own finer instinct. His intellectual eagerness sometimes made him restive under the restrictions of the bench, and although the work was congenial and admirably done, he occasionally longed for a more active career in which his unusual gift for public speaking and debate might be available. The promotion he long deserved came too late; he was already sick unto death, although he did not know it for months thereafter. He was a diligent student, a high-minded man, conscientious in thought and action, of absolute intellectual honesty and a loyal and devoted friend. The writer owes him much. With no advantage of friends or wealth or social position, he rose from the rank of an artisan to that of United States Circuit Judge. Every step in his advance was fairly won; he received no reward he had not earned. His friends and classmates may well be proud of him and regret that he died too soon."

Schofield was married at Rutland, Vermont, December 2, 1891, to Ednah May Green.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHWARTZ, son of Michael and Jane Maria (Crocker) Schwartz, was born at Bangor, Maine, May 26, 1856. He prepared for college at the Bangor High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After leaving Cambridge he read law for a year and a half at Bangor in the office of Judge Godfrey and with Laughton & Clergue. Then he and his brother succeeded to the business which their father had previously carried on, in the manufacture of saws and in mill furnishings, under the firm name of M. Schwartz' Sons. In 1898 he received the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1879.

He writes, October 3, 1912, "I still reside in Bangor, Maine. Since the last Class Report everything was moving along in the same old rut until Sunday afternoon, April 30, 1911, when a fierce conflagration started in Bangor. Before the fire was extinguished our store and factory were both completely wiped off the face of the earth. We were able to save only our current books of account. We have kept pegging away and have recently moved into a new store which was built on the site which we formerly occupied. Probably by another spring we shall be back on earth again.

"I am still associated with my brother under the firm name of M. Schwartz' Sons. Besides handling saws and sawmill and pulp-mill supplies, we are running a shop for repairing saws such as are used in large sawmills."

Schwartz's address is Bangor, Maine.

EDWARD WESTON SHANNON, son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Cummings) Shannon, was born at London, New Hampshire, May 1, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the fall of 1879 he began to study law in the office of Hon. William Gaston, paying his expenses by teaching in one of the evening schools of Boston. He remained in Mr. Gaston's office until the spring of 1880. In the fall of 1880 he connected himself with the office of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, secured a position as principal of one of the

evening schools and entered the law school of Boston University, where he took the three years' course in one year. Besides his work in the evening school, he had a private pupil during the whole of this year. He also earned a considerable amount by shorthand, in which he had become expert while he was still in college. In the summer of 1881 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered the law office of Hon. C. W. Chase, acting as stenographer, and also continuing his study of the law. He was admitted to practice at the Missouri bar as attorney and counselor in May, 1882. In June, 1884, he engaged in hardware business in Kansas City. In 1890 he wrote, "I am still engaged in practicing law in Kansas City, Missouri, and have my office at No. 316 New York Life Building."

He was married at Portland, Maine, August 20, 1884, to Ella Preston Tucker.

Shannon's office address is 701 Sharp Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

WILLIAM SHEAFE, son of William and Josephine Augusta (Peckman) Sheafe, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, March 12, 1858. He prepared for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduating he spent a year at the Harvard Law School, but in 1880 entered the real estate office of his father in Boston. In 1884 he made a trip through Cuba, Central America and Mexico. In 1887 he visited California and the Sandwich Islands, in 1888 went to Bermuda and in 1889 made a second trip to California. In the summer of 1897 he sailed with his wife and son for Europe, and after traveling through England and France spent a part of the winter of 1897–98 in India. During the summer of 1904 he was again in Europe.

He writes, April 17, 1913, "Really I have nothing to give you. I have been blessed by neither grandchildren nor honors." He is still in the real estate business in Boston.

He was married at Boston, April 3, 1888, to Grace Thornton Dame, daughter of Frank O. and Mary (Herrick) Dame.

Of their children, William, Jr., was born at Boston, September 6, 1889; John Herrick, born at Boston, November 11, 1890, died October 21, 1892.

Sheafe's office address is 153 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE RUMSEY SHELDON, son of William Crawford and Mary (DeForest) Sheldon, was born at Brooklyn, New York, April 16, 1857. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he engaged in banking. In February, 1880, he was admitted to the firm of Sheldon & Wadsworth, bankers, 10 Wall Street, New York, and in October, 1880, became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. January 1, 1882, the firm of Sheldon & Wadsworth having been dissolved, he became a member of the firm of William C. Sheldon and Company, bankers. At first he kept his residence in Brooklyn, but when he wrote in 1890 he had removed to New York. In 1900 he wrote, "I have had fairly good health, and have been successful both in business and in political affairs, am a director in quite a number of large corporations and a delegate to the Republican National Convention from New York." He was taking an active interest in St. Paul's School, where he had prepared for college, and in the winter of 1899–1900, together with his brother, made large gifts to it. In 1905 he wrote, "Hard work with a few mild pleasures thrown in has been my lot. In a business way I have become vice-president of the City Trust Company, treasurer and chairman of the board of directors of the North American Company and the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, and of the Edison Electric Company of Detroit, president of the Electric Securities Company of New York, a director in the United Railways Company, the Union Electric Light and Power Company and the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis, and in the American Locomotive Company and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. I still keep up my interest and work in politics, and in 1903 was

appointed by Senator Hanna member of the Republican National Committee from the State of New York."

He writes, February 18, 1913, "I have been closely confined to business, trying to save what I have from the jaws of the political agitator and the demagogue. In 1906 I was elected treasurer of the Republican State Committee and financed the campaign of Governor Hughes. In 1908 I was elected treasurer of the Republican National Committee and financed the campaign of President Taft. In 1912 I was reëlected to the same position and still hold it. In 1907 I was elected president of the Union League Club of New York and held that position until 1911, when I resigned."

He was married at Brooklyn, New York, November 16, 1881, to Mary Robinson Sevey, daughter of George I. Sevey. Their children are: Mary Sevey, born at Brooklyn, New York, September 19, 1885; and Gertrude, born at New York, May 19, 1888. Gertrude was married at New York, October 18, 1910, to S. Stevens Sands of New York; they have a son, S. Stevens Sands, Jr., born at New York, October 19, 1911.

Sheldon's address is 62 Cedar Street, New York, New York.

STEWART SHILLITO, son of John and Mary (Wallace) Shillito, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college at the end of the junior year, and went into the business at Cincinnati in which he has since continued, in the firm of John Shillito and Company, dry goods merchants. In 1904 he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard as of the Class of 1879. He wrote in 1905, "My commercial work has been the same as formerly, except that it has increased. In December, 1903, I was elected a member, for a term of two years, of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, an organization perfected in 1903 for the promotion of more friendly business relations and mutual confidence and good will between jobbers of dry goods and those with whom they have dealings. I am

at present a member of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Cincinnati Commercial Club, the Young Men's Business Club, the Queen City Club, the Country Club, the Riding Club, etc. I am treasurer of the Cemetery of Spring Grove, a director of the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, president of the John Shillito Company, a trustee and treasurer of the Second Presbyterian Church and Society of Cincinnati. I am also a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Merchants' Club and the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York."

He writes, July 8, 1912, "Since our last Class Report I have been elected for a second term a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and have been made a member of the University Club of New York. I have just been elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, at the meeting held in New York City. I am holding all of my old offices and positions. There has been little change in my business connections or in the affairs of my family."

He was married at Cleveland, Ohio, December 1, 1880, to Lizzie Gaither. Their children are: Elizabeth Gaither, born at Cincinnati, September 21, 1881; Mary, born at Cincinnati, December 27, 1882; Beatrice, born at Cincinnati, September 3, 1884; Mildred T., born at Cincinnati, February 14, 1886; and John, born at Cincinnati, January 14, 1889.

Shillito's address is Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY AUGUSTUS SHUTE, son of George Smith and Joanna (Simpkins) Shute, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, November 17, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in October, 1875.

After graduation he began the study of law at Exeter, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1882. In 1882 he was made assistant justice, and in March, 1883, judge, of the Exeter Police Court. He was elected a member of the Rockingham Bar Association, and in September, 1884, was made secretary and treasurer of the Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1890 he wrote,

" For the last five years I have been quietly grubbing along in law and insurance in Exeter. . . . Have worked hard and have been fairly successful in both lines. I still administer justice (of a questionable kind, perhaps) in the Exeter Police Court. . . . Am a member of the Board of Trade, Royal Arcanum and Iron Hall; treasurer of the Rockingham Building Association, director in the Electric Light and Street Railway Corporation (which are in their infancy — very much so), member of the Exeter Whist Club and of various instrumental organizations of decidedly amateurish abilities. Am a Republican and a member of the Republican Club." In 1894 he sold his insurance agencies to his brother, Edward A. Shute, and J. A. Brown, '79, and gave his attention wholly to the practice of law and the settlement of estates. " I have a good deal of not particularly remunerative practice," he wrote, " my clients consisting largely of three classes: those who wish to pay but cannot, those who can but won't and those who cannot and wouldn't if they could. . . . My literary ventures have been confined to a few short stories for the local papers, chiefly interesting to the residents of our town and not worth mentioning here." In August, 1894, he went to New York and Washington with the Haverhill (Massachusetts) Band.

" My choice of the law as a profession," he wrote in 1900, " was in a measure forced on me by my father, who, in some unaccountable way, had been deluded into the idea that the ' room at the top ' was destined for me. How he could have entertained such an idea is ' known only to the Immortal Gods.' But, at all events, he has long since acknowledged his error, and philosophically consoles himself with the remark that, ' A lawyer is *supposed* to know something even if he *don't.*' However, I enjoy my profession thoroughly, even if I am not a shining success. . . . A few years ago I was encouraged in the idea that I had a heaven-born genius as a writer of fiction, and accordingly sailed in with great enthusiasm. But my stories in every instance returned promptly to me, with editorial information of a most discouraging character. I even went so far as to write a book, which, how-

ever, was, fortunately, for private distribution, and the entire edition consisted of but fifty copies. These I had great difficulty in forcing upon my unwilling friends who were thus singled out for gratuitous distinction, and if any have read this book they have mercifully spared me the details. Thus has my ambition in another direction been ruthlessly crushed! The only vacation I have taken was in 1897, when I spent a month in Iowa." In 1905 he wrote, "The brief mention I made in my last report, of the unsuccessful literary ambitions I had somewhat stealthily cherished, appeared to me a joke. The considerable success I have since then attained in this line still seems a joke to me, only a joke of larger size. The 'Diary' which appeared as a serial in our local paper attracted the attention of a firm of Boston printers, who offered to publish it in book form. It appeared in November, 1903, and its success was unexpected by me. This led to the publication in serial form in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia of 'Sequil or Things Whitch Aint Finished in the First,' and which was issued in book form in September, 1904, by the same firm, the Everett Press, which, by the way, is composed of two Phillips Exeter and Harvard men, H. D. and Theodore Everett. This second book has been successful and has encouraged me to write a third, which is now appearing somewhat irregularly in the *Saturday Evening Post,* under the title of 'The Works of Plupy Shute' and 'The Love Letters of Plupy Shute,' and which the Everetts have again preëmpted. A series of six articles in the *Leslie's Monthly Magazine,* 'Stories of Real Boys,' is a part of a much larger series, which is completed and ready for publication. Personally, I prefer this series to anything I have written, but the judgment of my publishers does not coincide with mine. . . . If I should schedule here all the manuscripts that have been returned by unfeeling and heartless publishers, I should make out a most formidable list. I have sometimes thought of publishing a series of 'Rejections' in which the various phases of editorial horror could be readily portrayed, from their letters of rejection. I have during the past winter greatly enjoyed giving informal talks and readings from these

rejected articles, before clubs in various New England towns and cities."

He writes, November 18, 1912, "There is little to say. . . . I have continued in the practice of law in Exeter. My son Dick was admitted to the bar in December, 1910, and has become my partner, and the firm is doing a very fair business in the old-fashioned, conservative way. The modern methods of the young man are kept in check (in a measure) by the 'old fogy methods of the old man.' However, we get along finely and have very few differences of opinion. My daughter Nathalie has graduated from school and is studying the piano and the violin, with good prospects, I think, of making a good musician. Since the last report I have published several books: 'The Country Band,' 1908, Badger, Boston; 'Farming It,' 1909, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; 'Pupy,' 1911, Badger; and 'A Country Lawyer,' 1912, Houghton Mifflin Company. These, with the books previously published, make a list of ten. I have written some magazine articles of very little importance and have lectured a bit — never twice in the same place, however."

He was married at Exeter, New Hampshire, November 18, 1885, to Amelia Frances Weeks, daughter of Nathaniel and Frances A. Weeks. She died January 27, 1895. Their children are: Richard Everett, born at Exeter, October 17, 1887; and Nathalie, born at Exeter, April 18, 1894. Shute was married a second time, at Davenport, Iowa, August 12, 1897, to Ella Kent.

Shute's address is Exeter, New Hampshire.

EDWIN DAY SIBLEY, son of Edwin and Hannah Elizabeth (Day) Sibley, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 8, 1857. He prepared for college at the Charlestown High School, and was admitted in June, 1874.

He began the study of law in 1879, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882, and began practice in Boston. In 1885 he was vice-president of the Republican City Committee of Boston and J.D. of King Solomon's Lodge, F. & A. M.

In 1890 he had become S.W. in King Solomon's Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1895 he wrote, " I am still practising law for a living, and I have no fault to find with my lot in life, except that I wish the lot was worth more per square foot. . . . I have written nothing but letters and legal papers since 1890, except a few short articles for newspapers, not worth mentioning. I have held no office. The citizens of my town evidently do not appreciate me. I am simply pegging away at my profession, with fair prospects, good health (Dr. Aldrich, '79, attends my family, and therefore we are all in good health), and living a happy, fairly industrious and sober life. I have taken no extended journeys or trips, nor the Keeley cure." In 1905 he wrote again, " . . . ' Literary, scientific, political or commercial work? ' None. I wrote a book once, but no one could say it was literary and tell the truth. Name of book, ' Stillman Gott, Farmer and Fisherman.' Published in August, 1902. . . . I belong to the Exchange Club and Boston Authors' Club of Boston, the Central Club of Somerville, Massachusetts, and King Solomon's Lodge, F. & A. M., Somerville. I have been Worshipful Master of the last named organization. . . . In June, 1904, I received by the grace of Harvard University, and by reason of the work of a number of old friends, my degree of A.B., which had been somewhat delayed or possibly overlooked in the rush of Commencement in 1879. What touched me the most was that all the work was done and the degree conferred, or rather, voted to me, before I had even the slightest suspicion that anything was being done. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to be able to frame a diploma from Harvard University in the place of receipted bills for tuition, food at Memorial Hall, room rent and ' general repairs.' . . . [I have taken] only two ' interesting journeys,' and both to Exeter, New Hampshire. One last fall with Temple of '79 to see Shute of '79 and ascertain if his ' Real Diary of a Real Boy ' had the slightest foundation of fact. We came home undecided. The second was in March last, when I spent the afternoon and evening with Amen of '79 and read a few dialect stories in the chapel to the boys. Amen is doing a

great work, perhaps the greatest that has fallen to any member of the Class, — the making of our future citizens."

He writes, July 5, 1912, "I have kept on practising law whenever an old client with a new trouble or a new victim came into the office. . . . I have held no public offices, received no degrees or honors, published no books or articles, taken no journeys of any interest and have no special hobbies. My address, both business and home, remains the same, as I have no doubt it will be for years to come. Really, I have nothing to say that would interest any person. I did not even go to the Republican or Democratic National Convention. I am simply seven years older, a little balder, [and] weigh about the same."

He was married in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1886, to Ellen Maria Ayers, daughter of Oliver and Mary E. Ayers. Their children are: Edwin Ayers, born at Somerville, Massachusetts, November 7, 1887; and Eleanor Hooper, born at Somerville, July 15, 1889.

Sibley's office address is 89 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 65 Central Street, Somerville, Massachusetts.

FRANK ERNEST SIMPSON, son of Michael Hodge and Elizabeth Davis (Kilham) Simpson, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1859. He prepared for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the summer of 1880 he entered the employ of the Saxonville Mills, and worked in them and in the mills of the Roxbury Carpet Company, learning the business, until early in 1882, when he was elected treasurer of the two corporations. He continued in this position for a number of years, until, on the death of his father, he succeeded him as president of both corporations. The only journey which he has reported at all recently was a short trip through Italy, France and England in 1904.

Simpson's address continues to be the same as for some time past, 93–95 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

FREDERIC WARREN SMITH, son of Sidney and Emeline Fanny (Wright) Smith, was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, July 5, 1858. He prepared for college at the Worcester High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Immediately after graduation he went into business with his father in Boston, at first at 11 Pemberton Square, then at 91 Oliver Street, then at 234 Congress Street and then at his present business address, 120 Milk Street. In 1900 he was elected president of the Boston Athletic Association. In 1905 he wrote, "My life for the past five years has been one of close attention to business."

He writes, February 18, 1913, "My life since our last report has been one of application to my business, and while my journeys have been frequent, I hardly think they could be termed 'of interest.' Special hobbies I have not developed, and public office is beyond my seeking or desire."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, June 13, 1888, to Mary Frances Mack.

Smith's office address is 120 Milk Street; his home address is 164 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts.

***WILLARD EVERETT SMITH,** son of Francis Lemuel and Mary Caswell (Everett) Smith, was born at Newton Corner, now Newton, Massachusetts, November 11, 1856. He prepared for college at the Newton High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, July 13, 1890, of peritonitis, after an illness of eight days.

After graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated in 1882, with the degree of M.D. During his first year in the School he prepared a paper upon "The Cause of Sleep" which was published, at the request of Dr. H. P. Bowditch, then professor of physiology, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of May 6, 1880. From the time when he began the study of medicine he was associated, more or less, with his uncle, Dr. Joseph H. Warren of Boston, and prepared for the press two editions of his "Practical Treatise on Hernia," serving as the author's amanuensis, collaborating much material himself, having the entire charge

of all details with the printers, and reading and correcting the proof sheets. His graduation thesis at the Medical School was on "Transfusion of Blood." He was a member of the Boylston Medical Society, and during the year 1881–82 served as chairman of the committee on nominations. He competed for the prizes offered by the society, but as the committee on prizes desired records of original investigation, no prizes were awarded. He obtained, however, an honorable mention. During the same winter he also assisted in preparing dissections for Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's lectures on anatomy. He served a term of two months in the surgical room of the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in the spring of 1882 was elected assistant visiting physician to the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. Shortly before graduation he was engaged in some experiments with hashish, "but I am afraid," he wrote, "they are as yet too fragmentary and imperfect to be of any value." He was assisted in these experiments by A. P. Mason, '79, Charles F. Mills, M.D., '82, Dr. H. P. Bowditch, '61, and G. Stanley Hall, "whom you doubtless remember as our sophomore instructor in rhetoric, and who has recently returned from his studies in Germany to be lecturer on pedagogy at Harvard."

When he wrote for the Class Report of 1885 he was practicing medicine in Framingham, Massachusetts. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the Massachusetts Medical Society. By invitation of Dr. James J. Putnam he had read before the clinical section of the Suffolk District Medical Society, on June 9, 1885, an article upon six cases of a very rare and peculiar form of paralysis (hereditary ataxia) which had fallen under his care. This article was published, with photographs, table of recorded cases, etc., in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of October 15, 1885, under the title "Hereditary or Degenerative Ataxia." During the next few years some twelve other papers on various subjects were published in medical and other journals. In February, 1888, he was invited to attend a meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia to dis-

cuss the so-called "hereditary ataxia." He there suggested a new and more scientific name for the disease, which was immediately adopted in full by Dr. A. L. Ranney in his "Lectures on Nervous Diseases." He was appointed by the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 13, 1888, a special committee of one to coöperate with Professor N. S. Shaler of the United States Trigonometrical Survey and General A. W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., "in studying the distribution of disease throughout Massachusetts." He had removed his residence and practice from Framingham to Boston in September, 1886.

In a notice written for the Class Report of 1895 Ayers says of him, "The sunny disposition and serenity of mind, which were his almost constant characteristics while at college and after graduation, were not . . . always apparent in the first part of his course, . . . but [after the first half year] he gradually broadened out into the sturdy, true-hearted, earnest and large-minded man who endeared himself so strongly to all who knew him. . . . Smith's mind was practical and intensely orderly. Naturally a philosopher and something of an idealist, he was continually checked by his scientific bent and by his ever present common sense and appreciation of the humorous side of life. . . . [He] was ambitious in the best sense of the word. Like most young men he was glad to succeed in the eyes of his associates and of the world. But his greatest desire was to be *useful* to his profession and to mankind, entirely apart from the question of obtaining renown or worldly success. He wished to be useful, not only as a practitioner of his profession, but as a discoverer of new methods and new ideas which should tend to ameliorate suffering. . . . His death was characteristic of his life. 'The great change' held no fears for him. Yet he wished to live, that he might finish the work which he had planned."

He was married at Framingham, Massachusetts, September 15, 1886, to Alice Lee Newell, daughter of Captain George Newell of Sherborn, ship merchant, and Olive Plympton of Medfield. Their son, Everett Newell, was born at Boston, June 26, 1888.

SAMUEL SNELLING, son of Samuel George and Ellen Ellicott (Paul) Snelling, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 14, 1857. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In September, 1879, he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York, but in February, 1880, an attack of malarial fever obliged him to leave. He spent the summer at Nahant, Massachusetts, and in September, 1880, became a member of the middle class in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. In March, 1881, he sailed for Europe with his brother and spent six months abroad. On his return home he entered the senior class of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. He graduated from the Cambridge school in June, 1882, with the degree of S.T.B. and was ordained June 21. In August, 1883, he became rector of Grace Church at Amherst, Massachusetts. In January, 1888, he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church at Providence, Rhode Island, and removed from Amherst to Providence. Early in 1890 he took charge of old St. Paul's Church on Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In February, 1889, he had delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society on "William Blackstone and his Contemporaries," and besides other sermons printed by request had had printed a memorial sermon preached at Grace Church, Amherst, May 26, 1889. In October, 1890, he became the rector of St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. "The parish," he wrote, "situated about twelve miles from Philadelphia, is one of the oldest in the country and has historic associations of great interest, especially in the colonial period and at the time of the Revolutionary War. Have spent much time in the study of English literature and of the classics and have prepared a series of lectures on the pre-Shakesperian dramatists. Have also written occasionally for papers and magazines." He had become a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1898 he went abroad, but was recalled by the sudden death of his wife. In December, 1900, he accepted the rectorship of

Emmanuel Church, West Roxbury, Boston, and took up his residence at the rectory of the church, with a summer home at Warren's Point, Little Compton, Rhode Island. He continued to spend much time in classical studies and historical investigation and delivered lectures and read papers before various clubs and societies, some of which were printed.

He writes, July 8, 1912, "Have been since the last report and since December 1, 1900, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, West Roxbury, Boston. Have been trying to the best of my ability to do the work of a parish clergyman in a growing suburb. I have been interested in certain lines of study and have kept up a course of reading in the Greek and Latin classics. In January, 1906, was appointed by the Bishop of Massachusetts as one of the six examining chaplains of the diocese and have been for the last two years chairman of the board. In 1910 and 1911 was a member of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library. Was for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal City Mission and chairman of the sub-committee on the Church Rescue Mission; have served also on various committees appointed by the Diocesan Convention. Am a member of the corporation of the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, and a regular visitor to that institution. Have had sermons and papers published by request on several occasions. The summer of 1911 was spent in England and France."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, April 23, 1884, to Jane Lambert Kielblock, daughter of Franz and Averick Colby Kielblock of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She died August 23, 1898. He was married a second time, at Troy, New York, April 21, 1903, to Miss Eugenia Meneely.

Snelling's address is Whiting Avenue, Dedham, Massachusetts.

*SAMUEL ELLSWORTH SOMERBY, son of Gustavus Adolphus and Abby Olivia (Clark) Somerby, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, August 31, 1856. He prepared for

college at the Boston Latin School and under A. I. Fiske, '69, and was admitted in October, 1874. He died at his home in Boston, Massachusetts, June 19, 1890.

In the fall of 1880 he entered the Boston University Law School and remained on the roll of the school as a regular student until 1883, when he became a special student for the year 1883–84; but his work in the school was desultory, and he never was admitted to the bar and never opened an office. At one time he joined the Order of Free Masons. From the time of his graduation until his death he made his home with his mother, in Boston in the winter and at South Framingham in the summer.

In the notice which Churchill prepare dfor the Class Report of 1895 he writes. " Having been very well prepared at school and taking honors on admission to Harvard, he found little absolute need of hard work as a freshman. To this may perhaps be attributed his lack of application in after years. The death of his father in July, immediately following his graduation, was a blow from which he never really recovered. . . . His genial disposition, courage, generosity and good spirits, his . . . sense of humor and the keenness of his wit made him a welcome companion and endeared him to his friends. He had an unusually good mind, and whatever he undertook, did well. Had he been less able, he might have been more diligent and successful. Had necessity given the spur to his talents, he might have been alive to-day, enjoying a prosperity insured by his ability."

*CHARLES FRANKLIN SPRAGUE, son of Seth Edward and Harriet Boardman (Lawrence) Sprague, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1857. He prepared for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Providence, Rhode Island, January 31, 1902, after long illness.

He remained in Cambridge during the college year 1879–80, and at Commencement 1880 received the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1879. During 1881 and 1882 he studied at the Harvard Law School, and later became a member of the

Suffolk bar and began the practice of law in Boston. He soon became interested in politics, served on the Republican ward and city committees in 1886 and 1887 and was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1888 and 1889.

"I am possessed of the towering ambition," he wrote in 1890, "to become, some day, an alderman and wear a great big rose in my buttonhole." In 1895 he wrote, "I am living in Jamaica Plain, which is one of the outlying districts of Boston, and represent it in the State Senate as a member of the Republican party. I am much interested in politics, and especially those problems connected with municipal government. I served in the State House of Representatives in 1891 and 1892, and was afterward appointed Park Commissioner in 1893 by Mayor Matthews, which office I held until the present year. I have a law office, but am not engaged actively in the practice of my profession. . . . I visited Europe in the summer of 1891, and intend doing so this year. Besides an occasional shooting or fishing trip, I am always to he found in or near Boston." He wrote again in 1900, "In 1894 I was chairman of the Boston Park Commission, and in 1895–96 a member of the Massachusetts Senate, serving as chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs the latter year. I was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,933 votes against 10,114 for W. H. Baker, Free Silver Democrat. I was reëlected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 17,001 votes against 10,709 for W. H. Baker. In the Fifty-fifth Congress I served on three committees; namely, the District of Columbia, Accounts and Civil Service. In the Fifty-sixth Congress I gave up two of them and kept the District of Columbia, for I am deeply interested in all matters relating to the District. During my term in Congress very many matters of national importance have been acted upon. The Dingley Tariff occupied my attention quite closely while it was under consideration. Later on came the war with Spain. The legislative work before, during and after the war was most interesting, and the appropriations during this time were the largest ever known. I shall look back with a great deal of pleasure to these three years in

Congress, and as my present term does not expire until March, 1901, many other matters of public importance are sure to be enacted. I am a resident of Brookline, Massachusetts, on what is known as Faulkner Farm, which is in the eleventh district, and from which place I was elected to Congress. I was in Europe in 1895 and again in 1898."

During his second term in Congress his health began to fail, and he was urged to give up work. But he could not be persuaded to give up his congressional duties, and remained in Washington until the end of the term. By that time his condition had become practically hopeless, and although there were periods of seeming improvement he grew steadily worse until his death.

In the notice which John T. Bowen prepared for the Class Report of 1905 he writes, "One of Sprague's strongest characteristics was his keen sense of humor, and this, together with his attractive personality, caused him throughout his life to be much welcomed at all social gatherings. Perhaps no one in the Class had a popularity so widely spread. It may be truly said of him that he added to the sum of the world's happiness by the enjoyment that his mere presence and conversation afforded, and that this, if nothing else, gave a value to his life. While not given to very serious study during his college course, he showed, immediately after graduation, his determination to take a part in the affairs of the world. He was honest and conscientious in the performance of his public duties and trusts, and had he lived, would doubtless have attained the higher positions to which his ambitions pointed. The Class has lost one of its best loved members, whose genial presence can never be supplied."

He was married at Boston, November 25, 1891, to Mary Bryant Pratt, daughter of George Langdon and Sarah M. Pratt. Their children are: Marion, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, June 20, 1893; and Eleanor, born at Washington, D. C., March 27, 1898.

HAYWARD STETSON, son of Charles and Emily Jane (Pierce) Stetson, was born at Bangor, Maine, May 30, 1857.

He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The summer of 1879 he spent at his home in Bangor, Maine, and early in the fall made a visit of three months to different parts of the West, thinking then somewhat of engaging in business. Early in 1880, however, he decided to study medicine, and that fall entered the Harvard Medical School. He graduated in 1883, with the degree of M.D. He writes, April 22, 1913, "When, after a year's study in Vienna, I had decided not to practise medicine, I turned my attention to orange culture for six years in Florida, at Homosassa on the Gulf Coast. But I found Nature, with Florida freezes, an easy winner against the citrus family. Since then my life has been passed mostly in Bangor and Boston, with an ocean trip often in winter to some foreign part."

Stetson's addresses are 113 Broadway, Bangor, Maine, and the University Club, Boston, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS HATHAWAY STONE, son of Joshua Clap and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Stone, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 27, 1856. He prepared for college at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in the middle of the junior year, "and a few days after," he wrote for the Class Report of 1882, "sailed from New Bedford as a passenger on the barque *Azorean* for the Western Islands. Two months afterward I was at home in New Bedford again, and remained there until the middle of August, when I again sailed for the Azores, this time in the barque *Veronica* and before the mast. I got home from that trip early in the following December, and having had enough of the sea for a while, determined to try my hand at a little shore work. Accordingly, the first of February, 1879, I entered the office of the Potomska Cotton Mill in New Bedford. My hardest work was to go to the post office. Unfortunately my salary was in proportion to my duties. I stood this two months, and then came to the conclusion that even going to sea was better than life in an office. I left the

office early in April, 1879, and went to England, to join the barque *Jonathan Bourne* (fifteen hundred tons) of Cardiff, Wales, for Yokohama, Japan. I have been to sea ever since, and am now chief mate of the *J. Bourne,* at present (April 16, [1882]) at anchor in Hong Kong Harbor." In November, 1883, he was given command of the *Jonathan Bourne,* and on July 19, 1884, "had the misfortune," he wrote in the spring of 1885, "to discover a reef in the China Sea and knock her bottom out on it. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Succeeded in landing all hands safely at Manila, in the boats. Arrived at home (New Bedford) in November, 1884, and have been here since. Am at present waiting the completion of a new ship now building at Bath, Maine, and expect to go to sea again in September."

When he next wrote for the class reports he had left the sea and was making his home in New Bedford, with no active business. At Commencement 1904 he received from Harvard the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1879. He writes, February 23, 1913, "I have nothing new to report. . . . There have been no changes in my family or life since the last Class Report."

He was married at New Bedford, June 11, 1887, to Anna Smith Rotch. Their son, Francis Hathaway, Jr., was born at New Bedford, July 3, 1888.

Stone's address is 35 Arnold Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

***MARION WAINWRIGHT STORY,** son of Franklin Howard and Adeline (Wainwright) Story, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 30, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in June, 1874. He died suddenly at Port Chester, New York, August 22, 1907.

The first two years after graduation he spent at the Harvard Law School, where he was a member of the Pow Wow and Ames clubs. He showed marked ability while in the School and took great satisfaction in his work. Many years later, in 1900, he wrote, "My six years at dear old Harvard have not

resulted in any work, either literary, scientific or political; but what a good time I did have!" He spent the summer of 1881 abroad, and in the fall entered the law office of William A. W. Stewart in New York. He received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1882. He practised law for a time, but later went into business, at first in the New York Stock Exchange and afterward as a special partner in the firm of E. & C. Randolph, bankers and brokers. He made his home at first at Westchester, New York, but for the last fifteen years before his death had lived at Blind Brook Farm, Port Chester, spending most of his time there when he was not traveling.

He was married at New York, June 22, 1888, to Marie Louise Hunt.

FRANCIS JOSEPH SWAYZE, son of Jacob Lawrence and Joanna (Hill) Swayze, was born at Newton, New Jersey, May 15, 1861. He prepared for college at the Newton Collegiate Institute, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He remained at Cambridge, as a candidate for the master's degree, during the year after graduation, and received the degree in June, 1880. "During that year," he wrote, "I oscillated between the profession of law and a life of studious labor. I finally decided on the law and was registered for my three years' clerkship in June, 1880." After a summer spent in a law office he returned to Cambridge and entered the Harvard Law School, but after three months was called away by his father's sickness. He then studied law at Newton, New Jersey, with Martin Rosenkrans, interesting himself also, to some extent, in local politics. His three years' clerkship would have expired in June, 1883, but under a new law he was admitted to the New Jersey bar June 8, 1882, and began the practice of law at Newton. In May, 1882, he was made a director of the Newton Gas Light Company and also of the Merchants' National Bank. In February, 1884, he was made secretary and treasurer of the Gas Light Company. "I have taken considerable interest in politics," he wrote, "and, unlike most Harvard graduates whom I meet, supported Blaine last fall and took a somewhat active part in the campaign, and was

accordingly exceedingly disappointed at the election of your Buffalo 'statesman.'" In 1886 he was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee, and on the expiration of his term of office in 1889 was made a member of the State committee from his congressional district. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis.

September 1, 1892, he removed to Newark, New Jersey. In 1897 Governor Griggs appointed him a member of one of the commissions to revise the New Jersey statutes. His particular work was upon the statutes relating to the Orphans' Court, to executors and administrators and to infants. In February, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Voorhes a judge of the Circuit Court for a term of seven years. He withdrew from his firm, of Colie & Swayze, and devoted his whole time to the duties of his office. "My particular work," he wrote, "is the trial of all civil cases at *nisi prius,* where the amount involved exceeds three hundred dollars. I also hear appeals on questions of law in civil cases from the district courts of cities. My circuit is the most populous in the State, being in the county of Essex, in which are the cities of Newark, the Oranges, Bloomfield and Montclair. I therefore have plenty to do." He had become a member of the American Bar Association, and was one of the Local Council for New Jersey. He was also a member of the State Bar Association and of the Lawyers' Club of Essex County, of which he was vice-president until his resignation upon his appointment as judge. In January, 1903, he was appointed by Governor Murphy a justice of the Supreme Court. "I believe I have the right to say," he wrote in 1905, "that my promotion was due to the court's approval of the work I was doing, and not to any other cause. I am *ex officio* a judge of the Court of Last Resort. The only other position I have held is that of president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, to which I have just been chosen, to my very great gratification."

He writes, July 9, 1912, "Since 1905 I have continued my work in the court. I was reappointed in January, 1910, for a term expiring in 1917. In 1909 I was chosen an Overseer of the College, and I have tried to deserve the favor by

attending as many of the meetings as I could and performing such duties as fell to me." In 1908 he was elected vice-president of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and reëlected in 1909 and 1910. In 1911 he was elected president of the chapter and reëlected in 1912. "I have thus been favored by Harvard men beyond my deserts, and am grateful. The last month has been saddened by the deaths of Schofield and Brewster, two noble men, one of whom was my close friend for nearly thirty-seven years, and the other I learned to know and esteem within the last fifteen years."

In February, 1912, he gave two lectures at Cambridge, under the auspices of the department of economics, on "The Fourteenth Amendment and the Limitation of the Right to Regulate Public Service Corporations," and later lectured on the same subject before the Phi Beta Kappa of Rutgers College. November 2, 1912, he delivered the address at the dedication of the Washington statue at Newark. This address was later privately printed, "but deserves general circulation and attention," sai dthe New York *Nation* of January 30, 1913. "Within a small compass the characteristics of the greatest constructive American have been noted and a philosophic view of his official capacity set forth. So clear and felicitous is the style and so true the estimate that extracts from this essay might well form reading lessons in any course of history, and the paper as a whole find a place in the best collection of comments upon the first President." As president of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa he delivered one of the addresses at the laying of the corner stone of the Widener Library, June 16, 1913.

He was married at Newton, New Jersey, October 13, 1887, to Sarah Louise Barrett, daughter of Rev. Myron Barrett.

Swayze's address is 765 High Street, Newark, New Jersey.

JIREH SWIFT, son of Jireh and Hannah Hathaway (Allen) Swift, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 29, 1857. He prepared for college at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The summer after graduation he spent in Paris, France,

perfecting his knowledge of French. In November, 1879, he sailed for Pernambuco, Brazil, arriving there in December and entering at once the house of Henry Forster and Company, sugar and commission merchants. He wrote, April 12, 1882, "I will give you a tabular view of my daily work. Take train for town at 8:15 A.M.; always very busy from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., but more especially so from November to June, which are our busiest months, all the sugar being shipped during this period; return to Cruzdas Almas, our *sitio,* or country house, at 5:15; after dinner varied entertainments, such as one finds in any city of any size." July 1, 1889, he became a member of the Pernambuco firm. Till 1901 he continued to do business in Brazil, returning to this country for vacations in 1886, 1889, 1893 and 1898. In 1901, as his wife and children could not be with him in Pernambuco, he retired from the firm of Henry Forster and Company and took up residence permanently in New Bedford. In 1903 he entered the cotton brokerage there, representing the Boston firm of Stephen M. Weld and Company. He still continues in this business. He has been, or still is, one of the trustees of the Free Public Library of New Bedford and a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Wamsutta Club and Country Club of New Bedford, the New Bedford Yacht Club and the Duck Lake Club, Maine.

He was married at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, June 9, 1886, to Elizabeth Borden Hawes, daughter of John Alexander and Amelia Hawes. Their children are: Jireh, 7th, born at Fairhaven, April 7, 1889; and Elizabeth, born at Fairhaven, June 10, 1890. Elizabeth was married at New Bedford, November 4, 1911, to Henry Russell Watson.

Swift's address is 29 Clinton Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM HENRY SYLVESTER, son of Asahel and Margaret Fuller (Fountain) Sylvester, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1854. He prepared for college at the Newton High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the winter term of 1879–80 he taught in the high

school at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. In April, 1880, he went to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and taught there in the high school at Edgartown until March, 1881. In April, 1881, he passed the Boston Supervisors' examination, received a first grade certificate and taught for a time as a substitute, first in one of the Boston grammar schools and then in the Dorchester High School. In September, 1881, he began to teach in Mr. William Nichols's Private Latin School, and remained there for the next two years. In September, 1883, he became a junior master in the English High School of Boston, in the department of English and history. In 1890 he wrote, "I am still living in Newtonville, Massachusetts, and teaching in the Boston English High School. . . . I am leading a busy but uneventful life. I belong to several clubs and was president of the Newtonville Every Saturday Club last year. But few other honors have been thrust upon me." In 1895 he wrote, "I have been much interested of late years in socialistic theories, especially in what is called philosophical anarchy. If any of the fellows are interested, I should be glad to compare ideas." "My offer . . . to exchange ideas," he wrote in 1900, "was accepted by no one; so I have gone on to the study of music. I am still teaching in the English High School of Boston. I have charge of the advanced class, from which we usually send a few boys to Harvard. I teach Latin in that class; but most of my teaching is English in the lower classes."

In 1905 he wrote, "For the last two or three years I have taught only Latin. My checker game is improving at the expense of my whist game, which means that I have joined the Boston Checker Club. If I keep on, I hope to rise from the lowest class into the class next above. *Invia virtuti nulla est via.* I am now deep in the intricacies of the white side of the 'single corner.'"

He writes, June 19, 1910, "In February [1906] . . . I got leave of absence from school and made my first trip to Europe. I was headed for Brittany; but, considering the time of year, I went by the southern route. That is a great mistake, if one wants to get to France; for after a month in

Naples I went to Rome for a fortnight, as I supposed. But, to quote Howells, I went 'out upon the Campagna, which tempts and tempts the sojourner at Rome, until at last he must go and see — if it will give him the fever. And, alas! there I caught the Roman fever — the longing that burns one who has once been in Rome to go again — that will not be cured by all the cool, contemptible things he may think or say of the Eternal City; that fills him with fond memories of its fascination and makes it forever desired.' I stayed in Rome three months and a half, studying the language and the city; and I did not see France that year. Each summer since then I have returned to Italy, making my headquarters first in Florence, then in Rome again and last summer in Perugia, where I stayed a month, leaving town only for short visits to Assisi, Gubbio, Urbino and Todi." The summer of 1910 he spent in Spain. In 1911, and again in 1912, he attended the summer school of Columbia University, taking courses in Italian and Spanish and oral Latin. He writes again, June 3, 1913, "I sail for Naples this week."

He was married at Newtonville, Massachusetts, April 3, 1883, to Anna Frances Gage, daughter of Denison Gage, Jr., of Lynn and Anna Brigham of Boston. She died September 26, 1905. Their son, Harold Gage, born at Newtonville, March 22, 1887, died November 16, 1895.

Sylvester's address is 35 Bowers Street, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

*HERBERT TAPPAN, son of John Gallison and Eliza Lawrence (Trask) Tappan, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 6, 1857. He prepared for college under Lewis W. Tappan, '60, and was admitted in October, 1874. He died, probably, at Seattle, Washington, April 24, 1903.

Not long after graduation he went West, and in 1885 wrote, "I have been in various positions on the British Columbia division of the Central Pacific Railroad for the last five years. About a year ago I obtained the contract for the first seven miles of grading east of Savona, British Columbia. This I completed in March, and am now engaged on a con-

tract of thirty-two miles of grading and bridging along the Shuswap Lakes. Firm name, Sinclair & Tappan. . . . It is expected that the road will be completed next fall, when I shall probably go East. . . . We employ about fifteen hundred men, of whom over a thousand are Chinese." He wrote again in 1895, "I am residing in Seattle, engaged in the mining business, in connection with the Northwestern Mining Bureau, of which I am one of the directors. I am unmarried. I am a member of the Seattle Harvard Club. I have been most of the time during the last two years in the mining districts of Kortenay, British Columbia, returning to Seattle last January. I have resided in the Northwest, principally in Seattle, for fifteen years."

He did not write again for the Class Reports and made no reply to the various letters sent to him by the Class Secretary. Former acquaintances in Seattle could give no information in regard to him. In 1912 the Class Secretary obtained from a relative the news of his probable death at Seattle in 1903.

*WILLIAM CROSWELL TARBELL, son of John Parker and Katharine Elizabeth (Trull) Tarbell, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 29, 1853. He prepared for college under William N. Eayrs, Tufts '57, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died suddenly at Boston, December 6, 1886.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1882, was admitted to the Bar of Suffolk County in January, 1883, and began the practice of law in Boston. The brief notice in the Class Report of 1890 adds that he "applied himself closely to the practice of his profession and had already begun to reap the benefits of his diligence. His death was sudden and unexpected to his friends, who have lost a pleasant companion; and what promised to be a useful life has been cut short."

FRANK WILLIAM TAUSSIG, son of William and Adèle (Würpel) Taussig, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 28, 1859. He entered Harvard from Washington University in October, 1876, as a sophomore.

In September, 1879, he went abroad with E. C. Felton. After a few weeks together in London they separated, and Taussig went to Germany, where he remained until March, 1880, studying Roman law and political economy at the University of Berlin. In March he again joined Felton, and spent the next two months with him in Italy and at Paris. In May they again separated, and Taussig traveled for a time in Europe, chiefly in Austria and Switzerland. During his stay in Europe he wrote several articles for the New York *Nation*. He returned to America in August, and in September went to Cambridge, intending to enter the Law School; but the position of secretary to President Eliot was offered him, and he accepted it and at the same time began study for the degree of Ph.D., selecting as his special subject the history of the tariff legislation of the United States. In March, 1882, he was appointed instructor in political economy at Harvard for the year 1882–83. He resigned his secretaryship and during the next year devoted all his time to his teaching and the work connected with it. "In the course of that year," he wrote, "I published an essay on 'Protection to Young Industries as Applied in the United States,' which gave the results of investigations in the economic history of the country in the years 1789–1830. In June, 1883, I received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard University." In the fall of 1883 he entered the Harvard Law School, "with the intention of taking the regular three years' course and of practising after I got through the School." At the same time he continued his work as instructor in political economy, giving a course on the tariff history of the United States. "In 1884 I wrote an introductory notice to the English translation of Laveleye's 'Elements of Political Economy' and added a supplementary chapter on some economic questions of present practical importance. In 1885 I published a second small volume on economic history, this being a 'History of the Existing Tariff.' It gives an account of the tariff legislation of the country from 1860 to 1883, with more or less comment from the point of view of one who adheres to the principle of free trade." He wrote at this time occasionally for the *Boston*

Herald and *Advertiser* and for the *Nation* and was a member of the committee to edit the *Civil Service Record,* a monthly paper published for the promotion of civil service reform, and wrote regularly for it. He joined the Massachusetts Reform Club and the Cobden Club. During the spring of 1885 he conducted the course on American history at Harvard in the absence of A. B. Hart, '80, the regular instructor.

In June, 1886, he graduated from the Law School, with the degree of LL.B. Meanwhile he had been offered and had accepted an appointment as assistant professor of political economy at Harvard, and in the fall of 1886 entered on the duties of that position. "Since then," he wrote in 1890, "I have lived the uneventful life of a college teacher. . . . In connection with my teaching work, I have written and published on economic topics. Most of my writing has been for the *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* which was established by the University in 1886. In 1888 I published a volume entitled 'The Tariff History of the United States,' made up, with revisions and additions, of the two smaller books published previously . . . and of the two other essays on tariff history" (on "The Tariff of 1828," published in the *Political Science Quarterly* for March, 1888, and "The Tariff, 1830–1860," published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for April, 1888). During the year 1889–90, in the absence of Professor Dunbar, he edited the *Journal of Economics.* In 1888 he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He had also become a member "of various scientific societies, to which my work naturally leads me, such as the American Economic and Historical associations and the Political Economy Club."

In 1892 he was made professor of political economy at Harvard and, in the following year, chairman of the department of economics. In 1892 he went to Washington as a member of a committee sent from Boston to protest against threatened legislation for free silver. "I got a glimpse of President Harrison and of other prominent public men, which was interesting and instructive. Of a very different sort, but no less interesting and much more satisfactory in its tangible

results, was a trip to the woods of Maine in the summer of 1894 with R. W. Lovett, '91, during which I first experienced the delights of trout fishing." The year 1894–95 he spent in Europe with his family, remaining for two months in southern Italy and then passing two months in Rome before going further north. He continued to contribute freely to various periodicals, especially to the *Quarterly Journal of Economics.* "I gave aid and comfort to the enemy in 1893 by contributing to the *Yale Review* an article on 'Recent Investigations on Prices in the United States.' . . . My very last article," he wrote from Florence, Italy, in April, 1895, "is on 'Il Tesoro degli Stati Uniti' . . . which appeared in the *Giornale degli Economisti* in March, 1895. This I will confess not to have written in Italian; it was translated from my manuscript." In 1890–91 he had published an article in the *Giornale* on the McKinley tariff act, which was afterwards translated in the English *Economic Journal,* and finally became the basis of the chapter on the tariff of 1890 in the second edition of his "Tariff History." As the American correspondent of the British Economic Association he had contributed various articles to the journal published by the association. "In politics," he wrote at this time, "I am a disgusted independent, awaiting the appearance of a new party that shall stand squarely on the platform of a moderated tariff, sound money and, above all, civil service reform and honest government. . . . In 1893–94 I was a member of the school committee of the city of Cambridge, and should have gladly continued to fill that modest public office had not the sabbatical vacation made it necessary for me to resign."

In 1896 Professor Dunbar resigned as editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* and Taussig was appointed by the President and Fellows to succeed him. In the same year he was made chairman of the Publication Committee of the American Economic Association, involving much editorial and administrative work. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Wolcott member of a commission to examine and report upon the laws on taxation in the State of Massachusetts, and as secretary of the commission gave much time and labor

to its investigations. The drafting of its report was almost entirely his work and occupied him throughout the summer of 1897. In the winter of 1897, and again in 1898, he was sent to the Indianapolis Monetary Convention as delegate from the Boston Merchants' Association. In 1896 he had been elected again a member of the school committee of Cambridge, and was still serving on the committee when he wrote for the Class Report of 1900. Besides articles in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* he had written an article on the "Currency Act" for the *British Economic Journal,* had prepared an article on "Tariffs" for the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and had delivered a commencement address on "Education for the Business Man" before the University of Missouri, July 4, 1900. In 1901 he was appointed to the newly established Henry Lee professorship of economics, founded in memory of the late Colonel Henry Lee by his widow and children, and the first endowed professorship established at Harvard in the department of economics. That year the strain of overwork compelled him to go abroad for rest. After two years in Europe with his family he returned, and in the fall of 1903 resumed work in the University. In 1904 he was elected president of the American Economic Association, and at its annual meeting at Chicago in December, 1904, delivered an address on "The Present Position of the Doctrine of Free Trade," which was printed in the Publications of the Association, February, 1905. He was reëlected president of the Economic Association, and at the annual meeting in December, 1905, delivered an address on "The Love of Wealth and the Public Service," which was printed in the Publications of the Association, February, 1906, and also in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, 1906.

He writes, July 28, 1912, "My life during the past seven years has been quiet, the winters at work in Cambridge, the summers spent at our house at Cotuit. I continue to conduct nearly the same courses as in previous years, and give a large part of my energy to Economics I, the first course in the subject, and now the largest elective course on the College list. It is the policy of our department, and indeed of the College

in general, not to put the much frequented general courses into the hands of young instructors, but to keep them under the older and more experienced members of the teaching staff. Not a few descendants of '79 have sat under me during the past decade. In the spring of 1912 I took a brief journey to Europe as representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at an international meeting at Brussels. There is to be an International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston in September, 1912, and I have been asked to act as chairman of the Committee on Programme for that congress. For the settlement of the programme it was necessary that some one should meet the representatives of the other countries taking part in the congress, and I was asked to appear for the Boston Chamber. I had a pleasant journey, spending a couple of weeks in London and there seeing something of men in public life. Among publications the chief has been my 'Principles of Economics,' in two volumes, published by Macmillan in the autumn of 1911. It is the result of many years of teaching and reflection, and its writing has occupied most of my spare time since our last report."

He was married at Exeter, New Hampshire, June 20, 1888, to Edith Thomas Guild of Boston, daughter of George Dwight Guild of the Class of '45 and Mary Thomas Guild, now Mrs. William H. Gorham. She died April 15, 1910. Their children are: William Guild, born at Cambridge, May 3, 1889; Mary Guild, born at Cambridge, May 8, 1892; Catharine Crombie, born at Cambridge, December 8, 1896; and Helen Brooke, born at Cambridge, May 24, 1898.

Taussig's address is 2 Scott Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

FREDERIC HENRY TEMPLE, son of Isaac Francis Brine and Harriet Augusta (Stowe) Temple, was born at Keene, New Hampshire, September 30, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

During the first two years after graduation he studied at the Harvard Law School, keeping his residence, however, in

Charlestown. In October, 1881, he entered the law office of Charles S. Lincoln, '50, in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884, and in October, 1884, opened an office of his own in Boston. He had become a member of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League and of "one or two local political organizations." In 1890 he had also become a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and the Democratic State Committee. He continued to reside and to practise law in Boston. "I have not engaged in politics to any extent," he wrote in 1900, "and have held no public office, except that I still continue to be an assistant assessor in Boston, as I have been since 1882. I have been busy most of the time, have had no time for literary work and my journeys have been confined to two or three vacation trips through different parts of the British Provinces, which I enjoyed very much, but which were of no special interest." In 1905 he wrote, "The only change of any moment that has happened to me has been in my occupation. Since 1883 I have been connected with the assessing department of this city [Boston] as an assistant assessor; but this work occupied only a small portion of the year, and I devoted most of my time to the practice of law, with offices at 53 State Street. But in February, 1903, I was chosen a member of the Board of Principal Assessors. The duties of this position occupy my whole time and have necessitated an entire abandonment of my law practice."

He writes, March 26, 1913, "I am still a member of the [Boston] Board of Assessors, . . . having received successive reappointments as my terms have expired. The work has been interesting to me, and I have enjoyed it, but it has allowed me little time for other interests. There has been no change in the number of my family. My elder daughter is a senior at Radcliffe, and the other is at the Girls' Latin School."

He was married at Medford, Massachusetts, December 1, 1887, to Mara Octavia, daughter of Harmon W. and Anna F. Paine. Their children are: Henrietta Frances, born at

Boston, February 22, 1889; and Edna Josephine, born at Acton, Massachusetts, April 4, 1898.

Temple's office address is City Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

JOHN ALDEN THAYER, son of Eli and Caroline Maria (Capron) Thayer, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 22, 1857. He prepared for college at the Worcester High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he began teaching at Worcester, but in the following April an illness developed from which he suffered during the summer and which obliged him to go South for the winter. He was at Aiken, South Carolina, until May, 1881, when he returned North. The winter of 1881–82 he again spent at Aiken. In November, 1882, he underwent an operation, the first of the kind ever performed in New England, after which his health improved so that in the fall of 1884 he was able to take up work and went to Dobbs Ferry, New York, as a private tutor. "Having devoted the better part of five years to a struggle for existence," he wrote in 1885, "it is needless to say that I have had no leisure to spend in joining clubs, acquiring degrees, . . . writing novels, squibs or pamphlets, receiving in marriage or multiplying upon the face of the earth." He continued to tutor at Dobbs Ferry until 1886, when he returned to Worcester and taught there for a year. During the next two years he studied at the Columbia Law School and at the same time did some tutoring in New York. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in 1889, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar February 7, 1890, and began the practice of law at Worcester. He had spent the summer of 1888 in a trip to Ireland, Scotland, England and Paris, and during the summer of 1889 had traveled in England, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and France.

In 1891 he was secretary of the Democratic City Committee of Worcester, and in December of that year was appointed by Governor William E. Russell clerk of the Central District Court of Worcester for a term of five years. He became a member of several social clubs, and also of the Association of

Clubs of the Police, District and Municipal Courts of Massachusetts. "In common with her other citizens," he wrote in 1895, "I am deeply interested in the growth of this thriving municipality of Worcester and in the right solution of the many problems that press upon her. My vacations have been short and of the stereotyped order, including the World's Fair in 1893. My health has remained good and I think is maintained so by considerable horseback riding." In 1900 he wrote, "I was prevailed upon at the last municipal election to become the target for the Democratic votes for mayor. It sufficeth to say that the target was not seriously damaged."

He writes in 1910, "My life during the past lustrum has been fuller of joys and sorrows than any other period since graduation. . . . The first great event of this period . . . was my marriage June 20, 1906, to Maude Albee, daughter of Dr. George Sumner Albee, formerly of Hopkinton but now of Worcester. It is interesting to note that when my ancestor, Ferdinando Thayer of Braintree, settled the town of Mendon, Benjamin Albee, the ancestor of my wife, was one of the men who went with him. Both their names are on the Memorial Tablet in Mendon. After a trip to Canada and New Hampshire we returned to Worcester, where I continued my law practice as before. In the fall I was called upon to run as a candidate for attorney-general [of the State] on the Democratic ticket, and polled the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for that office, but which this year has been exceeded. In 1908 I ran for attorney-general again." He adds, July 16, 1912, "In the fall of 1910 I was elected to Congress [from the Third Congressional District], receiving 15,243 votes to 14,544 votes for Hon. Charles G. Washburn of '80. I attended the special session extending from April, 1911, to August 22, 1911, and am now attending the regular session, which has extended from December, 1911, to date, and bids fair to continue some time. The life and works here . . . present a wide field for acquaintance and experience. . . . I have introduced and have endeavored to have enacted into legislation several important measures regarding patents, anti-trust laws and laws [relating to the publicity and re-

striction of compaign contributions. [This work] has brought me into direct antagonism with some large interests, but the temper of the times seems to be with me. I was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, the most remarkable one ever held and an enduring monument to the skill and patriotism of the 'Great Commoner.' To have been one of that body and to have attended its sessions was alone a liberal education."

He was married, as already stated, at Worcester, June 20, 1906, to Maude Albee, daughter of Dr. George Sumner Albee. Their children are: John Alden, Jr., born at Worcester, March 22, 1910; Elizabeth Albee, born at Worcester, January 22, 1912.

Thayer's office address is 340 Main Street, and his home address is 10 Hawthorne Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

JAMES EAMES THOMAS, son of David and Maria Frances (Eames) Thomas, was born at Rockland, Massachusetts, January 11, 1859. He entered Harvard from Boston University, October 15, 1877, at the beginning of the junior year.

For a number of years after graduation he made his residence first at Rockland and then at Hingham, Massachusetts. In 1880 he was made principal of Derby Academy at Hingham. "I have two assistants," he wrote in 1882, "and something over sixty pupils. The course of study is that of a high school. . . . I am a member of several local social societies." In 1885 he was still teaching at Hingham. He was a correspondent of several papers, had written one or two articles for the *New England Journal of Education*, had read essays on "Our Tariff," "Foreign Policy," "Political Parties," "Richardson, the Novelist" and other subjects, and had lectured before the Hingham Agricultural Society. In 1890 he had removed to Boston and was teaching English literature and rhetoric in the English High School. "My literary work," he wrote, "outside of my profession has been confined to one book on 'Liberal Christianity' and several unimportant papers read before different societies. I am a

member of several schoolmasters' clubs, also the Unitarian and Channing clubs. Have made one trip across the continent, visiting about every State and Territory in the Union. I was particularly impressed with the fact that, wherever I went, I met Harvard men." In 1895 he wrote, "The work [in the English High School, Boston] is in the main interesting, and were it not for the deluge of schoolboy compositions which I have to correct, it would be very pleasant. But like Tennyson's brook they go on forever, and in the language of our old professor, A. S. Hill, a 'hopeless mediocrity' pervades them all. . . . I am at present preparing for publication the 'Minor Poems of Milton.' It will be ready the coming summer, and I hope to follow it up with the works of other English poets." During the year 1894–95 he was president of the Channing Club of Boston.

In 1900 he had become a master in the Boys' English High School. "I spend most of my time in connection with my work and in writing school text-books for reputation and little money." He had become a member of a number of additional clubs and societies, "masonic, pedagogic and social," including the Boston Athletic Association. In 1896 he made a journey to Europe. In 1905 he wrote, "I am completing my twentieth year of teaching in my present position, a point from which, by common consent, we may take a retrospective view of what we have accomplished in our work. It is a source of pleasure to me to know that in these twenty years I have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of five thousand young men who have passed under my instruction, and whose characters have been molded in part, at least, by my influence. These young men are now filling responsible positions in every part of the civilized world. The cordial greetings, as I meet them here and there, their unfailing respect and their gratitude are no small recompense for my personal sacrifice. . . . I have not done anything in the literary line since 1900, although about to make some additions to one of my books, Tennyson's 'Idylls.' I have received no appointments or honors worthy of note. Of interesting experiences I might mention several which have been of interest

to me, but which would be of doubtful interest to others. I have religiously attended every gathering of the Class of '79, even to playing baseball on Charlie Hanks's nine at the Wayside Inn, and I must here bear witness to the pleasure which these gatherings have afforded me. I hope there may be many more in the future."

He writes, July 9, 1912, "The only marked change in my affairs during the last seven years is my promotion to be head master of the Dorchester High School after twenty-seven years in the English High School, the last four years as head of the department of English. The Dorchester High School is one of the largest of the Boston high schools. We have seventeen hundred pupils, boys and girls, and fifty-four teachers. We send about seventy each year to higher institutions of learning, including some eight or ten to Harvard. . . . I am developing the school into a community high school, to meet the up-to-date needs of a large and growing community. Our school is organized on the departmental plan, and we offer seven different courses of study. I have held several prominent positions in educational associations, including the presidency of the Boston School Men's Club, and also in civic and social organizations."

He was married at New York, April 6, 1903, to Harriet Newell Turney, daughter of Theodore and Cornelia (Baldwin) Turney, late of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Thomas's winter address is Brookline, Massachusetts; his summer address is Minot, Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER THOMAS, son of Joseph Brown and Martha Thompson (Seran) Thomas, was born at Pittston, Maine, August 14, 1857. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Shortly after graduation he entered the employ of the Standard Sugar Refinery of Boston, with which he was to be connected for many years. In the spring of 1882 he made a trip to Porto Rico. In August, 1883, he went abroad, returning in May, 1884. In 1900 he had been made vice-presi-

dent of the American Sugar Refineries and was managing "the Boston end of the business." He had lately been reëlected president of the National Golf Association.

He writes, September 3, 1912, "Since the last report I have filled the office of president of the American Sugar Refining Company and also for a time served as chairman of the Board of Directors. I also finished my term as president of the United States Golf Association, and was also for one year commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club. I have written no books and have published very few articles. I was abroad for four months in the spring of 1905, for the same period in 1907 and for two months in the autumn of 1911. I am now leaving on a trip to India and the East. . . . I am a member of the Somerset Club, Algonquin Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Myopia Hunt Club, Essex County Club, Brookline Country Club, all of Boston and vicinity, and of the Brook, Metropolitan and University clubs of New York.

He was married at Boston, August 20, 1883, to Caroline Wadleigh, daughter of Bainbridge and Anne Putnam Wadleigh of Milford, New Hampshire. Their children are Helen and Margaret. Helen was married at Boston, June 11, 1909, to Samuel D. Warren, Jr., '08, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Their children are: Helen, born at Dedham, February 3, 1911; and Anne, born April 11, 1912.
Thomas's address is 94 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

JOHN JAMES THOMPSON, son of John James and Elizabeth Hugh (Trotter) Thompson, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1858. He entered Harvard from Haverford College in October, 1876, at the beginning of the sophomore year.

For the first eight months after leaving Cambridge he was in the West. He then entered the office of the Philadelphia Iron Works, where he remained a year. He did not feel satisfied, however, with this employment, and in February, 1881, registered at Philadelphia as a student of law. Since 1882 he has made no reply to the letters of the Class secretaries. For many years he has chosen to live a very retired

life, occupying himself chiefly, the Class Secretary is informed, in genealogical studies.

Thompson's address is Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH GILBERT THORP, son of Joseph Gilbert and Susan Amelia (Chapman) Thorp, was born at Oxford, New York, August 17, 1852. He prepared for college with J. H. and H. N. Wheeler, '71, and was admitted in October, 1876, at the beginning of the sophomore year.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Law School, having his residence at "Elmwood," which his family were occupying for a time in the absence of its owner, James Russell Lowell, then United States Minister to England. The summer of 1880 he spent in Norway. "The Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association," he wrote in 1882, "is the nearest approach to a political organization of which I have been a member. In that, and the cause it represents, I am much interested. I am also a member of the Dante Society, which counts among its officers Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Lowell and Professor Norton." He graduated from the Law School in 1882, with the degree of LL.B., and entered the office of Shattuck & Munroe of Boston, at first as a student. He remained with them a second year on a salary, and then, in October, 1884, opened an office with Woodbury, '80. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1883. From June to October, 1884, he traveled through England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. He had become at this time a member of the Union and Puritan clubs of Boston, the Tariff Reform Association and the Cambridge Club, and was a director of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association. In 1890 he wrote, "Apart from my professional work, my interests have been especially centred in local city and philanthropic work. I have had a hand in keeping our city [Cambridge] a 'no license' city, acting in this work with people holding all degrees of temperance views, there being in Cambridge, happily, little difference of opinion now, after several years' trial of the excellent working of this system with us, when well enforced and supported by the best public opinion, as it is. . . .

I am a director of the Cambridge [Civil Service Reform] Association, and since last autumn have been the secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League. I am a director of the Massachusetts Prison Association, a new and vigorous organization, with hopes to secure better penal legislation, to give proper assistance to the families of prisoners and to assist discharged prisoners who are worthy to get employment and a new start in life. I have been a director and the clerk of a Coffee-House Association in Cambridge, which has done good work in providing saloons without liquor, and am a director of the Social Union, an . . . organization with a library and reading room, which gives weekly entertainments, dramatic and musical, and lectures, to its members, for a nominal fee. I am a member . . . of the new social club in Cambridge, the Colonial Club; also of the Cambridge Club, a dining club, which discusses matters of interest to the city, one of the last things the revision of the city charter, a matter in which I am much interested and hope to assist in bringing about." He had also become a member of the Reform Club of Boston. He spent the summer of 1886 in Europe, but at this time his summers were usually passed at Manchester, Massachusetts.

In 1895 he had been made president of the Massachusetts Prison Association and was also president of the Reliance Co-operative Bank and of the Cambridge Social Union. He was a director of the Library Hall Association of Cambridge, "an organization," he wrote, "to strengthen and perpetuate a non-partisan, business-like administration of city affairs. . . . My hardest work in the public interest, during the past three years, has been done in trying to secure legislation for a trial in some of our license cities and towns of the Gothenburg System of selling intoxicating liquors. I have taken an active part in three campaigns of education, writing a good deal and speaking in different parts of the State. . . . My only extended journey of late years was a trip to the Pacific Coast, over the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the autumn of 1893. I was astonished and delighted by the magnificent . . . scenery through which the road passes, and was interested in the

new cities upon the coast, especially in Seattle, where our classmate Chapin commands so much respect and influence." He had become a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, in addition to the clubs of which he was already a member. In the winter of 1898 he made a short business trip to England with E. M. Parker, '77. "We were a month in London, in February and March, and by means of letters to influential people were put in the way of meeting some of England's great men. It was a great privilege." "I am an enthusiastic member," he wrote further in 1900, "of the Old Cambridge Photographic Club."

In 1905 he wrote, "My statistical data remain as in 1900. I can report no additions, but, what is infinitely more important, no losses in the Thorp family need be reported. We remain as before, father, mother, and five very satisfactory daughters. Our home is still at Cambridge, with three months of summer on our much beloved island off Northeast Harbor, Maine. My clubs are all local, unless the Union of Boston and the Century of New York be regarded otherwise. No distinctions, no publications. My activities have all been of the quiet kind. Interesting journeys with Mrs. Thorp have been three trips in the spring of 1903, 1904 and 1905 to the Southern Educational Conferences in Richmond, Virginia, Birmingham, Alabama, and Columbia, South Carolina, as members of Mr. Robert C. Ogden's special party; absorbingly interesting visits to white and colored schools, with unusually interesting people, to most attractive and hospitable parts of the country. The last was marred by a shocking wreck of our special train. Mrs. Thorp had a marvelous escape from wreck, explosion, fire and water, with no permanent injury. Unquestionably our most interesting experience was entertaining members of the Class with their wives and daughters last June. It gave us great enjoyment, and the cordial expressions of pleasure which have come to us from those who were there have brought us genuine delight."

He writes, July 7, 1912, "Nothing of interest to the Class has happened to me in the past seven years. I am like a country without a history, happiest of all in its freedom from wars

and rumors of wars, which make up the interesting features of history. My family are all with me in excellent health, and I am still playing golf with a fair degree of success, which is a good test of my own physical condition."

He was married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 14, 1885, to Annie Allegra Longfellow, youngest daughter of the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Frances Appleton Longfellow. Their children are: Alice Allegra, born at Cambridge, January 28, 1888; Amelia Chapman, born at Cambridge, August 11, 1889; Erica, born at Cambridge, December 14, 1890; Annie Longfellow, born at Cambridge, April 9, 1894; and Priscilla Alden, born at Cambridge, March 25, 1897. Amelia Chapman (Amy) was married at Cambridge, October 25, 1913, to Robert Winthrop Knowles, '12, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Thorp's office address is 131 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is 115 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*WILLETT LOSEE TITUS, son of Stephen and Mary (Bush) Titus, was born at Harnden, New York, April 12, 1853. He prepared for college at the Delaware Literary Institute. Admitted to Harvard in 1876 as a member of the Class of 1880, he was later given permission, then rarely granted to any, to undertake two years' work in one, and September 30, 1878, he became a member of the Class of 1879. He died at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 26, 1879, of a malignant tumor. In the account of his life printed in the Class Report of 1882 (Number II), Anthony writes, "Under circumstances that few could have withstood, entirely dependent on his own earnings, hampered by much outside work, kept back by sickness, he succeeded not only in completing successfully his college course, but in compressing into three years the work usually done in four. Few among us have been so thoroughly respected, and we feel that in this, the first death since graduation, our loss has been no slight one."

JOHN JOSEPH TOWNSEND, son of John Joseph and Catherine Rebecca (Bronson) Townsend, was born in the city of New York, June 19, 1858. He prepared for college under Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and was admitted in October, 1875.

In October, 1879, he entered the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, New York City. In October, 1881, he was admitted to the New York bar, and since then has continued to practice law in New York. From 1891 to 1893 he was in Europe. When he wrote in 1900 he was a member of the firm of Ludlow, Townsend & Sedgwick and had been appointed in 1898 a referee in bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York. In 1905 he wrote, "I am still living in New York, where I am practicing law at 45 Cedar Street. . . . I enjoyed greatly the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Class last June, and shall never forget it."

He writes, August 12, 1912, "I have no changes to record. I am still living in New York and practice law at 45 Cedar Street. Much of my time is taken up with the discharge of my duties as a referee in bankruptcy under the United States Bankruptcy Act."

Townsend's address is Union Club, New York, New York.

WALTER TRIMBLE, son of Merritt and Mary Sutton (Underhill) Trimble, was born in the city of New York, March 17, 1857. He prepared for college under Mr. D. S. Everson, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Columbia Law School, and May 18, 1881, graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New York bar and entered the law office of Strong & Cadwalader, 68 Wall Street. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of Wyatt & Trimble, with offices at 160 Broadway. In 1900 the offices of the firm were at 34 Pine Street. In 1905 he had "no changes to report."

He writes, April 17, 1913, from the Bank for Savings in the City of New York, of which he is president, "I have no news of any interest to send you. Last May encroaching

business crowded me out of the old home where I was born and had always lived, and I had to travel north, bearing my Penates to a new one further uptown; but . . . I am still at the old stand, engaged in caring for the savings of the provident poor."

Trimble's address is 280 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York.

LARKIN THORNDIKE TRULL, son of Nathaniel and Moranda (Wood) Trull, was born at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, October 17, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In the summer of 1879 he began the study of law in the office of D. S. & G. F. Richardson at Lowell, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Boston University Law School, in the spring of 1882 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and October 20, 1882, began the practice of law at Lowell. In the summer of 1886 he traveled with his wife through England, Ireland, Scotland and France. "I have also made two quite extensive trips," he wrote in 1890, "through the Western and Southern States. I was chairman of the Republican City Committee of Lowell for 1887 and 1888, and am now a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Among the most agreeable duties I have to perform are those required of me as one of the Board of Trustees of the Lowell City Library, to which I was elected for six years. I have been elected city solicitor for Lowell for the years 1889 and 1890, and this office requires hard and constant work." In 1895 he had become associated in partnership with Frederick N. Wier, then district attorney for the county of Middlesex. "After six years' service," he wrote, "as a trustee of the Lowell City Library I declined renomination in 1894. In January of the current year [1895] I was elected president of the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Lowell. This is a new banking institution and is doing a very satisfactory business. I rather enjoy music, and so accepted the presidency of the Philharmonic Club of Lowell. The object of this club is to bring together in chorus those who are

favored with musical voices, so as to give our citizens the privilege and pleasure of hearing glees, motets, oratorios, etc., rendered. I am also vice-president of the Lowell General Hospital."

In 1905 he wrote, "I am trying to earn a living as a lawyer, and I find enough work to keep me busy. I am a member of the firm of Richardsons, Trull & Wier. We have our principal office in Lowell and an office for consultation and conference in Barristers' Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston. I am a director in one of the trust companies of Lowell, a trustee of one of the savings banks . . . and a trustee of the Lowell General Hospital. I do not have time to seek or hold public office. I am gratified to hear from time to time of the success of members of our Class in business, literature and public service."

He writes, August 2, 1912, "When I am called upon to write myself up for a Class Report I realize how little I have accomplished which would interest members of my Class. The practice of law in a city like Lowell is exacting in details and does not furnish the opportunity for very important and interesting litigation. I am still associated with Frederick N. Wier and do business under the name of Trull & Wier with reasonable success."

He was married at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 8, 1884, to Hannah Jane Bailey, daughter of Henry B. and Ann S. Bailey of Lowell.

Trull's address is 56 Fairmount Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

ALFRED STEWART TUBBS, son of Alfred Lovering and Elizabeth Kellogg (Chapin) Tubbs, was born at San Francisco, California, June 13, 1856. He prepared for college under Professors F. E. Anderson, '65, and G. A. Hill, '65, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he entered the office of Tubbs and Company, San Francisco Cordage Factory. In the winter of 1883–84 he spent four months in the East, returning home via Florida, New Orleans and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1890 he wrote, "I am still in San Francisco with the Tubbs Cordage Company as their treasurer. I went East for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the University, but have not been there since then." December 11, 1899, he was elected president of the Tubbs Cordage Company. In 1905 he wrote, "I have recently returned home from quite an extended trip abroad of a year and a half, spending the winter before last in Egypt and last summer in Norway, Sweden and Russia."

He writes, July 23, 1912, "Since my last report I have nothing of special interest to tell you. I have traveled much, having been around the world twice, once by way of India and, again, across Siberia by the Trans-Siberian Railway."

He was married at Colusa, California, May 16, 1895, to Alice Whitcomb Hagar, daughter of Colonel George and Sarah Hagar.

Tubbs's address is 2126 Broadway, San Francisco, California.

WILLIAM GREENE TWOMBLEY, son of Israel Stephenson and Mary (Lane) Twombley, was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, January 30, 1857. He prepared for college under Mr. Lysaght, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He writes, February 28, 1913, from Portofino, Italy, "With the exception of the winter of 1879–80, spent in New York, I have lived abroad since graduating. My home was in Paris until 1904, when, on account of my wife's health, we came to Italy, and have since then divided our time between this land of art and sunshine in winter and Switzerland in summer. . . . From time to time I have contributed a few articles, in English and in French, to different Continental magazines."

He was married at London, England, in 1895, to Marion Isabelle, daughter of the late Quartermaster General A. C. Myers of the Confederate Army and granddaughter of General David E. Twiggs of Mexican War fame.

Twombley's permanent address is 57 Avenue Montaigne, Paris, France; letters sent to him at 32 Boulevard des Tranchées, Geneva, Switzerland, will also reach him.

HENRY OLIVER UNDERWOOD, son of William James and Esther Crafts (Mead) Underwood, was born at Belmont, Massachusetts, March 29, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Since graduation he has lived in Belmont. For about a year he was a clerk in a ship broker's office in Boston, and then entered his father's office as a clerk in the canned goods business. "My life has been uneventful," he wrote in 1882. "All my journeying has been confined to the United States and the British Provinces. The only office I have held is that of school committeeman at home, and this succeeds in keeping me in hot water most of the time." In 1886 he was admitted into his father's firm of William Underwood and Company. "My time," he wrote in 1890, "has been wholly devoted to business. . . . [I] have held no political office excepting in town affairs." He was at this time a member of the Civil Service Reform, Tariff Reform and Young Men's Democratic clubs, the South Middlesex Unitarian Club, the Athletic, Puritan and Hull Yacht clubs and the Duck Lake (Maine) Fishing Club. "The world has treated me very kindly," he wrote in 1895, and in 1900, "I am still pegging away at the same old business, the manufacture of canned goods, which has been fairly successful. I have been more or less interested in a few other business enterprises, and have devoted a good deal of time to local town affairs at my home in Belmont. Through overwork and the deaths of my father and mother, my head gave out a year ago, and I have had to take life rather easy until quite recently; but now I am all right again. I have been exceedingly fortunate in not losing a day in business since I left college. The world still continues to use me very kindly." In memory of his father and mother he gave the town of Belmont a building for a free public library.

In 1905 he wrote, "My principal business is still the manufacture of canned goods (William Underwood Company), but I have also devoted more or less time to the United Fruit Company (bananas), Ludlow Manufacturing Company (cordage and bagging) and two or three banks and trust companies. I have done quite a little work in local town affairs

in Belmont, but have held no political office. The only remarkable thing about me is that I have not been ill a single day since leaving college, due partly to an optimistic temperament, but also to plenty of outdoor exercise and leading a comparatively simple life, my principal amusement being golf. Consequently, while probably I am a 'has been' I feel as young in every way as I did in '79. My clubs are the Oakley Golf Club of Cambridge, the Exchange Club and Union Club of Boston and the University Club of New York."

He writes, August 13, 1912, "During the last seven years I have continued in the same pursuits as heretofore. Besides my own business I have been a director in two banks and several corporations and, while not wholly successful and I have not become rich, I feel the world has treated me very kindly. In addition to the above I have done more or less work of a public nature in my own town, Belmont, Massachusetts, principally in the way of good government, good schools and playgrounds. . . . On the whole, life has been fairly pleasing to me, my only regret being that I have been so busy that I have been able to see but very little of my friends, especially the Class of 1879."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, May 21, 1884, to Jennie Cushing, daughter of Hayward P. Cushing and sister of Livingston Cushing, '79. Their children are: Alice Cushing, born at Belmont, Massachusetts, February 23, 1885; Margaret Cushing, born at Belmont, June 24, 1886; and Helen Cushing, born at Belmont, December 20, 1888. Alice was married at Belmont, November 9, 1911, to Raynor Monteith Gardiner, '09, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Helen was married at Belmont, September 26, 1912, to Charles Oliver Wellington, '07, of Boston and Belmont.

Underwood's business address is 52 Fulton Street, Boston, Massachusetts; his home address is Belmont, Massachusetts.

DAVID URQUHART, son of David and Caroline Augusta (Slocomb) Urquhart, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 26, 1858. He prepared for college under Mr. C. D. Morris, and was admitted in October, 1875.

After graduation he engaged at first in sugar planting, as "bookkeeper and high priest generally" for Meyer & Urquhart at Dorcyville Post Office, Iberville, Louisiana. In September, 1883, he left Louisiana and went into business at St. Paul, Minnesota, and from there went, April 1, 1884, to Helena, Montana. A year later he entered the employ of P. Lorillard and Company, New York. While in Montana he published a report to the governor of Montana on the Blackfoot Indians in the *Helena Herald* of September 2, 1884, and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of September 8, 1884. A few years later he left New York, and when he next wrote, from Baltimore, Maryland, May 30, 1900, was superintendent of the commissary department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with his residence at Oakland, California. He continued in this position for a number of years, but writes, April 21, 1913, "I have left California and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's service, and for the present am located in Chicago."

He was married at Ogden, Utah, October 7, 1895, to Katherine Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hayes of Ogden. Their children are: Katherine Augusta, born at Oakland, California, January 29, 1897; and Anne, born at Oakland, August 21, 1901.

Urquhart's permanent address is University Club, New York, New York.

***WILLIAM BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER**, son of Bayard and Laura (Reynolds) Van Rensselaer, was born at Albany, New York, October 4, 1856. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in June, 1874. He died at Albany, September 25, 1909, after a week's illness, following an operation for appendicitis.

The year after graduation he spent at the Harvard Law School, where he was a member of the Pow Wow Club. In July, 1880, he entered the law offices of M. T. & L. G. Hun at Albany as a student. He was admitted to the New York bar in September, 1882, and at once began the practice of

law at Albany. In 1885 he organized the Van Rensselaer Land Company and was elected its treasurer. He became a director of the New York State National Bank at Albany in 1885 and its vice-president in 1900. He was one of the organizers and a vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Albany. In 1893 he organized the Albany Terminal Warehouse Company and was its president at the time of his death. In 1883 he had been made a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank and in 1897 its first vice-president. In 1900 he was elected president. The position was one of great responsibility, for the bank is the largest financial institution in Albany and the vicinity, and one of the largest savings banks in the State. His management soon commanded the admiration and respect of his fellow members in the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York. He was elected chairman of its executive committee in 1901, was made president in May, 1904, and re-elected president in May, 1905. During the two terms of his presidency he took a deep interest in legislative measures affecting savings banks, and especially those which legalized railroad bond issues for savings bank investment. An examination made under his direction into the relative merits of such investments resulted in a classification which is now a standard, under enactment of State law. As the head of this movement he did much to further the safety of savings bank deposits throughout the country.

He was much interested in the history of Albany and took an active part in the celebration in 1886 of the bicentennial anniversary of the founding of the city. He was a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, but it was through the large hospitality shown by himself and his wife in their own home that he was best known socially. Independent in thought and speech, he was also most courteous, "a man of manifold power and charm."

He was married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1880, to Louisa Greenough, daughter of Professor George Martin and Frances (Gardiner) Lane.

JOHN VAUGHN, son of Denis and Hannah (Kelleher) Vaughn, was born at Cork, Ireland, December 3, 1853. He entered Harvard in September, 1875, from Boston University.

During the first years after graduation the Class Secretary had no word from him. In 1885 he was reported as living in Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged in the publishing trade. In 1890 Almy, as Class Secretary, writes that "just previous to 1885 he studied law at Cambridge. [He received the degree of LL.B. in 1888 as of the Class of 1887.] Before he was admitted to the bar he accepted the position of New England agent for a Philadelphia house which published schoolbooks — A. P. Butler and Company (?). He remained with them until the summer of 1888. In October, 1888, he entered the Boston English High School as temporary teacher and remained there until last April, when he entered the employ of Sower, Potts and Company, publishers, Philadelphia. He is still in their employ, translating some German books which the firm are to publish. During the last three years he has done considerable work making and revising school text-books. His address April 1 was 14 Windsor Street, Boston."

For many years the Class Secretary has succeeded in getting no more definite word than that he is said still to be in the employ of various publishing houses and has done much good work in translation. Letters sent by the Secretary to various addresses are not always returned, but they bring no answer.

Vaughn's address as last reported, in 1910, was 209 W. 14th Street, New York, New York.

*HENRY CLARKE WARREN, son of Samuel Dennis and Susan Cornelia (Clarke) Warren, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 18, 1854. He prepared for college under J. S. Patton, '74, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 3, 1899.

Except for a few months in his father's office in the fall of 1881, his time for the first five years after graduation was spent at Johns Hopkins University, chiefly in the study of Sanskrit. In the early summer of 1884 he made a short

journey to England, "partly," he wrote, "to see my brother, who is at Oxford, and partly to see about taking up the study of Pali, . . . with a view of perhaps sometime doing some work for the Pali Text Society, of which I have been a member since its beginning." He had also become a member of the Royal Asiatic Society (England), the American Oriental Society and the American Philological Association. After 1884 he continued his studies at his home, 67 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. "I have lived [here] continuously," he wrote in 1890, "both summer and winter, with the exception of a trip which I took to California in 1888. My father died May 11, 1888, and in the end of May I went to California, thinking that possibly I might settle there. I spent over two months . . . in San Diego . . . but I concluded that I would not risk the winter there, and returned home in September, where I have been ever since." "Since 1890," he wrote again in 1895, "my life has been very quiet and sedentary and devoted to studies in the Pali. In September, 1891, I bought the house, No. 12 Quincy Street [Cambridge], and have lived in it ever since. From its front windows I can see the window of the room in Beck I occupied in my junior and senior years in college. For several years past I have been on a committee to visit the Indo-Iranian department of Harvard College, and am just entering on my fourth year as treasurer of the American Oriental Society."

In a notice furnished for the Class Report of 1900 (Number VI), Taussig writes, "Warren's life remained throughout what it was in his undergraduate days: a constant and courageous battling with a stunted body and ill health, relieved by his interest in literature and philology, and above all in his oriental studies. Fortunate in inheriting substantial means, he was able to get the full measure of solace allowed by his physical infirmities. His warm friendship with Professor Lanman contributed greatly to the happiness he derived from his investigations and publications; and this it was which led him, in 1891, to establish himself in Cambridge, where he lived thereafter. The details of his work in Sanskrit and kindred subjects are of interest chiefly to the specialists in

oriental studies. His work was scholarly and thorough. He contributed to the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and to the *Journal of the Pali Text Society* and printed in the Harvard Oriental Series a volume entitled "Buddhism in Translations." A sympathetic account of his life and work was given in the sketch by Professor Lanman in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1899. Another sketch appeared in the *Nation* of January 5, 1899, and still another, with a bibliography of his writings, in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April, 1899.

"Warren was the most kind-hearted and generous of men and throughout his life he was doing good deeds unostentatiously, and often without the knowledge even of those whom he aided. He was a generous benefactor to the University. In addition to many gifts for current use he had made, some years before his death, a gift of the house and land immediately back of the old gymnasium; a most welcome addition to the University property, since the land (fronting on three streets) will become extremely valuable for academic uses in the future, and in private hands might easily have been built upon objectionably. By his will he left to the University the house and land, equally valuable, where he lived (the old Beck House, opposite Beck Hall); an adjoining house and land on Quincy Street; specific bequests of ten thousand dollars for the Dental School, of ten thousand dollars for the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and of fifteen thousand dollars for publications in the Sanskrit department, and a final bequest of certain residuary property, which proved to amount to no less a sum than one hundred thousand dollars, for the general support of the Sanskrit department."

*WILLIAM LIVINGSTON WATSON, son of William Henry and Sarah Thompson (Carlile) Watson, was born at Utica, New York, March 27, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died suddenly at Utica, June 24, 1908, from cerebral hemorrhage.

He left college without taking the degree of A.B., but

received it in 1904, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the Class. He studied for a while at the Columbia Medical School, and later spent some time traveling in Europe. About 1885 he engaged in the real estate business in Utica, and soon became prominently identified with all that made for the welfare of the city in its development. Markedly honorable and true in all his relations, and of a peculiar charm of manner, he endeared himself in his later life, as in his school and college days, to all with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Utica, the Order of the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Fort Schuyler Club and the Sadaquada Golf Club.

He was married at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1887, to Alice Grain Parkinson. She died at Cooperstown, New York, October 4, 1893. Their daughter, Alice, was born at Utica, July 20, 1890. On April 22, 1896, he married Ellen Swan of Baltimore, Maryland.

CHARLES LUKE WELLS, son of Charles Phelps and Sarah Bowman (Tatro) Wells, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 23, 1858. He prepared for college under Moses Merrill, '56, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered Andover Theological Seminary, but in the middle of his first year left to enter the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. He graduated from the school in 1882, with the degree of S.T.B., and was ordained a deacon in 1882 and a priest in 1883. In November, 1884, he became the rector of Christ Church, Gardiner, Maine, and about the same time was made chaplain of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Maine. In 1887 he was elected to the professorship of ecclesiastical history, polity and canon law in the Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minnesota, and moved to Faribault in January, 1888. In July, 1888, he was appointed warden, or dean, of the school. "I thus find myself," he wrote in 1890, "in charge of a theological school with seven professors, four instructors and thirty students, engaged in a most interesting work of educating and training young men

for the Christian ministry in the West. We have in the school a negro, an Indian and a Norwegian, beside English, Irish and Americans — men who are equal in intellect and training to the students in the theological schools of the East. The course here is a very advanced one, including a full treatment of the latest ethical and social problems. The Indian is a son of the chief of the Dakotahs, and will himself be chief when his father dies." "I am a member," Wells adds, "of the American Society of Church History, and also of the Harvard Club which meets in Minneapolis several times a year."

In June, 1891, he resigned his position as warden and in June, 1892, his professorship, and in October, 1892, registered in the Graduate School at Harvard as a candidate for the degree of Ph.D., devoting himself almost entirely to history, under the special direction of Dr. Charles Gross [Hon. A.M. 1901]. "Harvard was the same old Harvard," he wrote in 1895, "only nobler and grander than ever; but I missed '79 from the Yard. . . . Yet it was pleasant to see Taussig often, and to hear his cheery voice and know that '79 was still 'in it' at Harvard, and also to hear lectures from the old familiar voices of Norton, Palmer and Macvane." In June, 1893, he received his Ph.D., and in October went to London, England, where he spent six months, mostly at the Public Record Office and in the British Museum, reading manuscripts relating to medieval English constitutional history. On his return home in April, 1894, he accepted the position of assistant professor of history in the State University of Minnesota and entered on his duties in September. In 1898 he published "The Age of Charlemagne." In 1899 he left the University of Minnesota to become on June 1 the dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, Louisiana. He wrote from New Orleans in 1905, "The city seems more beautiful every year. A little over a year ago I built with money given me by friends (mostly in Boston), and presented to the bishop for consecration, a very attractive little church, called St. Andrew's Church, in the newer part of the city. We are now preparing for the centennial anniversary of my own church, Christ

Church, the first Episcopal, and I believe the first Protestant church, in the whole Louisiana Purchase. The early history is quite interesting, but too long to be repeated here. The celebration will take place November 17 to 24."

He writes, November 20, 1912, "I resigned my position at Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, in February, 1909, and conducted the last half year of Dr. Gross's courses at Harvard during his absence on account of illness. Since then I have been acting professor of history at McGill University, Montreal. I published in the English *Law Quarterly Review* for July, 1911, an article on the 'Origin of the Petty Jury,' and in October, 1912, by the University Press of Sewanee, Tennessee, a 'Manual of Early Ecclesiastical History.'"

He was married at Nashua, New Hampshire, January 28, 1886, to Marie Louise Goddard.

Wells's address is Marblehead, Massachusetts.

***JOHN WALTER WELLS**, son of John and Sophia (Dwight) Wells, was born at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, December 10, 1854. He prepared for college under William Nichols, '63, and was admitted in June, 1874, as a member of the Class of 1878, but later joined the Class of 1879. He was killed at Mays Landing, New Jersey, November 9, 1892, by the fall of an elevator at the mill of which he was superintendent.

According to a notice printed in the preface to the Class Report of 1895 (Number V) and copied from the *May's Landing Record,* Wells while at Harvard "took several courses in the shops of the Institute of Technology. His success and high average there seemed to point the way to some mechanical occupation and the family interest and influence made it wise that it should be in the cotton business. [His mother was a daughter of Edmund Dwight of Boston and Springfield, who was the first president of the Boston & Albany Railroad and who was largely interested in cotton manufacture.] So he began at the very bottom of the ladder and entered the Lowell mills as a hand, doing the tasks of

the workmen, digging, lifting, etc. He was always the first to volunteer for extra work when repairs were to be made in the night. He entered into the life of the men as much as possible, and never intimated that he was a college graduate. From there he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, as second hand in the dressing room of the Amoskeag corporation, and remained there two years. In February, 1884, he was offered a position as superintendent of the Namaske mills, owned by the Amoskeag Company, and held that position for four years, until he resigned to accept the position as general manager of R. D. Wood & Son's May's Landing and Millville mills.

"The history of the many improvements and advancements made in the mills under his management here, and the consequent advantages to the whole town, are too well known to the readers of the *Record* to require more than a passing tribute. Those who knew him best love to remember his chivalric devotion to his mother, especially after his father's death; his close attachment to the few intimate friends his reserved character allowed him to make and his patient perseverance under accumulated discouragement in his earlier career. In these late years some success and power had come to him as his ability had come to be recognized. His sympathy for those under his direction was the result of his learning it in a hard school, and his making discipline of a yoke which many who start on the same road throw off before they reach the goal; he had worked as they work and lived as they live. His desire that all should have a hobby outside of work hours — cycle, music or baseball — was because he knew how depressing thoughts crowd on the mind when the body is fatigued. The hard struggle of the world softened his heart instead of hardening it, because it was of the right temper. He was a merry heart withal, and his home friends know how well he enjoyed a joke and would tell a story. His friends are content to leave his memory in the hearts of those who know how the last years of his life were spent."

He was married at Manchester, New Hampshire, September 27, 1884, to Harriet Elizabeth Livermore. Of their children, Edmund Dwight was born at Manchester, July 11,

1885; Gladys at Atlantic City, New Jersey, July 4, 1888; and Elizabeth Livermore at Woodbury, New Jersey, December 23, 1889.

CHARLES HOOVER WHITING, son of Charles Andrew and Eveline Trott (Fay) Whiting, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, April 13, 1858. He prepared for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875.

In July, 1879, he went to Germany in a full-rigged ship, and after traveling on the Continent for about six weeks went to England, where he received a certificate of competency as yacht master, granted by the Board of Trade, the only one at that time held by other than a British subject. In March, 1880, he entered the wholesale book and stationery business in Boston, Massachusetts, as junior member of the firm of Hall & Whiting, and three years later, in March, 1883, bought out his partner and began to conduct the business in his own name. In the fall of 1881 he made a trip to the Bahama Islands and Cuba. When he wrote in 1885 he was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club and vice commodore and treasurer of the Dorchester Yacht Club. In March, 1888, he sold out his book and stationery business to four of his clerks. He engaged in business with the Pulsion Telephone Company, and also was interested in the Meigs Elevated Railway. In 1895 he wrote from Galveston, Texas, that for upwards of three years he had been secretary of the American Hydraulic Dredging Company, "our most important work being upon the Chicago Drainage Canal. Chicago has been my home most of the time since the last report. I am temporarily in Galveston at this writing, where we have a considerable work under way. Last spring I took my family to Europe for my wife's health, and incidentally my daughter's education. I expect to go over for them this fall."

"After another year in Chicago," he wrote in 1900, "I came again to Europe with my family, where I have lived since that time, making only short trips to America. . . . During most of last year I was engaged in Belgium in the construction of the largest dredging plant ever built, which

was delivered to the Russian government in the fall, after doing phenomenal work for the Belgian government on the River Scheldt. I enjoyed my trip to Russia immensely, as well as the work in Belgium. At present I devote most of my time to the automobile industry. I still retain my membership in the Chicago Athletic Club and am a member of the Automobile Club of France."

During the next five years he continued to live in Paris, visiting America three times on business. In 1910 he wrote, July 18, "I have visited America many times in the past five years and spent two winters and springs in Washington on business in connection with the Panama Canal. Last winter I spent several weeks in Constantinople on business with reference to railway concessions in Asia Minor, and spent several months in London later in connection with railway business in Spain." The marriage of his daughter November 14, 1905, recorded below, was followed by the marriage of his stepdaughter December 5, 1908, to Count Paul Guébhard. Their son, born September 5, 1909, is named in part for Whiting — Jacques Charles Guébhard. He writes, August 9, 1912, "Since writing you in July, 1910, . . . I have done a lot of traveling, but always along beaten paths, as for instance here, where your letter found me [Brussels, Belgium], I have been staying on business over two months. However, I shall leave soon for Paris. . . . Summer before last I made an automobile tour through England and Wales, and I hope to do some motoring there this summer also, before going to Switzerland. . . . While I often see old college friends, I wish I might see more."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, January 1, 1883, to Charlotte Augusta Noyes. Their daughter, Beatrice Fay, born at Boston, December 12, 1883, was married at Paris, November 14, 1905, to Max Sancholle-Henraux. A son, Roger Sancholle-Henraux, was born to them October 16, 1909.

Whiting's address is 7 Rue de Talleyrand, Paris, France.

RICHARD THOMAS WILTON, son of Richard and Sarah (Mallett) Wilton, was born at Plymouth, England, November

9, 1851. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Divinity School. He graduated in 1881, with the degree of S.T.B. and November 16, 1881, was ordained at Lanesville, Gloucester, Massachusetts, by a Congregational council. From November 17, 1881, until December 17, 1883, he was minister of the Congregational Church at North Rochester, Massachusetts. January 20, 1884, he began to preach at Rindge, New Hampshire, and in May, 1884, became the settled minister of the parish there. A Memorial Day address, delivered May 30, 1884, was published in June in the *Keene Sentinel.* In May, 1886, he resigned his pastorate at Rindge, and from October, 1886, until April, 1889, traveled for a New York publishing house through New England, the near West, Canada, England, Scotland and Wales, and then, on returning to America, through the South. After spending a part of the summer of 1889 on Cape Ann, Massachusetts, he accepted a call to West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. Here he remained from August 29, 1889, until the fall of 1892. In June, 1890, he was elected president of the Dukes County Educational Association, and on November 20, 1890, delivered an address before a meeting of the association at Cottage City on "The Aim of Education." Soon after he started a paper. "I called it the *Sea Gull,*" he wrote. "It flew to the sons of Martha's Vineyard in all parts of the world; it went through four editions, or until it had paid every dollar of a large church debt and put new pews into the church." May 29, 1891, he read a paper on "The Holy Spirit" before the Old Colony Conference of Congregational Churches at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

In November, 1892, he received a unanimous call to the Third Congregational Church of Chelsea, Massachusetts, which he accepted, and took up his residence in the neighboring town of East Everett. The climate, however, proved very trying for him and for his family, and he was glad to accept a call to Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, in April, 1894. "My special work in Wolfeboro," he wrote in 1900, "next to the

routine business of the parish, was a call to raise money to build a new church. The new church did not materialize, although we did succeed in buying the house and lot adjoining the church at a cost of five thousand dollars. During my pastorate in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, I was chosen to preach the conference sermon at Milton, New Hampshire, for the Strafford County Conference of Congregational Churches, and after my resignation I preached the ordination sermon for Rev. Charles Watbie, July 1, 1896." In the fall of 1896 his family were stricken with diphtheria. A son died (he had lost two younger children during the Chelsea pastorate) and all were critically ill. When he had himself recovered sufficiently to preach again, he accepted a call to a small parish at Lyman, Maine, where the demands upon his strength would not be too severe.

" During my stay in Lyman I preached the conference sermon, October 13, 1897, before the York County Conference of Congregational Churches at Sanford, Maine. Another call had come meanwhile, and as there were plenty of men to do such work as that of my Lyman charge, I accepted the call to East Derry, New Hampshire, where I am to-day. My work here began in November, 1897. We have lifted a parish debt of one thousand dollars since that date, and now we are engaged in raising funds to repair the parish buildings. Shortly after coming here I was appointed one of the visiting committee of Pinkerton Academy at Derry village. At the annual school meeting of Derry, March 17 last, I was elected a member of the Derry Town School Board for the ensuing three years by a practically unanimous vote. On May 30 last I delivered the Memorial Day oration in the town hall, Derry, before the George Upton Post, No. 45, G.A.R. My pastoral affairs, my school work and the incidentals of a clergyman's life used up all my energy. I shall never be as strong again as I was before the diphtheria claimed me as its victim. But my Anglo-Saxon blood, despite diphtheria and la grippe, will keep me hanging on to my duty as long as hanging on is of any use. ' The Lord keep you humble and we will keep you poor ' is the parish principle here, as in

the home missionary fields of my earlier ministry. Still I keep on fighting the good fight of faith."

In July, 1903, he left East Derry and for a time lived at Salem, Massachusetts. "Here," he wrote in 1905, "I am engaged in educational work. . . . In March, 1904, I became 'stated supply' for the Barnstead, New Hampshire, parish. In September, 1904, I received a call to the pastorate at Barnstead, which I declined. A tentative call to the church in Chichester was also extended me during my supply. I was obliged to decline this call also, as well as the supply of the Barnstead church, which was offered me after I had declined the call to the pastorate there; for I found that a bronchial ailment was aggravated by the stress of preaching. Lately my strength has increased so much that I am fostering the hope of again taking up the work of the ministry." He writes again, February 28, 1913, "The strenuousness of my ministerial life finds me old and tired out. The details would only weary anyone unfamiliar with such events. Of my seven children who are still alive, the oldest, Richard Clive, is teaching in Nome, Alaska. The next oldest, Wilfrid Mallett, is teaching in Berkeley, California. The third, Emma Gladys, is teaching in Fairview, Nevada, and on her account her mother and I are as near her as is possible at present; viz., Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada. The youngest living boy, Stanley Mayhew, is in Oxford University, England, as American Rhodes scholar from the State University of Nevada. Through you I send my cordial greeting to the whole Class of '79."

He was married at Salem, Massachusetts, July 3, 1880, to Mary Ellen Glidden, daughter of Jonas A. and Rosina (Black) Glidden. Of their children, Richard Clive was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, April 4, 1881; Wilfrid Mallett was born at North Rochester, Massachusetts, October 2, 1882; Emma Gladys was born at Rindge, New Hampshire, October 17, 1884; Herbert Wilder, born at Rindge, August 16, 1886, died October 17, 1896; Edith Victoria, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, September 24, 1889, died April 5, 1894; Ulysses Stanley Mayhew was born at West Tisbury, Massa-

chusetts, April 24, 1891; Mary Virginia, born at Gloucester, November 18, 1892, died May 15, 1894.

Wilton's address is Fallon, Nevada.

JOHN ELIOT WOLFF, son of Philippe and Hannah Crocker (Bowles) Wolff, was born at Montreal, Canada, November 21, 1857. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After graduation he continued to live in Cambridge, preparing for the degree of Ph.D. in geology and doing general geological work. The summer of 1879 he spent with the Kentucky Survey in the Alleghany Mountains, and for four months in the summer of 1880 he was engaged in a geological *reconnaissance* of central Virginia. In the fall of 1880 he was appointed special agent of the United States Census for Mines, and in 1881 held the same office for quarries, with finally the charge of the work in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1881 he was appointed assistant in geology in Harvard University. "I have recently finished a report," he wrote in 1882, "for the Tenth Census on the building stones used in Boston, which will be published at Washington sometime this year, and will be my first published work. I am especially interested in metalliferous deposits; if any of the Class happen to be in mining regions and come across any good specimens of ores or vein stones, I should be glad to receive anything of the kind." "The day after the last Class Dinner in 1882," he wrote in 1885, "I left the East for Montana, and remained there for nearly two years, making continual explorations for coal and other minerals in the Rocky Mountains as geologist in the service of the Northern Transcontinental Survey (Northern Pacific Railroad Company). We experienced our share of the adventures and hardships incident to frontier life and work in the high mountains, but were sorry when the work ceased in 1884."

In the spring of that year he went to Heidelberg, Germany, to study the microscopical investigation of rocks with a celebrated specialist at the university. He returned to America

in 1885, having received an appointment on the United States Geological Survey. In 1886 he was appointed instructor in petrography at Harvard. In 1889 he received from Harvard the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. When he wrote in 1895 he had had charge of the work of the United States Geological Survey in the highlands of New Jersey since 1891. He was appointed assistant professor of petrography at Harvard in 1892, and professor of petrography and mineralogy and curator of the mineral cabinet in May, 1895. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences "and of other scientific societies." He was abroad when the Class Report of 1900 was published, and for the Report of 1905 wrote only that he had remained in Cambridge since his return from Europe in 1900, engaged in the duties connected with his position in the College.

He writes, February 23, 1913, "There is little worth recording in the uneventful life of a college professor. My elder son, Philip, graduates from the College this year; my younger son, Henry Engelbert, died in an accident October 9, 1910. I recall several journeys to out of the way places. One of especial interest at the present time was in 1906 to Mexico, when Porfirio Diaz was at the height of his power and fame. He presided at the opening session of our geological congress, impassive and dignified. Later, at a banquet, I was introduced to Colonel Felix Diaz, then chief of police, and had a few pleasant words with him. Two excursions were especially thrilling to some readers of newspapers in the States. One was made to the active volcano of Colima. Two of us arriving first in the crater, I heard a blowing noise behind me, and putting a hand against a crevice in the rock, was aware of an invisible but unpleasantly hot stream of sulphur gas issuing from it. Naturally I worked the joke on my companion, and subsequently we 'did' the other members of the party; but this resulted in 'scare' telegrams to the States that 'several geologists had been severely burned in the crater of Colima.' We had a guard of eighty *rurales* on this trip and the most imposing receptions at the towns where we stopped. I remember with particular pleasure crossing a

pass at thirteen thousand feet above sea level and with a powerful glass seeing the breakers in the Pacific seventy miles away. The other trip was the ascent of Orizaba, the highest mountain in Mexico and the third highest on this continent, which four of us made as a private trip, but under the wing of the government. As the one of the party who spoke some Spanish it was my duty to attend to the official proprieties, such as calling on the local prefect, and as a result was called out from supper at the hotel to find an officer of the *rurales* and four privates all mounted at the door. To my amazement the officer said, 'I am directed by the prefect to report to you for orders.' Never having used cavalry in my business before, it was somewhat embarrassing; but after many compliments we finally took one soldier as an escort. The next day we rode through the forests to timber line at about thirteen thousand feet, and slept in a cave in one of the lava streams, starting for the final ascent at 4:30 the next morning. Riding to the snow line at fifteen thousand feet, we then ascended on foot, first along a rocky spur and then up the snow covered cone. It was very cold, although the breeze blew directly from the Gulf, so that our breath froze in ice, and the higher up we went the harder exertion became. The cone had a slope of about thirty degrees and the snow was frozen hard, so that we had to cut steps; but about noon we got to the top and looked down into the crater, one thousand feet deep, the bottom filled with snow and ice. I made the elevation eighteen thousand four hundred feet, which is about right. After an exquisite hour in the warm sun, looking down on the world below (I remember that the Gulf of Mexico, eighty miles away, merged with the sky), we started down, and as the sun had now softened the snow, decided to coast. So, leaning back against our ice axes as brakes, we started on a glorious slide, doing the three thousand feet vertical in twenty-five minutes which it took us six hours to ascend. Again newspaper readers in the States got their morning sensation by 'four geologists sliding down Orizaba on an avalanche,' all due to an innocent and innocuous avalanche we passed on the way down, where it had fallen the day before, and which

someone inadvertently mentioned. On another trip in 1908 through the Yellowstone Park by pack train, Professor Ripley and I kept for our own use the five hundred dollars we had with us by stopping for a few minutes to look at a geyser, thus escaping the lone bandit who held up eighteen stages and relieved the passengers of any superfluous cash. When we came along on horseback a little later the soldiers held up Ripley with cocked guns for the bandit, because he had a slouch hat and gray beard, and the joke still holds good between us. In 1910 a trip through Sweden included the iron mines of Lapland in the arctic circle, with much of interest."

He was married at Newport, Rhode Island, October 20, 1887, to Ethel Pumpelly Loder. Of their children, Antoinette, born at Rutland, Vermont, August 6, 1890, died October 28, 1890; Philip, born at Dover, New Jersey, September 19, 1892, died December 29, 1913; Henry Engelbert, born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1894, died October 9, 1910.

Wolff's address is University Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

***STEPHEN BLAKE WOOD,** son of William Thorning and Sophia Matilda (Blake) Wood, was born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts, April 5, 1854. He prepared for college at the Arlington High School, and was first admitted, in the fall of 1874, as a member of the Class of 1878, but his work was interrupted by sickness. He entered again, in October, 1877, and graduated with '79. He died at Westboro, Massachusetts, December 31, 1906. The funeral took place at his home at Arlington.

The fall after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School, but left at the end of two years and entered the law office of Allen & Fox in Boston. Later he was for a time in the office of J. P. Wyman, '74, in Boston, and also became a member in a firm known as the Keene Granite Company, with quarries at Marlboro, New Hampshire. In 1890 he wrote, " Last summer I had a very interesting trip to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton; but since it was primarily on

business, I will not trouble you with its details. I will, however, say that if you want a beautiful place to go in the summer, take a sail up the Strait of Canso; visit the Bras d'Or, where you may see Professor Graham Bell's floating palace, and if you are fond of curious Sunday experiences, go to the Gallic service at Hastings." In 1889 he had formed a partnership with Gorham D. Williams, '65; but this continued only a few years. He engaged in insurance for a time, and then in manufacturing. But his health had been failing for several years, and early in 1904 he was obliged to give up all business.

He was married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 27, 1885, to Amy L. Blandy, daughter of Henry and Louise Blandy of Zanesville, Ohio. Their children are: Myra de Normandie, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 12, 1886; Marjorie, born at Roxbury, October 4, 1887; and Grayson, born at Arlington, August 25, 1889.

JAMES ANDERSON WRIGHT, son of James Anderson and Mary Louisa (Cook) Wright, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in October, 1875.

Immediately after graduation he went into business as a clerk in the office of Peter Wright & Sons, shipping and commission merchants. "For the first six weeks," he wrote in 1882, "I was in Chicago. Since then I have been in Philadelphia, living at home. With the exception of a two weeks' vacation every summer, I have devoted myself entirely to business. In July last I went to England on business, staying there only ten days. . . . Am a member of the Philadelphia Club and of the Young America Cricket Club." January 1, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Peter Wright & Sons, with his headquarters at their New York office. "I have made but one trip abroad during the last three years," he wrote in 1885, "and it was wholly on business. I sailed from New York, February 18, 1885, and arrived here April 9, spending most of my time in England, and about a week in Germany and Belgium. I have been

keeping house with four other men for the last year, and hope to continue the same arrangement. I have taken few vacations from business, and the three years have been very uneventful."

January 1, 1892, he left the firm of Peter Wright & Sons to become second vice-president in the International Navigation Company, owners of the American and Red Star lines of ocean steamships, up to that time managed by Peter Wright & Sons as general agents. "It may be of interest to my classmates," he wrote in 1895, "to know that the American and Red Star lines are the only transatlantic lines owned and operated by Americans. I am in charge of our passenger traffic, and my duties require me to travel considerably in America and to make frequent trips abroad. My most interesting visit was upon the occasion of the change of ports in England by the American Line, from Liverpool to Southampton, when I represented our company at the various formal ceremonies." He continued in the same business for a number of years, with his residence in New York, usually visiting Europe each year. In 1905 he wrote, "Outside of my home and my business I am interested in golf as much as in anything, and try to devote one day a week to it."

He writes, July 13, 1912, "My life has been quite uneventful. No births, deaths, or marriages to report, no degrees or other honors received, no literary productions and no journeys of interest except to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Cincinnati — where a party of Harvard graduates including Burr, Cutler, Sheldon and myself were royally entertained by Shillito — and also various vacation outings, fishing, hunting, yachting and golfing. I have served by appointment of the mayor of New York on the New York City Improvement Commission, the Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission and one or two other committees. In February, 1906, I left the steamship business to become a partner in the firm of Kuhn, Edy and Company, bankers and brokers, of which firm I am still a member. I had a serious and protracted illness — pneumonia and pleurisy — in 1906, but have since been in the best of health."

As this Report goes to press he sends word that he has retired from the firm of Kuhn, Edey & Company, and is passenger agent representing all steamship lines at the office of the International Sleeping Car Company, New York.

He was married at Washington, D. C., May 2, 1888, to Katharine Louise Davis, daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. John Lee Davis. Their daughter, Katharine Louise, was born at New York, October 30, 1889.

Wright's address is 281 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS WHO REMAINED IN COLLEGE DURING A PART OF THE COURSE ONLY, OR WHO RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF A.B. AS OF OTHER CLASSES

FRANCIS WILLIS ADAMS, son of William and Mary Maria (Heath) Adams, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 23, 1856. He prepared for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college in his junior year, and in 1878 entered the Harvard Law School, where he studied for the next two years. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and has continued ever since in the practice of law in Boston. "I have written nothing of importance," he wrote in 1890, "have taken no degrees, nor have I taken any very 'extensive or interesting trips.'" In 1895 he wrote, "I have in preparation several works which, if the time I can spare from my professional duties permit, I shall publish within the next year or two." Since 1895 he has not written for the Class Reports.

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, October 5, 1885, to Mary Elizabeth Morse. She died March 31, 1887. A daughter, born March 10, 1887, died on the day of her birth.

Adams's office address is 755 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

JOHN STEWART ALLEY, son of John Bassett and Hannah Maria (Rhodes) Alley, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, March 31, 1856. He prepared for college under Edward O. Otis, '71, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college at the close of his sophomore year and "entered into business," he wrote, "in connection with my father, a merchant of Boston. At present I expect to continue in the business in which I am now engaged." He has not written for the Class Reports for many years.

He was married at Stoneham, Massachusetts, July 6, 1882, to Mattie Sophia Botume.

Alley's office address is 95 South Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

***EDMUND ALDOUS ARNOLD,** son of Edmund Samuel Foster and Eliza (Whiting) Arnold, was born at Yonkers, New York, March 17, 1857. He prepared for college under E. W. Cushing, '67, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died, from a congestive chill, at New York, New York, in June, 1885.

He left college at the end of his sophomore year and went to Florida, where he had been induced to invest in an orange grove. While he was in Florida he decided to study medicine. He entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduated from it, and at the time of his death had begun practice in New York. He was one of the early members of the Calumet Club.

BENJAMIN FRANCIS BAILEY, son of Starr Halsted and Louisa Elizabeth (Treadwell) Bailey, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, June 20, 1855. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in June, 1873. He was registered as of the Class of 1879 in the junior year.

In 1879 he left Cambridge to become a teacher in the Male Academy, Union, South Carolina. In 1880 he was elected principal of the academy, and later was made principal of Beaufort College School. He remained at Beaufort until 1890, when he was made principal of the Laurel Street School at Columbia. In 1891 he received the degree of A.B. from Harvard as of the Class of 1877. In 1892 he returned to Cambridge, and in 1893 received the degree of A.M. In the fall of 1893 he was made superintendent of Graded Schools at Abbeville, South Carolina. In 1896 he was elected president and treasurer of the Abbeville Cotton Mill, and since then has been engaged in manufacturing.

He was married in February, 1882, to Ann Gilliam. Their children are Greenfield Wallace, born May 29, 1883, and

Louise Pennington, born October 23, 1885; Samuel Starr, born September 18, 1887, died in May, 1898.

Bailey's address is 1820 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

***ROLLIN CARROLL BALDWIN**, son of Rollin Mallory and Maria Louise (Colton) Baldwin, was born at Vershire, Vermont, September 2, 1857. He prepared for college at the Somerville High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Although some of his preparatory work had been much hurried, especially his Greek, the end of his first year found him second in the class in scholarship — a second which was all but first. He held this rank until the spring of 1878. He was working hard and somewhat anxiously, and the strain proved too great for his not over-strong constitution. During the spring recess he became ill with what proved to be tubercular meningitis, and died April 15, 1878. Owing partly to his retiring disposition and partly to the nearness of his home, where he chose to do most of his work, few in the Class knew him well; but his faithful work and high stand, together with his modesty and simple manliness, had gained him the respect of all.

HERBERT PORTER BISSELL, son of Amos Alanson and Susan Amelia (Willse) Bissell, was born at New London, Oneida County, New York, August 30, 1856. He prepared for college, partly at De Veaux College and partly in Germany, and more especially at the gymnasium in Brunswick, Hanover. He was admitted in October, 1875. He left college in his junior year, but returned for the academic year 1879–80, and in 1881 received the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1880.

In the summer of 1880 he entered the law office of Greene, McMillan & Gluck of Buffalo, New York, as a student, and in December, 1881, became their managing clerk. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1883. He remained with Greene, McMillan & Gluck until January 1, 1885, when he opened an office for himself. "For some time," he wrote in 1885, "I have taken an active interest in politics. I at-

tended the Democratic Convention held at Chicago last July, and did all that I could to secure the nomination of Grover Cleveland. In the campaign which followed I made several speeches in German. I am now secretary of the Erie County Democratic Committee and president of the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo — the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city. This club is organized for practical work, but it has an educational feature (consisting of the preparation and reading of papers upon political subjects) which is new to political organizations and which has proved very successful." July 1, 1886, he became a member of the law firm of Brundage, Weaver & Bissell, and on January 1, 1887, junior member of the firm of Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell. In 1885 he ran for State senator on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated at the polls. In October, 1886, he was elected a trustee of De Veaux College at Suspension Bridge, New York, and in 1889 a member of the Board of Trustees of Cary Collegiate Institute at Oakfield, New York.

In 1894 the name of his firm was changed to Bissell, Sicard, Bissell & Carey, Judge Brundage having retired from the firm and Mr. Martin Carey having joined it. "In addition to my law work," Bissell wrote in 1895, "I have been actively interested in politics. I was re-elected president of the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo in 1891, and in that year was engaged in the contest in this locality against the State machine in the interest of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland for President. I was a member of the May convention at Syracuse, commonly known as the Dandelion Convention, and afterwards went to Chicago with the Cleveland forces and subsequently took an active part in the presidential campaign. I was nominated by the Democratic County Convention of Erie County for district attorney of Erie County, and after a hard and disagreeable fight was defeated by a majority of forty-four in a total vote of fifty-six thousand. Since then I have been devoting myself entirely to the practice of law. . . . I am a member of the governing council of the newly formed University Club of Buffalo." In 1900 he had become interested in several corporations as an officer as well as a

counsel. He was a director and the chairman of the Law Committee of the Pan-American Exposition Company and general counsel for the Exposition, a member of several social clubs and president of the Independent Club and the Niagara Golf Club. "I keep very busy," he wrote; "am beginning to appreciate how little I have traveled about and how much I would like to renew old Cambridge friendships." In 1905 he was president of the Ellicott Club, "a social club of the business men . . . of the city of Buffalo. . . . I was the Democratic nominee for mayor in 1901, but was not elected."

In 1910 he was permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention which nominated Governor Dix. Soon after Governor Dix took office he appointed Bissell one of the three State Hospital Commissioners who have the general supervision and care of the State insane. In January, 1912, he was appointed by the governor a member of the Public Service Commission, but the State senate, "through the influence and control of Mr. Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, refused to confirm the nomination." November 9, 1912, Governor Dix appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to succeed the late Justice Spring, who had been elected for a term expiring December 31, 1923. Under the New York system Bissell was obliged to submit himself in November, 1913, to the electorate of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the eight counties of western New York. He was elected for the full term of fourteen years, the first Democrat ever elected in the district, by a majority of thirty-three thousand and forty-seven, the largest ever given in the district.

He was married at Brooklyn, New York, October 30, 1883, to Lucy Agnes Coffey. Of their children, Mary Rose was born at Buffalo, October 31, 1884; Harriott Amelia was born at Buffalo, September 3, 1888; Lucy Agnes was born at Buffalo, July 19, 1891; Herbert Coffey, born at Buffalo, September 28, 1895, died May 31, 1896.

Bissell's office address is Supreme Court Chambers, Buffalo, New York.

BENJAMIN SEAVER BLANCHARD, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Seaver) Blanchard, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 22, 1856. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1877 to enter the Harvard Medical School. He completed the four years' course at the School, and in 1882 received the degree of M.D. "I practised in Roxbury for a year," he wrote in 1885, "and had a fair amount of work, little pecuniary recompense, but plenty of blessings, some curses, and good opportunities to study human nature. . . . In the fall of 1883 I settled in Brookline [Massachusetts], where I now am." He had become a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and was medical examiner for two insurance companies. He was a member of the Puritan Club of Boston and vice-president of the Eccentric Club. He had written "a few short articles" for medical journals and the press. "I am still practising medicine in Brookline," he wrote in 1900, "and manage to take care of my family and save a little each year to help me out in my old age. I have made no journeys of any account." "I am doing the same work," he writes again in 1905, "living in the same place and in the same house as at the time of the last report."

He writes, July 10, 1912, "My report will have to be about the same as the last, with the few years added. . . . I am still practising my profession in Brookline. I have had a few journeys and a particularly interesting one last year, when I went salmon fishing on the Grand Cascapedia River in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and killed half a dozen bright fish averaging over thirty-three pounds and as many kelt weighing nearly as much."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, November 30, 1887, to Clara Fessenden Barnes, daughter of Charles B. Barnes. Their children are: Fessenden Seaver, born at Brookline, November 7, 1888; Charles Barnes, born at Brookline, April 22, 1892; and Edith Page and Benjamin Seaver, Jr., born at Brookline, April 22, 1897.

Blanchard's address is 432 Washington Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

JOHN ELINGWOOD BONNER, son of John and Mary (Sewell) Bonner, was born in Staten Island, New York, March 14, 1857. He prepared for college under W. W. Newell, '59, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college in 1877. According to the Class Report of 1879 (Number I), he went abroad for about a year and then went West. Since then neither Almy nor the present Class Secretary has been able to learn anything about him.

Bonner's present address is not known.

***CLIFFORD BRIGHAM**, son of Lincoln Flagg Brigham, *l'*44, and Eliza Endicott (Swain) Brigham, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 22, 1857. He prepared for college at the Salem (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at his home in Milton, Massachusetts, March 13, 1910, after an illness of some months.

He received the degree of A.B. with the Class of 1880. He then studied law, first, for two years, in the Harvard Law School, and afterwards in an office in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1884. "Since then," he wrote in 1885, "I have had an office at 5 Tremont Street, Boston, where I am practising at the present time, although still living at Salem, Massachusetts. No other doings of mine have been of any general interest, excepting, perhaps, that I acted as one of the Executive Committee of the Salem Independent and Republican Club, a mugwump organization of the late political campaign, and that I was a defeated candidate for the Common Council of Salem at the last municipal election." "Since 1885," he wrote in 1890, "I have practised law in Boston at 10 Tremont Street, and also at Salem, where I have been living. I am a member of the Salem Common Council and one of the local board of Civil Service Examiners." In 1895 he wrote, "I was admitted to practice in Massachusetts courts in 1884, the United States Circuit Court in 1889

and the United States Supreme Court in 1892; my work has been chiefly office practice and acting as auditor. I have served four years in the Common Council of Salem, three years as president. In 1891 and 1892 I was a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket. The voters decided that I need not go. In 1890 I traveled in Europe. A list of my clubs and societies would not be of any general interest. My publications and addresses have sunk to a merited oblivion, and these items, coupled with the information that I am not married, seem to exhaust my fund of information. I think I may properly add that the obligation of answering the demands of two class secretaries (two F. Almys of Buffalo and twins likewise [1]) is a shadow over my career from which I see no chance of escape, and which leads me to feel at these times how happy could I be with either, were t'other Almy away."

"I traveled abroad in 1895 and 1899," he wrote in 1900. "Have held various offices in clubs and institutions; am a director of a national bank, trustee of a savings bank, director of several other corporations and member of a commission to revise the city charter of Salem." In 1900 he removed from Salem to Boston, and in 1904 to Milton. For a number of years he had had a summer residence at Bar Harbor, Maine.

It was hard to think of him as in any way out of health, and it has been harder to realize that he has gone. As manly as he was modest, doing his duty with no ostentation but as a matter of course, friendly and loyal, his death brought a sense of great and untimely loss to all who knew him.

He was married at Salem, Massachusetts, October 9, 1900, to Amy Howe Johnson, daughter of Dr. Amos H. and Frances S. (Benjamin) Johnson.

NAT MAYNARD BRIGHAM, son of Alfred Milo and Caroline (Damon) Brigham, was born at Saxonville, Massachusetts, March 8, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

* Frederick Almy was at this time Secretary of the Class of 1880.

He received the degree of A.B. with the Class of 1880, but in 1882 wrote, "Not every graduate of the University is favored with the circulars and importunings of two class secretaries, and so anomalous has my position become that I am at length compelled to declare unequivocally for my first love — the Class of '79." He remained in Cambridge for a time after graduation, studying music, and engaged in rehearsing for the performance of "Œdipus Tyrannus." He entered the publishing house of Moses King, '81, and remained with him until December 1, 1881, when he took a position in the Boston Custom House, making the change to enable him better to fulfill his increasing concert engagements. "I was elected a member of the Puritan Club of Boston in 1884," he wrote in 1885. "Took an inconspicuous part in the campaign of 1884, speaking three times for the Independents — once in Boston, twice in Waltham. I delivered a memorial address at Natick [Massachusetts], May 30, before Post 63, G. A. R." May 8, 1885, he was given a complimentary concert in Tremont Temple, Boston, for which several local organizations and soloists of repute, besides the University Glee Club, volunteered their services. In July, 1885, he left Boston for the West. In 1890 he wrote that he had changed his place of business from Omaha, Nebraska, to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was half owner and manager of the Utah Oil Tank Line Company, in partnership with Thomas J. Mackintosh, under the firm name of Brigham & Mackintosh. In 1888 he had delivered the address at the New England dinner in Omaha and had addressed the Jackson Democratic Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, during the Cleveland-Harrison campaign. In 1893 he traveled in the Netherlands, France and England. May 12, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Marshal for Utah Territory for four years. "I am *ex officio* warden of the Utah Penitentiary," he wrote in 1895. "I am president of the Unitarian Society of Salt Lake City and am a member of the Board of Directors of the Utah Society of Sons of the American Revolution."

In 1900 he had become traveling passenger agent for the

Santa Fé Railway Company, living at Pasadena, with his headquarters at Los Angeles. In 1899 he had been in charge of the Grand Canyon business of the Santa Fé road at Flagstaff, Arizona. "March 15," he wrote, "I made my début as a public lecturer: subject, 'Grand Canyon of Arizona.'" "Since our last Class Report," he wrote in 1905, "my time has been fully occupied in illustrated lecture work. It is my life-work, I am very sure. My subjects to date are as follows: 'Grand Canyon of Arizona'; 'Land of the Snake Dance' (introducing Indian and Spanish music); 'The Apache War-path' (martial music); 'The Mormon Commonwealth' (with appropriate music); 'The Men Who Won the West.' Chautauqua work has come to be an important feature with me. This summer I have twenty-four Chautauqua engagements in the Middle West and South. Beginning October 2 I have a contract with the Midland Bureau of Des Moines, Iowa, for one hundred and twenty-eight lectures for the season of 1905–06, to be delivered principally in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Iowa."

He writes, August 12, 1912, "In the retrospect which we all take the more fondly as the years crowd upon us, I never think of any other class than '79, for there are 'Smithy,' Crocker and Schwartz with whom I first rowed, and you and Amen and Hyde whom I knew at Exeter. Well, '79 is my first love and always will be. . . . Since my last report to you my family has remained the same. . . . I am often asked by Harvard men whom I meet throughout the country if my daughters have inherited a singing voice. To this I have to reply in the negative. In other regards they are intensely musical. This summer I took them with Mrs. Brigham to East Gloucester, Massachusetts, to spend a portion of the season, for it has been my great desire that they should visit Cambridge and see Boston and the Atlantic. We are still living at Wheaton, some twenty-five miles west of Chicago." He has added to his earlier lecture subjects: "From Coronado to Kit Carson"; "The Trail of the Padres: California, Old and New"; and "Our National Parks."

He was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 10, 1894,

to Luella Cobb Young. Their children are: Nathalie Frances, born at Salt Lake City, January 18, 1896; and Virginia Howe, born at Salt Lake City, November 22, 1898.

Brigham's address is Wheaton, Illinois.

HENRY WILLIS BRYANT, son of Henry B. and Lucy Ann (Stratton) Bryant, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 22, 1855. He prepared for college at the Chicago High School, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college in 1878 and joined his father in the management of the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College, with which he has been associated ever since.

Bryant's address is 80 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

***GEORGE MINOT BUTLER**, son of John Hunt and Sarah (Minot) Butler, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, June 25, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and under W. B. H. Dowse, '73, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Rochester, New York, February 5, 1914, after an illness of several months.

He received the degree of A.B. with the Class of 1880. He spent the winter of 1880–81 in Florida, and in April, 1881, went to Colorado to engage in mining. "I was admitted as a member of my profession," he wrote in 1882, "as soon as I reached the little town called Bonanza; here I have stayed, and am still swinging the pick." He remained for a number of years at Bonanza and at other places in Colorado. In 1900 he wrote that he was with John Wanamaker, in charge of the first floor of his New York store, and was living at Flushing, Long Island. In 1912 he had left Wanamaker and was treasurer and one-third owner of the Ritz Lace and Embroidery Works, New York. About this time his health became impaired, and in the fall of 1913 his condition had become so serious that it was thought best to remove him to his daughter's home at Rochester, where he died.

He was married at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 26, 1884, to Elizabeth Davis Simpson. Their daughter, Sarah Simpson, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September

10, 1885, was married at Newburyport, September 6, 1910, to F. A. Collins, Jr., of Flushing, Long Island, New York; they have a daughter, Elizabeth Simpson, born at New York, December 16, 1913.

BENJAMIN FREDERIC CARVER, son of Benjamin and Nancy Rebecca (Weatherbee) Carver, was born at Brooklyn, New York, January 21, 1857. He prepared for college under W. W. Newell, '59, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college at the close of his freshman year. He returned in 1877 for his sophomore year, but without completing it went into business in New York. Neither Almy nor the present Class Secretary has had any reply to their letters to him since 1882, and his present address is not known.

He was married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 22, 1879, to M. Louise Prescott, daughter of Benjamin F. Prescott.

***FREDERIC EMERSON CHANDLER,** son of Thomas Henderson and Sarah Sewell (French) Chandler, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 20, 1858. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Everett, Massachusetts, June 23, 1910, of heart failure.

In 1878 he registered as a member of the Class of 1880. During the year 1879–80 he left college and entered the Harvard Medical School. In 1881 he went to Europe and remained abroad for several years. During 1883 and 1884 he was at Strasburg, studying medicine; in 1885 at Leipzig; in 1886 at Berlin and Copenhagen and during 1887 and 1888 at Munich. In 1889 he became tutor to some English boys, with whom he traveled extensively in Europe. During 1891 and part of 1892 he practised dentistry at Paris; but in May, 1892, he made a visit to Boston, and a little later returned to America permanently, settling at Boston in 1893 and beginning presently the practice of ophthalmology. He took the degree of M.D. at Tufts Medical School in 1895. A command of foreign languages gained during his stay in Europe

served him professionally as well as in a variety of studies which he followed for their own sake, and as foreign exchange editor for several years of the *Philadelphia Medical Times* he translated into English several medical books and articles. He was a member of the Bostonian Society, the New England Historical Genealogical Society, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the General Society of the War of 1812 and of the Knights of Malta and the appendant order of the Great Cross; he was a charter member of King Solomon Priory, No. 2, and held in it successively all the higher offices. He was also a member of the Boston Turnverein and, as its librarian and treasurer, the only American of non-German descent who had ever been a member of its board of directors.

He was married at Haverhill, Massachusetts, July 20, 1909, to Nettie May Wright.

A. P. Mason writes of him, "He was an oculist of merit, and his honesty, accuracy and good judgment, combined with skill and knowledge, won the appreciation of all his patients. Socially, he was interested in several organizations, but more especially in the Boston Turnverein, of which he was librarian for several years, and later treasurer. He gave much time and thought and labor to the duties of these offices in the Turnverein, and will long be remembered by its members; for as librarian he spent two years in arranging and cataloguing the upwards of four thousand volumes in the library and put it into easily usable condition, and as treasurer, the office which he held at the time of his death, he managed the funds most efficiently. . . . He also belonged to the singing section of the Turnverein, devoting to it his marked musical talent. He was an omnivorous reader, especially enjoying unusual and abstruse subjects; the wide range of his information and knowledge was known to only his most intimate friends. He was a generous fellow, always ready to give of his knowledge and from his purse as far as he could, but always in a most quiet way, for he never forced his friendship upon anyone, and was one of the most unpretentious of men. Although he had a large acquaintance, the number of persons who really

knew him was very small indeed. By them and by all who had had even glimpses of his character, he will be greatly missed."

*JAMES FRANCIS CONLAN, son of Patrick and Catherine (Donahoe) Conlan, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 1, 1857. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Cambridge, July 4, 1883, of acute miliary tuberculosis.

"I left college in my senior year," he wrote in 1882, "intending to be away for one year; but circumstances caused me to change my mind afterward. I was in the employment of the Union Railway Company, Cambridge, since I left college until last September, when I left it to enter the Harvard Medical School, where I have taken a three years' course. I intend to obtain my A.B. by presenting myself at the mid-year and annual examinations in 1884. I have spent all my time in Cambridge since I left college, except last September, when I made a visit to Chicago." He was about to complete his second year at the Medical School when one day he was seized with a sudden hemorrhage from the lungs on his way home from a friend's house. "The following day," according to the brief notice in the Class Report of 1885 (Number III), "he had four, which prostrated him; but so great was his ambition, he still kept at his books, preparing for the annual examinations, which were to come off the following week, until compelled by loss of strength . . . to give them up. His disposition was amiable and loving, and his cheerful expression can never be forgotten."

*WILLIAM BAXTER CUSHMAN, son of Elkanah Andrews and Margaret (Kelren) Cushman, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 31, 1856. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Oxford, Massachusetts, February 25, 1897, from congestion of the lungs.

He left college in 1877. He then studied medicine at Bowdoin College, where he received the degree of M.D. in

1881 and was at once appointed demonstrator in anatomy. After practising for a brief period at Cumberland Mills, Maine, he settled in Oxford, Massachusetts, and pursued his profession there with marked success. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and served on its board of censors. For many years he was an active member of the school committee of Oxford. For about four years, in connection with his early practice, he kept a drug store.

He was married at Bridgton, Maine, to Lottie M. Kilbourn. Their sons are George M. and Harold W. Cushman.

***THOMAS CHADWICK DAY,** son of Joseph Menchnir and Elizabeth Ann (Chadwick) Day, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 20, 1856. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, after an operation for cancer, April 27, 1905.

He left college in his sophomore year, and at once began the study of law in the office of his father, Judge Day, at Barnstable. He was made a justice of the peace in 1878. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and after practising in Brockton, Massachusetts, for a few years, returned to Barnstable, where he spent the rest of his life. In a notice written for the Class Report of 1905 (Number VI), J. H. Beale, '82, Day's brother-in-law, says of him, "Day took a very large part in the public affairs of his town and county. Though he held only one political office (collector of the port of Barnstable during Cleveland's second administration), his influence in the political and social life of Cape Cod was greater than that of any man of his time. As a lawyer he was noted for counseling peace and accommodation, and instituted litigation for his clients only when it was necessary; and his reputation in this line gave him a strong hold on the confidence of the people. At the beginning of his practice he found life on Cape Cod stagnant. The chief purpose of his life was to stimulate interest in local affairs. He became a leader in all town and county enterprises. To secure the prosperity of his county he became the leading worker in the Barnstable Agri-

cultural Society and furthered the cause of good roads; he was enthusiastic in establishing social organizations, like the local golf and yacht clubs; he was president of the County Conference of his church and a member of the school committee of his town. His influence was always ready to arouse ambition in his neighbors. A life thus spent in local affairs is best appreciated at home, and the whole county was stunned and disheartened by his sudden death."

He was married at Barnstable in 1885 to Mary H. Smith. She died May 7, 1903. Their son, Thomas Chadwick, Jr., born at Barnstable, June 24, 1886, died August 17, 1905.

(FRANK) PICKERING DODGE, son of Pickering and Eliza (Gilman) Dodge, was born at Naples, Italy, August 31, 1856. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1877. "I sailed from New York," he wrote in 1882, "for Buenos Ayres via Havre, November 27, 1877; spent five weeks in Paris and two weeks in quarantine at Buenos Ayres, and landed there February 22, 1878." At Buenos Ayres he engaged in general commission business with the firm of Hersey, Dodge and Company. After spending a few months at New York in the late summer and early fall of 1878, he returned to Buenos Ayres, but was taken sick there and came to New York again in January, 1879. In April, 1881, he went into the real estate and claim business at Washington, D. C., but in the fall left Washington for Shenandoah County, Virginia, where he took a sheep farm. "I left Virginia in October, 1883," he wrote in 1885, "and came to Washington, where I was quite ill that winter, but braced up and went into my present business [with the firm of O. R. Williams and Company, dealers in coal and coke] just a year ago. We are doing very well." In 1890 he wrote, "I have gone out of business and am in newspaper work. . . . I am a governor and librarian of the Meridian Club, treasurer of the Washington Harvard Club and a member of the Columbia Athletic Club." "Since the last report," he wrote in 1895, "I have been superintendent of construction on a big

marble building at the Soldiers' Home near this city, clerk in the United States Engineer's office in charge of the improvement of the Potomac River, superintendent of circulation of an evening paper and, since December 1, 1893, chief clerk in the Washington Aqueduct office. The work is interesting and responsible and the position is considered a good one. We have charge of the entire water supply of the city and are doing a great deal of work with the object of improving the quality and quantity of the water furnished. I am a member of the board of governors of the University Club, chairman of the Committee on Literature and Art, and treasurer of the Harvard Club."

In June, 1899, he went with his family to spend the summer at Falls Church, Virginia. "We liked the place so much," he wrote in 1900, "that we bought a lot and built a house. We shall probably spend three winter months in Washington. . . . I have no especial interests save our interest in the village life we are leading. I am vice-president of the Village Improvement Society and president of the Falls Church Library Association. I am, as formerly, treasurer of the Harvard Club of Washington. My literary work has consisted in editing a quarterly magazine called *Ex Libris,* devoted to the study of American bookplates, which flourished for one year and then died for lack of contributed material. It was published by the American Ex Libris Society, of which I was president." In 1895 he wrote, "My life during the past five years has been too uneventful to be of interest to anybody. The office of the Washington Aqueduct and the United States Engineer's office in this city were combined about a year ago, and I am chief clerk of the two. My residence is the same as in 1900. . . . Only one magazine article, 'Our Christmas Tree,' which has been accepted by the *Holiday Magazine,* but not yet printed."

He writes, July 11, 1910, and again, July 8, 1912, "Nothing of any moment has happened to me since my last report to you. I am still chief clerk in the United States Engineer's office."

He was married at Washington, D. C., November 12, 1895,

to Harriet Elizabeth (Havenner) McEwen, daughter of John and Anna (Cooper) Havenner. Their daughter, Elizabeth Pickering, was born at Washington, July 4, 1897.

Dodge's office address is 305 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES DRIVER, son of Charles Millett and Mary Louisa (Bradley) Driver, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, September 22, 1856. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in the freshman year and at first went into the drug business; but finding that this did not agree with him, he engaged in manufacturing and analytical chemical work in Boston. In 1885 he was reported as at Leadville, Colorado, where he was purchasing agent for the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company. "My present residence," he wrote in 1890, "is Aspen, Colorado, where I have been for the last five years. I am engaged in the ore business — that is, am a buyer and seller of gold, silver and lead ores; am getting my share of this world's goods and doing nicely." In May, 1891, he returned to Boston and engaged in business there as treasurer of the Boston Couch Bed Company. Since then he has continued in business in Boston.

He writes, July 25, 1912, "I know of nothing that has happened during the last seven years in my career that would be of any interest to my beloved classmates of '79. I am enjoying good health, happiness and ease."

He was married at Boston, November 12, 1884, to Alice Plummer Dole, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. Dole. Their only child, a son, born November 20, 1886, did not live.

Driver's winter address is 304 Seaver Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts; his summer address is Green Street, Squantum, Massachusetts.

JAMES HERBERT DWINELL, son of James Fisher and Martha Crockett (Mason) Dwinell, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 12, 1854. He prepared for college under J. L. Laughlin, '73, and was admitted in October, 1874,

as a member of the Class of 1878. He was registered with the Class of 1879 in its freshman year.

He writes for the 1908 Report of the Class of 1878 (Number VI), "I retired from active business in 1899 and have been doing a lot of loafing ever since. I was elected a member of the cemetery commissioners for the town of Winchester in 1903 and have been clerk of the board ever since. I am serving my first term as selectman, to which office I was elected last March (1907)."

He was married June 23, 1879, to Alice Brimmer Magee. Their children are: James Fisher, born at Winchester, Massachusetts, March 29, 1880; and Charlotte, born at Winchester, July 22, 1882. James Fisher was married at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1908, to Florence Wiley Smith; they have a son, James Fisher, Jr., born at Winchester, February 26, 1909. Charlotte was married at Winchester, June 23, 1906, to Frederick Manley Ives, '01; they have two children, Frederick Manley, Jr., born at Winchester, June 2, 1908, and Alice Creamer, born at Winchester, February 27, 1910.

Dwinell's address is 354 Main Street, Winchester, Massachusetts.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE, son of George Huzzy and Frances (Van Leer) Earle, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1856. He prepared for college under Theodore P. Adams, '67, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in his sophomore year, studied law at Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law. He did not write for the earlier Class Reports, but in 1900 he wrote, "I am at present president of the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company, of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of the Market Street National Bank and of the South Chester Tube Works. I have also been vice-president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and was a member of the Olcott-Earle Committee, which, with Mr. Morgan, reorganized the Reading Railroad, as well as chairman of the Choctaw Coal and Railroad Company Reorganization Committee. I

am a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, of the Mayflower Society, of the Sons of the Revolution and too many other things to think or write about. I live, during the summer, either at my country seat, near Radnor Hunt, or at my camp, on Upper St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains. In the winter I have a house at 1714 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. I have had ten children, of whom nine survive, and, as you know, married Catherine Hansell French, the sister of a classmate, who was also a Temporary Member. I forgot to say that I am a member of the Philadelphia bar and practised law for twelve years, and am generally the busiest and tiredest man you know. I fill in my leisure moments by being the receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank, as well as the assignee of the Chestnut Street Trust Company, and am in control of the largest newspaper in Philadelphia, to wit: the *Philadelphia Record*. In view of all these afflictions I trust that you will think the photograph, which I send you under a separate cover, proves that I wear moderately well." At Commencement, 1904, he was made an honorary Master of Arts and characterized by President Eliot in giving the degree as "once a member of the class that graduated twenty-five years ago to-day, banker, trusted man of affairs, public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia."

He writes, April 12, 1913, "Since I last wrote to you I have been doing all sorts of things. Am president of a few more companies and have had an ocean more of litigation, some of it, unfortunately, against our classmate Thomas's company. I should say that most of my time had been taken up with the affairs of the Real Estate Trust Company, whose president appropriated upward of five millions of its funds and died a suicide. I was asked by the court to become its receiver, and in sixty days had it opened again, and it has since been successful. One of the causes of its failure was certain deals with the American Sugar Refining Company, and that made it my unpleasant duty to begin litigation against the latter. This litigation was decided ultimately against me by the lower courts, so I felt compelled to argue the case myself on appeal, and obtained a very sweeping reversal, which

ultimately resulted in a settlement that I think amounted to some millions of dollars.

" The other most active employment that I have had was to run as the Republican candidate for mayor in this city. The effort was then being made to start the Bull Moose Party, and however little I felt any inclination to enter politics, I was convinced that if this Republican Gibraltar was captured by the enemies of the Republican Party, the danger of the success of some other party and the consequent conditions which have now resulted would be enormously increased. I spoke sometimes ten times a night, with a result that in the general unrest I was beaten by an almost evenly divided vote, though I received in the neighborhood of forty thousand more votes, with many more conditions against me, than Mr. Taft subsequently obtained. Anyone fully familiar with the facts knows, I think, that the chance of Republican success in the national fight was thus destroyed. As you will remember, State after State went for Taft, until the sweep to Roosevelt in Pennsylvania which enabled him to cut sufficient figure at Chicago to bring about the split which put us completely in the hands of those of our fellow citizens who believe in free trade and general disturbing legislation. It was quite an interesting experience, however, and well worth the trying, especially as it did not ultimately result in my making the very great sacrifices that were involved in giving up the pursuits established through a lifetime for a temporary pursuit of the most difficult nature, and one for which I had no taste.

" Beyond that, two of my children are married; . . . [and] as I have still five unmarried children, it seems reasonably possible that so far as my portion of Harvard blood is concerned, it may continue to flow."

He was married at Philadelphia, December 12, 1881, to Catherine Hansell French, daughter of Clayton French and sister of Harry B. French, '79. Of their children, Catherine Ann was born at Philadelphia, March 15, 1883; Caroline French and Mary were born at Philadelphia, December 5, 1884 — Mary died on February 4, 1885, and Caroline French on January 19, 1890; Frances von Lohr was born January

13, 1887; George Howard, 3d, December 5, 1890; Ralph, November 4, 1892; Clayton French, born March 11, 1894, died October 15, 1897; Hansell French was born November 10, 1895; Edith, April 1, 1897; and Gladys Howland, October 21, 1899. Catherine Ann was married March 6, 1905, to Victor Charles Mather, '03; they have two children, Catherine Earle, born December 14, 1906, and Charles E., 2nd, born April 2, 1908. Frances von Lohr was married December 12, 1908, to Lawrence Dilworth Beggs of Pittsburgh, Yale '09; they have two children, Lawrence Dilworth, Jr., and Louise Dilworth.

Earle's address is the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

***PIERREPONT EDWARDS,** son of Ogden Pierrepont and Maria (Sayles) Edwards, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, December 30, 1856. He prepared for college under Theodore P. Adams, '67, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died of heart trouble at Elizabeth, January 22, 1912.

Not long after he entered college he became a member of the Class of 1880 and remained with it for almost the entire college course. After he left Cambridge he studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, but never practised.

ALFRED ELA, son of Richard and Lucia (King) Ela, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 14, 1857. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

At the end of the freshman year he went to Europe and studied there. He returned to Cambridge in 1877 and registered with the Class of 1878 during its senior year. "Since January, 1878," he wrote in 1882, "I have been engaged with my brother Richard in manufacturing turned goods in Cambridgeport — since September, 1879, under the style of Ela Brothers. Have traveled over the country considerably and have been closely occupied in obeying the injunction '*Turn,* repentant sinner, turn.'" In July, 1883, he entered the in-

surance business in Boston. He wrote in 1895, "In 1878 I was forced . . . to enter manufacturing and mercantile life, for which I had no inclination or aptitude. Since 1883 I have been a fire insurance broker, with office at 52 Kilby Street, Boston, and residence in Manchester, New Hampshire." "Recently," he writes in 1890, "I have added [to the fire insurance business] city and factory real estate. . . . Printed matter has been merely ephemeral, largely upon humorous aspects of the law. . . . Have acquired neither wife, wealth nor wisdom; but I come of a long-lived strain and still hope." His business is still the same.

Ela's office address is 905 Old South Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

EDWARD EVERETT, son of Edward Brooks and Helen Cordice (Adams) Everett, was born at Belmont, Massachusetts, December 19, 1856. He prepared for college under John Noble, '50, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1878 and for a time traveled in Europe. Later he studied law, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and has practised law in Boston ever since.

Everett's office address is 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

HARRY BANKS FRENCH, son of Clayton and Catherine (Hansell) French, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1857. He prepared for college under R. H. Chase, '52, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1877 and entered the employ of French, Richards and Company, wholesale druggists, Philadelphia. In 1878 he made a three months' trip to Europe, and in 1881 traveled for his firm through the South. In 1885 he became a member of the firm. In 1895 he wrote that after an existence of fifty years the firm of French, Richards and Company had been liquidated, owing to the death of the senior partner, Clayton French. "I am now vice-president," he added, "of the Smith, Kline & French Company, 431–435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, wholesale druggists. I have built the Memorial

Church of the Good Shepherd at Rosemont in memory of my deceased wife, and have given the altar as a memorial to my deceased son, Harry B. French, Jr. The altar windows have been given to the church by various members of the family as a memorial to Mrs. French and Harry B. French, Jr." In addition to his membership in a number of clubs he was in 1900 a member of the board of managers of the Municipal League of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee for the Abolition of the Public Buildings Commission and a member of the Union Committee for Revision of Ballot Laws and Extension of Merit System. In 1905 he wrote, " My life since the last report has been uneventful and without change. My only literary work has been articles in the daily newspapers in advocacy of certain desirable municipal reforms and in opposition to some very undesirable legislative enactments. My nearest approach to public service is acting as a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association and in such other bodies." He writes July 22, 1912, reporting no changes except the marriage of his daughter.

He was married at Philadelphia, October 30, 1883, to Augusta Anna Graham. She died March 27, 1892. Of their children, Clayton was born at Philadelphia, September 9, 1884; Augusta Graham at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1886; Harry B., Jr., born at Rosemont, November 26, 1887, died May 25, 1892; Bessie Graham was born at Rosemont, April 12, 1889; James Graham at Rosemont, January 29, 1891. Augusta Graham was married at Philadelphia, February 23, 1911, to Thomas Wallace, assistant editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* of Louisville, Kentucky; they have a daughter, Augusta French Wallace, born May 31, 1912.

French's address is 431 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS CARY FRIEDLANDER, son of Isaac and Priscilla (Valentine) Friedlander, was born at San Francisco, California, November 19, 1857. He prepared for college at

Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1877 and went into the grain business in San Francisco. January 1, 1886, he was made secretary of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, and November 20, 1889, secretary of the Pacific Coast Board of Commerce. He compiled the annual reports of the Produce Exchange from 1886 to 1894, inclusive.

He writes, June 7, 1913, "The last seven years there has been the usual steady plug, made interesting by the work to be done following the fire of 1906. I am now controller of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, as well as secretary of the Merchants Exchange."

Friedlander's office address is Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, California.

*JOHN PARKER GALE, son of William Boynton and Anna (Quackenbush) Gale, was born at Marlboro, Massachusetts, July 30, 1857. He prepared for college under C. L. B. Whitney, '71, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, May 11, 1892.

He left college in 1876 and on account of his health went West. He then took the full course in the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and graduated in 1879. Soon after he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, became a member of the firm of Gale & Gale in Boston and at the time of his death had "established himself as a successful lawyer, with a most desirable reputation for ability and character." According to the Class Report of 1895 (Number V), he left a widow; but the Class Reports contain no other record of his marriage, and the present Class Secretary has been unable to learn the date and place of marriage or his wife's name.

JOSEPH THOMAS GILBERT, son of Joseph Thomas and Lucy Jane (Allis) Gilbert, was born in the city of New York, June 14, 1855. He prepared for college at the Milwaukee Academy, and was admitted in October, 1874.

He left college in May, 1877, on account of his health and spent the next two years abroad. An interesting account of his life during this time is given in the Class Report of 1882 (Number II). On returning to the United States he was for two years in the West, the greater part of the time in mining camps. In October, 1881, he started for the East, and after a short visit to his home at Milwaukee "settled in Madison, Wisconsin," he wrote, "for the winter. I have been pursuing a course of study in mineralogy, chemistry and assaying. As the university offers very good facilities for work in these branches, I have enjoyed the winter very much, and I trust that the information I have acquired will be of practical use to me in my life in the West." He spent the summer of 1882 in Colorado, but returned to Wisconsin in the fall and interested himself in the Menomonie Pressed Brick Company, of which he became the secretary and treasurer. In the winter of 1884–85 a four months' trip in the West took him as far as California. On his return to Wisconsin in April, 1885, he spent the greater part of the following eighteen months at Milwaukee and Menomonie, looking after his business interests. In December, 1887, he went to Santa Barbara, California, for four months, returning to Milwaukee in the spring of 1888. In the spring of 1890 he spent some time in the South. Besides his interest in the Pressed Brick Company, he had become secretary of the Peninsula Lumber Company and of the Surety Lumber and Mining Company of Milwaukee.

In May, 1891, he sailed for an extended trip to Europe, spending the summer in Switzerland, the fall and winter in Italy and returning to Germany in July, with ten days at Bayreuth during the Wagner festival before he sailed for home in September, 1892. During the winters of 1892 and 1893 he was in Boston, and in 1894 spent two months in New York. A large part of the summers of 1893 and 1894 he spent at Northeast Harbor, Maine. "I find," he wrote at this time, "that the charitable work which is being done for free kindergartens for the poor and district nursing appeals to me very strongly, and I have taken an active interest

in these two charities in Milwaukee. I have recently secured a small summer house in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York, and have taken much interest in the little village with which my father's family has been identified since its settlement. Two very disastrous fires have occurred there within a short time, much to the discouragement of its citizens. I have erected a business building of three stores, with offices above, and the revenues from it are to be used for the benefit of the village. I have also endowed the Village Free Library so that it is self-supporting." In 1890 he wrote that for some years he had made one or two trips each season to Juneau, Alaska, where he had been involved in some mining litigation which had finally terminated in his favor. He had given up his residence at Milwaukee and had transferred it to Gilbertsville. He had also taken an apartment in Boston, intending to spend his winters there.

In 1905 he writes, "My winters have been spent in Boston and my summers at Gilbertsville. During the past two winters I have been doing some regular college work at Cambridge as a special student, and it is now my intention to continue my studies for at least another year. The special interest to which I have devoted much of my time and thought during the past five years has been the improvement of the village of Gilbertsville, and I trust that within a few years the result of my efforts will become more and more apparent. In 1893, after a very serious fire in the village, I found that the owners of the land burnt over were going to put up a very plain, low, one-story, long brick building, which in any case could not fail to give a very ugly and commonplace stamp to the principal street in the village. After considerable negotiation I secured the land and erected a very attractive building, Old English in style, containing three stores, and offices upstairs. The erection of this building has led to my taking an interest in other improvements in the village, which is very attractively situated. I soon learned that the only way to secure satisfactory results was to have a well-defined and prearranged plan of improvements drawn up by a competent landscape architect. I had an accurate survey made of the land included

within the limits of the incorporated village, the maps showing the grade of the grounds and the location and size of all streets, buildings and trees. I am at present making some changes in the center of the village which promise most satisfactory results. I find, if I carry out the improvements I have planned, that I have undertaken what promises to be very nearly a life's work, and I have also learned most effectually that to succeed in an undertaking of this kind one must never be discouraged and must always be ready to try again. It involves not only the securing ownership of certain pieces of land, but also the overcoming of local prejudices of village people and authorities, and with the best of intentions on both sides the task is not an easy one nor quick of accomplishment."

He writes, May 21, 1913, that since 1905 his winters have been spent in Boston and his summers in Gilbertsville. "I gave up my apartment at the Tudor, corner of Beacon and Joy streets, Boston, in the autumn of 1911, and last winter made my headquarters at the Union Club on Park Street. One of the events of the winter for me was that I won a handicap billiard tournament which was carried on for a couple of months at the Union Club. It is needless to say that the result was a surprise both to me and my friends, and I may add also that my handicap was one of the smallest. I have now completed the village improvement work mentioned in my last report, and the result has proved very satisfactory, so that our little village is a most attractive one. I trust that all '79 men will look me up when they are motoring through this delightful part of New York State. I have recently deeded to our Village Improvement Society the business building of which I spoke in my last report, and also the small park which I laid out in the center of the village. The net income from this building, in excess of expenses and repairs and also the care of the little park, is to be used for the benefit of the village in such manner as the trustees of the society may see fit. Of recent years I have spent much time in New York City in connection with some business matters, and I have made a short trip to London, England, as

well as to to Juneau, Alaska, where I have some mining interests."

Gilbert's address is Gilbertsville, New York.

PATRICK GRANT, son of Patrick and Charlotte Boardman (Rice) Grant, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 30, 1856. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1877 and went into business in Boston. In 1890 he wrote, "Present occupation and residence, accumulating more gray hairs than dollars in the stock brokerage business in Boston. Am unmarried and have nothing of special interest to report." For a number of years his health has been uncertain and he has spent more or less time in the South.

Grant's address is Somerset Club, Boston, Massachusetts.

HERBERT EVELETH GREENE, son of William Lyman and Sarah (Eveleth) Greene, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, August 27, 1858. He prepared for college at the Malden High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college on account of ill health in January, 1876. In 1877 he again entered, registering as a member of the Class of 1881. After his graduation he traveled and studied in Europe until December, 1882. From 1883 till 1885 he was a graduate student in English at Harvard, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1884 and final honors in English in 1885. From 1885 till 1890 he was instructor in the English language and literature in St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island, New York, meanwhile receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard in 1888. From 1891 till 1893 he was professor of English at Wells College, Aurora, New York. In September, 1893, he was called to Johns Hopkins University as collegiate professor of English, the position which he still holds. He was treasurer and a member of the executive council of the Modern Language Association of America from 1896 to 1901 and its vice-president in 1905. A member of the University Club of Baltimore and of the Harvard Club

of Maryland, he has been one of the executive committee of the Harvard Club, its vice-president and in 1903 its president. In 1905 he was made a member of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Brookline, Massachusetts, July 15, 1886, to Harriet Savage Chase, daughter of Heman Lincoln and Susan (Raymond) Chase. Their children are: William Chase, born at Brookline, June 14, 1890; Harold Chase, born at Aurora, New York, June 12, 1893; Theodore Chase, born at Baltimore, October 23, 1899.

Greene's winter address is 1019 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland; his usual summer address is Hyannisport, Massachusetts.

*CHARLES MERTON HALEY, son of Charles Loring and Mary Angélene (Tebbetts) Haley, was born at Barbados, West Indies, July 31, 1857. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at West Newton, Massachusetts, April 12, 1891.

He left college in 1877 and entered the office of Willett & Hamlin, sugar brokers, in Boston, with whom he remained for a number of years, later having interests of his own in sugar brokerage. According to the notice which Blanchard wrote for the Class Report of 1895 (Number V), "he was very much interested in the militia, serving on General Peach's staff, of the Second Brigade, and later as signal officer, showing good ability and giving much time to the work. . . . While at school and in college he made friends by his genial manner and generous disposition, and this characteristic lasted through the rest of his life."

He was married to Miss Kenney. She survived him, with their two children, Charles Merton, Jr., and Marian.

EDWARD PRITCHARD HASKELL, son of Edward Pritchard and Jane (Randall) Haskell, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 14, 1855. He prepared for college at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1877 and at first engaged in the coal business at New Bedford; but he has now for some time been deputy collector of customs, in charge, at New Bedford. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club.

Haskell's address is New Bedford, Massachusetts.

***CHARLES EDMUND HAYES**, son of Stephen Hobbs and Elizabeth (Bean) Hayes, was born at Frankfort, Maine, August 12, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Buffalo, New York, January 29, 1887, of tuberculosis.

He left college at the end of his sophomore year and entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1879 with the degree of A.B. and with an oration at Commencement. In 1882 he wrote, "Shortly after leaving college I secured a position on the *New York Sun,* and up to May, 1881, was a reporter for that paper. At the above date I came to Buffalo to enter the office of my cousin, one of the proprietors of the extensive Central Bridge works in that city. I am studying civil engineering and learning the details of the bridge business, which, in all probability, will be my future occupation." This expectation, however, was not fulfilled, for his health failed, and when he last wrote, in 1885, he had been for a year on a ranch at Gallinas Springs, New Mexico.

HAROLD GOULD HENDERSON, son of John Cleave and Jane Louisa (Rapallo) Henderson, was born in the city of New York, August 26, 1857. He prepared for college under Joseph H. Allen, '40, and was admitted in July, 1875.

Owing to ill health in his junior year he was obliged to join the Class of 1880. After graduation he studied law at the Columbia Law School, received the degree of LL.B. in 1883, was admitted to the bar and began practice in the office of Davies, Cole & Rapallo, New York. He became a member of the Harvard Club of New York, the St. Anthony Club, the Fencers' Club, the Bar Association and "various mugwump and reform associations." After a time ill health obliged him to give up active practice. He spent a number of

years with his family in Europe, but now makes his home in New York in the winter and in the Adirondacks in the summer.

He was married at London, England, in 1889, to Agnes Roudebush. Their two sons are: Harold, born in 1890; Francis Tracy, born at Dresden, Germany, in 1896.

Henderson's address is 82 Irving Place, New York, New York.

*EMRICK BENJAMIN HEWITT, son of John Joseph and Susan (Emrick) Hewitt, was born at Forreston, Illinois, October 27, 1857. He prepared for college at the Illinois State Normal University, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Cañon City, Colorado, February 27, 1879, of tuberculosis.

In the notice which Hutchinson prepared for the Class Report of 1882 (Number II) he writes that Hewitt was taken sick with bronchitis in the spring of 1877, after a severe exposure; but he paid little attention to the attack, saw no physician and continued his studies as usual. In the spring of 1878 he went to Colorado Springs and for a time was benefited, but later failed gradually.

*GUSTAVUS ARTHUR HILTON, son of Gustavus Adolphus and Celeste Jane (Beattie) Hilton, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 18, 1854. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Auburndale (in Newton), Massachusetts, September 18, 1913, after a long period of failing health.

In December, 1875, ill health obliged him to leave college, and in February, 1876, he sailed for the Mediterranean. In the fall of 1876 he entered Harvard again, as a member of the Class of 1880, and remained for two years. He then studied law, was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 22, 1882, and began practice in Boston. In the fall of 1888 he made a journey over the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Victoria. When he wrote for the Class Report of 1890 he was a member of the Bar Association of Boston, of the Boston Athletic and Puritan clubs and of the Abstract Club, the Massachusetts

Reform Club and the Tariff Reform League. He had become much interested in genealogy and New England history, and in February, 1890, was elected recording secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was a charter member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and the meeting for the organization of the society and also its first stated meeting were held at his State Street office. "Affectionate and of quick sympathies and generous impulses," to quote from the letter of a friend who had known him well, he made many friends, and his "good taste in literature and music, his quick perceptions, and intuitions almost feminine," added to his general ability, promised a life of usefulness and happiness along the lines which he had chosen. But as time went on various circumstances combined to sadden and discourage him, and of late he had withdrawn almost completely from his earlier activities and associations.

***CLARENCE GRAY JAMES,** son of Thomas Potts and Isabella (Batchelder) James, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1856. He prepared for college under Jabez Fox, '71, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Philadelphia, March 16, 1892.

He was with the Class for only the freshman year. For the next two years he registered as a member of the Class of 1880, and during the year 1878–79 studied chemistry at Harvard as an unmatriculated student. In October, 1879, he was appointed assistant chemist of the Pennsylvania Salt Company at their Greenwich Works at Philadelphia. Later he was made foreman of their caustic soda department, a new process at the works. Here some improvements were introduced under his direction, especially in the filtering of caustic liquors. In July, 1880, he left the Greenwich Works, and on August 19 entered into partnership with Frank P. Harned, the assistant superintendent of the Greenwich Works, under the title of Purity Chemical Works of Philadelphia, for the special purpose of manufacturing grocery supplies. "We have not as yet made much profit," he wrote in 1882, "but have been trying to establish a business by turning out nothing

but straight goods, which we hope in time will be appreciated by the trade. In literature I have done nothing, except a letter or two to the *Philadelphia Press* — one giving an account of a trip to the Atlanta (Georgia) Cotton Exposition, at which we had our goods and received a 'diploma of merit' — and writing up circulars and advertisements of our business." He had become a member of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, a member of the Franklin Institute, "a prominent scientific society here," "a very quiet whist club" and the Arch Street Penny Ante Club.

When he wrote for the Class Report of 1885 (Number III) he was a member of the firm of the Penn Chemical Works at Philadelphia, manufacturing chemists and importers of soda salts. In 1890 he wrote that he was still living at Philadelphia and engaged in the same business. In addition to the clubs of which he had earlier become a member, he had joined a large number of other clubs and associations, representing a variety of interests, social, musical, sporting, military and political. He twice visited Europe, first in the summer of 1886 and again in the summer of 1888.

***PETER KATZENBACH**, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Imlay) Katzenbach, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, January 13, 1856. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and with H. E. Deming, '71, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at San Francisco, California, in August, 1880.

He left Harvard at the end of the freshman year, was for two years at Princeton and studied law for a year at Trenton, New Jersey. "In 1880," N. M. Brigham wrote for the Class Report of 1882 (Number II), "there came an opportunity for a long cruise in a merchant ship. The enterprise met with a ready response from his roving disposition, and in May of the same year he sailed from New York City on his last voyage. The vessel arrived at San Francisco in August of the same year. One day in the middle of August, while the ship was at anchor, he went aloft for the purpose of viewing the harbor and city, and while standing on the yardarm,

a distance of forty feet from the deck, missed his footing and fell to the deck upon a roll of cable chains. Death came after twelve hours of suffering. . . . His short stay in our Class forbade to many a very close acquaintance, yet to those who knew him through and through he was always the same constant, faithful and loving friend. One could always depend upon his help in time of trouble. He never deserted a friend."

FRANCIS BOWLER KEENE, son of David and Susan Elizabeth (Bowler) Keene, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 11, 1856. He entered Harvard from Racine College in October, 1875.

"Illness," he wrote in 1882, "forced me to give up all hope of graduating with '79, and I did the next best thing — joined '80." He spent the summer after graduation on Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, and the following winter at Milwaukee. April 26, 1881, he left for Council Bluffs, Iowa, for work on the engineer corps of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. In December, 1881, he returned to Milwaukee for instruction from a teacher who professed to cure stammering and who in a few weeks effected a cure, after a process which Keene describes entertainingly in the Class Report of 1882 (Number II). In the early summer of 1882 he ran the transit in a survey for a short time between Brandon, Wisconsin, and Markesan. In February, 1883, he was placed in charge of a coal agency of the Ohio Central Railroad and Coal Company of Toledo, which had been opened at Milwaukee. In 1884 the title of the firm was changed to W. C. Wyman and Company. "The only important journey I have taken," he wrote in 1885, "was begun on March 17 of this year. I went to Cincinnati, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, Washington, New York, Providence and Boston, reaching home on April 20. I had not been to Cambridge since August, 1880, and took great pleasure in again seeing familiar places and faces. I have done little in athletics since graduation, excepting a long handicap race with the almighty dollar."

In the summer of 1885 the Ohio Central Railroad and Coal Company closed their Milwaukee office, and in September

Keene accepted an offer of Coxe Brothers and Company, the Lehigh coal miners, to take charge of their business in Milwaukee. He continued to be their representative and to make occasional extended trips over the territory as far west as the Missouri until February, 1887. At that time he felt the need of a vacation and decided to spend a few months in Europe. He remained there, traveling and visiting, in Paris and London, in Devonshire and Somersetshire, and in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, until September, 1887, when he went home "via Cape Cod and Cambridge." For a time he wrote for the *Milwaukee Sentinel* as dramatic and literary editor. July 1, 1889, he undertook the business management of the Luening Conservatory of Music at Milwaukee. The increase in the work connected with this position obliged him before long to give up his literary editorship, but he continued to act as dramatic critic for the *Sentinel*.

Of the next five years he wrote for the Class Report of 1895 (Number V) a most interesting account, including the story of the attempt made in the winter of 1890–91 to found at Milwaukee a permanent orchestra after the pattern of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The summer of 1890 he spent in England and Germany, making the pilgrimage to Oberammergau in July. In November, 1891, he again went abroad, and after visits in England, Denmark and Sweden sailed from London for Egypt. He spent the winter there, came to Italy in the spring of 1892, spent the summer chiefly in Austria, Switzerland and Germany, with ten days at Bayreuth, and in October returned to Milwaukee. In February, 1893, his father died, and in his memory Keene gave to the Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee the old homestead which had been his birthplace, to be used as a hospital. In November, 1893, Keene was married, and a little later sailed with his wife for Egypt. On his first visit there he had traveled with Holman Hunt and Major von Wissmann, and now he and his wife had acquaintance with Grant Bey, Petrie, Major Wingate and Lord Cromer. On returning to Milwaukee in 1894 Keene again took up newspaper work to some extent, but much of his time was given to various municipal reform movements in

which he had become interested. When he wrote in 1895 he had been twice chairman of committees of special inquiry in the Municipal League, was secretary of the Immigration Restriction League of Milwaukee and had been chosen a delegate from the Municipal League to the third national conference for good city government, held at Cleveland in May, 1895. In 1900 he wrote, "I have entered the political field and am a member of the Wisconsin legislature, having been elected in November, 1898. I represent the first district of Milwaukee County. This is a peculiar district, and getting elected in it means a hustling campaign. It is the heaviest business and banking district in Wisconsin, has the finest residence section of Milwaukee, its people comprise the best and the worst, the enlightened and the ignorant and vicious. Besides what are commonly called Americans, my constituents include Germans, Poles, Italians, Russian Jews, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, etc., with one section dominated by Irish, and every mother's son a politician. It is a well-irrigated district — some two hundred saloons. The man who gets elected in this delectable district is very apt, like the darky, to die of 'de Brightness ob de kidneys.' But my flues are long and my head cool. To have married a Kentucky girl was a great point in my favor. It established my brand, my trade-mark. Being able to converse in the Dago lingo with my friend Signor Peanutta, in Arabic with my Orientals, in German with my Teutonic friends, I enjoy a certain intimacy that a man less polyglot would not have. Having kissed the Blarney stone in 1876, I get on famously with the rulers of 'The Bloody Third.' But it is a strenuous life about election time. For a Republican, whose spinal column is red, white and blue, to get elected in a Democratic district and fight shy of alien and race prejudices is no easy matter. But I enjoy it. So between politics and the pen, which are my work, and golf, which is my recreation, I am busy."

In November, 1900, he was again elected to the Wisconsin legislature, and continued as chairman of the committee on cities. "In 1902," he wrote in 1905, "knowing that sooner or later I was to be appointed to the consular service, I was

not a candidate for reëlection to the legislature, and did not take what would have been a good chance for election to Congress. In March, 1903, I was appointed consul at Florence, Italy, and took charge of my post in July following. I have recently been promoted to the consulate at Geneva, Switzerland, and am ordered to take charge of that post immediately after June 1. . . . I have been too busy to do any literary work, and have written little except occasional editorials. Now and then, before I came abroad, I have indulged in the pungent pastime of writing political satires in verse. . . . It was a great disappointment to me that I could not be present at the twenty-fifth anniversary reunion last year. . . . Though able, as an '80 man by adoption, to shine a little in the reflected light of the distinguished alumnus who does things 'teddily,' I have a firm affection for the fellows of '79, and ought to have sent you a macaronigram of greetings to those who came to the reunion last year."

He writes, August 20, 1912, "I was transferred from Florence to Geneva in June, 1905. . . . The seven years of my life in this clean, pretty, but wide-open little city have been filled with varied consular experience. . . . The life of a consul has its full share of trials and difficulties. All kinds of appeals have been made to me, from trivial to tragic. . . . Fortunately I trace my descent directly from Job. It is a useful ancestry for one in my business. We brethren of the second branch of the foreign service earn our salaries, which are often inadequate without private means. . . . It is only proper self-respect that leads me to say that I think my office has a deserved reputation for efficiency and courtesy, moving with the reliable adjustment of a fine Swiss watch.

" . . . I have written no book, though my notes of curious and interesting consular experiences form material for one. The writing of verse is one of my recreations, but little of it has found its way into print, since the years when I was known all over the golfing world as 'the laureate of the links.' I can think of but three that have been printed since our last Class Report. The first was a jocular mixture of English and Italian, a tribute to a benevolent old American who under-

took to improve the condition and treatment of donkeys in Italy. It tickled the dear old gentleman so much that he had it printed and widely circulated, sending one copy to that beautiful and womanly Queen Elena. The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* published my tribute to Roosevelt, in 1909, at the close of his service as President. *Life,* in the Thanksgiving number of 1911, published my 'Ode to Roast Turkey.' Among my unpublished productions is a translation, in English verse, of 'Das Hexenlied,' that highly dramatic two thousand word poem by Ernst von Wildenbruch. The quality of the poem so fascinated me that I committed it to memory, as one of my polyglot exercises, for I habitually use German, French and Italian daily, and then did it into English verse. Those who have read my translation have often urged me to have it published. But can any classmate tell me of a publisher who would print a two thousand word poem? I know of none. When it comes to publishing, terse is the proper rhyme for verse.

"Contacts with classmates have been few. Curtis was the first of the fellows to visit me and administer the tonic of his medical presence. Hanks was to come, but never arrived, though various letters did. With Butler I had a visit rather shorter than his genial self. Ralph Ellis made me envious by coming with a big son, and stayed long enough to go over athletic memories. With Meyer I hobnobbed during his ambassadorial days in Italy, and have since seen him in navy cut in Washington. Shillito, ample and prosperous, smiled on me once. Twombley flitted through Geneva, too. There are disadvantages about being in the foreign service. It deprives you of reunions. There are other disadvantages also. Much is heard of the advantages of foreign education. I have my doubts. . . . If languages are wanted, send the young people where they can live in them. But for broad and thorough education, use the home schools. The formation of friendships which last through life is not the least of the home advantages."

He was married at Louisville, Kentucky, November 8, 1893, to Emerin Price Semple. Their children are: Emerin

Semple, born at Milwaukee, August 27, 1894; and Caroline Williams, born at Milwaukee, February 18, 1898.

Keene's address is the American Consulate, Geneva, Switzerland.

*GEORGE ALBERT KITFIELD, son of Henry and Lucy Ann (Danforth) Kitfield, was born at Manchester, Massachusetts, May 10, 1856. He prepared for college under William N. Eayrs, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Manchester, August 25, 1910, after a long illness.

He left college in his junior year and went into business, at first with a firm of druggists in Boston, and then, in 1882, with Leach, Annable and Company, manufacturers of furniture in Boston and Manchester. Lately he had been a manufacturer of paints in Boston. His long residence in Manchester had identified him closely with its interests, and he was a member of various local organizations.

He was married at Manchester, November 29, 1882, to Hattie Butler Carter, daughter of Captain John Carter. Their two children are: Marion, born at Manchester, June 6, 1887, and Edna, born at Manchester, January 9, 1889. Marion was married at Mystic, Connecticut, August 19, 1911, to James F. Noyes. Edna was married at Manchester, June 22, 1911, to Burton W. Pelton; they have a son, George Kitfield Pelton, born October 27, 1912.

JOHN FRANKLIN LADD, son of John Savilian and Mary Adelia (Butler) Ladd, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1856. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

His health failed in January, 1877. He was obliged to leave college, and has been under hospital care ever since, without hope of recovery.

*ANTON LEISTER, son of Peter and Anna Christina (Kranse) Leister, was born at Brunswick, Ohio, October 17, 1851. He prepared for college at Baldwin University, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1905.

He left college on account of sickness in the middle of the freshman year. In April, 1877, he returned to Cambridge, and in October joined the Class of 1880 as a sophomore. After one year of successful work he was again obliged to leave on account of his health, in November, 1878. In the long and detailed account which he wrote for the Class Report of 1890 (Number IV) he tells how "in the hope of yet returning to Cambridge [he] dabbled with books more or less for three or four years, doing farm work for recreation and health." During the summer of 1881 he "made a successful attempt at solving many of the [to him] hitherto inscrutable difficulties involved in the first principles upon which is based the theory of differential calculus." These efforts at study overtaxed his strength, and from November, 1883, to September, 1885, he was "practically a dead man, so far as the rest of the world was concerned." Gradually he regained health and strength, and for many years had much satisfaction in life, dividing his time between the outdoor and other work by which he supported himself and the various studies in which he was interested. "In the summer," he wrote, "I do farm work; in winter make ax helves. During the past winter I studied this trade until I could make nine good helves in three hours, where before the same work took me three times as long." He "practised on the violin, and studied the history of the instrument some." He wrote numerous articles, on a variety of subjects, some of which were printed in the *American Field* and *American Inventor* as well as in local papers.

Ten years later, in 1900, he wrote from Medina, Ohio, where he continued to live, that he had been seriously ill again in 1898–99. But he could write that his "present occupation" was "ditching, sheep-shearing, farmwork, reading, writing, study."

ARCHIBALD LEROY, son of Edward Augustus and Clementina Barnwell (Pell) LeRoy, was born in the city of New York, June 8, 1858. He prepared for college at the Lake Mohegan School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college at the end of his sophomore year. At first he engaged in business in a lead manufacturing company, but later became cashier in the banking house of L. D. Alexander and Company, New York. He writes, March 10, 1913, "I am still an old bachelor, and my address is 618 Fifth Avenue, New York."

SAMUEL KLEIGHTON LEWIS, son of Simon and Bertha (Brozinski) Lewis, was born at Lake Providence, Louisiana, November 8, 1856. He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college at the end of his sophomore year, and in the fall of 1877 entered the Law School of Cincinnati, of which Hon. Rufus King, '38, was then the dean. He remained there for one year, and then returned to his home at Lake Providence, Louisiana, and continued to read law under Judge Wyerly, who had been a justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School. He remained there for two years, and then, in the summer of 1881, entered the office of Bryant, Holmes & Powell, attorneys-at-law, at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1883 he removed to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and engaged in business there with his brothers. "During the month of March, 1884," he wrote in 1885, "I was admitted as a member of the Las Vegas bar, since which time I have been engaged in active practice. I have recently been appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney for the county of Van Miguel, and also have been associated in partnership with Major M. A. Breeden of Santa Fé, New Mexico, now district attorney for the first judicial district of New Mexico. During the last year I have held and still hold the office of president of the Montefiore Social Club, and also am secretary of the Montefiore Congregation, both of this city."

In 1890 he wrote that in consequence of ill health he gave up the practice of law and entered the ministry. "I attended the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and after completing a course of theological studies was called to officiate

at Woodville, Mississippi, where I remained till about three months ago, when I resigned my position and returned to visit my relatives at Las Vegas, . . . where I now reside temporarily." In 1895 he wrote that he was a rabbi at East Las Vegas. Since then the Class Secretaries have not heard from him in reply to the circulars and letters which they have sent. A letter sent to the address given in the 1913 *Harvard University Directory* has not been answered.

CHARLES SPRAGUE LINCOLN, son of Ezra and Phebe Maria (Blake) Lincoln, was born at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, August 23, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in his junior year and entered the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar, and for a time practised law in the city of New York. For a number of years the Class Secretary received no word from him. In 1900 he had been living in Wisconsin for some time, but in that year removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, to take a position there in the editorial department of the West Publishing Company, publishers of law books.

He was married at Stillwater, Minnesota, December 14, 1892, to Mary Sophronia Robertson.

Lincoln's business address is 62 West Third Street, and his home address is 1186 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

***GEORGE ABNER LITTLEFIELD,** son of James and Frances Jane (Blair) Littlefield, was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, February 11, 1851. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and was admitted in 1873 as a member of the Class of 1877. During the years 1875–76 and 1876–77 he registered as a member of the Class of 1878. He was registered as a member of '79 during our senior year. He received the degree of A.B. in 1881, but at his own request was assigned to the Class of 1878, as he had taught school during his stay in college, and consequently his college course had been interrupted. He died at Providence, Rhode Island, August 28, 1906, from blood poisoning.

According to the notice printed in the Secretary's report for 1908 (No. VI) of the Class of 1878, "he was superintendent of schools at Malden and Lawrence [Massachusetts], and supervisor of schools at Boston. From August, 1882, until August, 1889, he was superintendent of schools at Newport, Rhode Island. He then became principal of the State Normal School, Providence, which position he held until July 1, 1892. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in August, 1889, and outside of school hours practised law, at first with Thurston & Ripley, and later by himself. During the time that he was connected actively with educational matters, Mr. Littlefield occupied various offices, including the presidencies of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, the New England Association of School Superintendents, the New England Normal Council and the American Institute of Instruction. He served two terms as a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, from May, 1895, to May, 1897, and again from November 6, 1900, to December 31, 1901. He was also secretary of the Rhode Island Business Men's Association, and was at the time of his death Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar of Providence, of which organization he had been a member since 1891, having previously been connected with Masonic orders in Newport and Malden. . . .

"The following is in part what was said regarding him in the 'What Cheer Truthboard' at the time of his death: 'Courteous, kind, genial, and frank, he not only made friends but held them; intelligent, upright, and honorable, his life was a type of true manhood and a pattern which would be safely followed. He was a growing man. His voice was always to be heard in defense of his high ideals of truth and justice.'"

He was married at Malden, Massachusetts, November 24, 1879, to Emma Warren Bancroft. Their children are: Catherine Frances, born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, 1880; James Bancroft, born at Boston, March 19, 1882; Harry Willis, born at Boston, May 22, 1884; Ivory, born at Newport, Rhode Island, October 21, 1887. Barbara, born

at Providence, Rhode Island, August 28, 1891; Bancroft, born at Providence, August 9, 1897, died August 14, 1898.

***LEOPOLD LOBSITZ,** son of John and Mina (Baum) Lobsitz, was born in the city of New York, October 1, 1858. He prepared for college at the Springfield High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, February 17, 1879, after a very short illness.

In the notice written for the Class Report of 1879 (No. I) R. W. Ellis tells how he left college in his sophomore year at the urgent request of his physician, after a series of illnesses. "His intention had been to study medicine; and, on his return in the following year, deeming it advisable to give up the academic course and enter at once on his professional studies, he joined the Medical School. During the year and a half that he spent there he was a hard student, devoting himself much too closely for the interests of his health. . . . Wherever he was, his winning ways always made him many friends. . . . No one who asked a favor of him ever found him unwilling to put himself to any inconvenience, however great, if by so doing he could be of service to a friend. High spirited, though devoid of false pride, kind to children, and loved by them all, a dutiful and affectionate son and kind brother, studious and quick, with high hopes for the future, his course was watched by many well-wishers, to whom the announcement of his sudden death was a great shock."

JONAS MICHAEL MILES, son of Lowell Milton and Rebecca Bragden (Chase) Miles, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, November 27, 1857. He prepared for college at the Fitchburg High school, and was admitted in June, 1874, as a member of the Class of 1878. He registered with the Class of 1879 during the larger part of its senior year. He received the degree of A.B. out of course in 1908, as of the Class of 1878.

After leaving college he studied law, at first for a short time at Worcester, Massachusetts, and then in the office of

Turner & Scaife, Boston. He was admitted to the bar June 22, 1882, and practised law for a time in Boston, with his residence at Brookline. In 1895 he wrote that he was in business as a member of the firm of Miles & Thompson, music dealers, Boston. He withdrew from this partnership August 1, 1898, and once more took up the practice of law.

"Regaining my abandoned clients," he wrote in 1905, "was a slow process, of course, and as I never cared much for the ordinary and usual small matters which came to me, in July, 1904, I swapped my law books for others, paid my last month's rent and closed my office. But in March, 1903, I was peculiarly fortunate in persuading a real estate agent to help me buy about four acres of land on the northeastern slope of Nashawtuc Hill in Concord. Mechanics without number turned to and built a house for me; and I came here to live in November of that year. Did you ever build a house 'by the day'? I have — twice — and may again. But if I do, no more than one man shall work at a time, and then only when I am there to see; and even so I shall not see all. Some days I think the house too small. Again, I long to live in a tent. My little patch of ground gives me occupation, and I like the work. I live humbly in my corner and do the chores. 'Lacking variety' was the comment of one of my Boston acquaintances. . . . 'Don't you get lonesome?' asked another. . . . 'I don't see what you find to do,' said one — and caught me hoeing potatoes last summer when he ran out to see me. Yes, I have learned to hoe potatoes, and pine trees thrive which I have planted. I don't get lonesome. There is enough to do; and there's more variety in the sunrise, from day to day, than I ever saw on the stage or in the show windows of a department store. . . . I am interested in pianoforte playing, chess and checkers, and I read a good deal."

He writes, December 14, 1911, as follows: "Five years, you say, and I am to help you by giving an account of myself, when I'd rather give some account of others who have helped me; and they are many — that let me tell you. *Item:* My other classmates asked Harvard College to give me the

degree of A.B. as of 1878; and in 1908 Harvard did so. *Item:* A good neighbor proposed me for membership in the New England Historic Genealogical Society. I learn that most of us are related to Great Men and Famous Women. It *is* desirable to be well-descended — but the glory belongs to the ancestors. *Item:* I happened to win a game of checkers from the champion of the world, who told me I might do something pretty good if I would give my attention to it. I have not played since and my checker books are for sale. *Item:* It occurred to me to ask what would befall if taxes were to be laid on land values alone? I wrote out a list of the taxpayers of Concord, where I live and own land, and a list of the taxpayers of Brookline, where I did live and still own land. Against each one's name I put his tax now, and also what his tax would be if taxation were only upon land values. 'Most fascinating book,' was the comment of one accomplished and discerning friend. 'Confiscation,' cried one when I showed it to him and told him what it was. 'Confiscation,' he said again, and louder, when he brought the book back to me. And he is a Harvard man — but not of '79. 'A work of continuous interest and value to a student of such problems,' said another. Ah! He knows! He knows! 'Interesting and instructive,' said the deputy tax commissioner, and I hardly dare to think how much and what he knows. 'Ought to be suppressed,' gently and kindly said Prescott Keyes. He always sees me and brings me uphill home when I am downtown on foot on a hot day and he is out a-driving his aftokineton. 'Whatever your figures show, won't change my opinion one atom,' said John L. Nichols. He was right. He *is* right. And I like John very much indeed. Frederick H. Temple is a principal assessor of the city of Boston, and it is whispered that he is one of the ablest men on the board. I showed my figures to him and explained their scope and purpose. He listened! He is an expert! In 1910 I printed a pamphlet, 'Taxation of Land Values in Massachusetts,' and since then I have been asked to talk about it before several clubs and societies. A short paper or two have found their way into the public press. My son (B.A.S. 1907 and

M.F. 1910) has been fifteen months in the United States Forest service in Oregon."

In a letter to the Class Secretary this spring he adds, "I am much interested in going about to talk single tax to groups and gatherings and clubs of men and women who see the need of tax reform. . . . I have lately been at the Y. M. C. A. in Lawrence, and to a women's club in Wakefield, and am going in a few days to a men's church club in Methuen."

He was married at Brookline, Massachusetts, January 16, 1883, to Lizzie Baxter James. Their son, Herbert James, was born at Brookline, October 22, 1883.

Miles's address is 28 Adams Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

GEORGE STOW MILLER, son of James Lloyd and Sarah (Smith) Miller, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 7, 1856. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in his freshman year, but returned in 1877 as a sophomore. The year 1878–79 he spent at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then became connected with a chemical manufacturing concern in Boston. "After severing my connection with them," he wrote in 1885, "I was for a short time employed by the University Press in Cambridge, and from there went to Joliet, Illinois, to take a position in the laboratory of the Joliet Steel Works. From there I came to Wheeling, West Virginia, to take charge of the laboratory of the Riverside Iron Works, where I am now located. The works are very prettily located on the banks of the Ohio, opposite Bellaire, and are remarkable chiefly for one fact — that they were the first works to make a specialty of mild steel, a product primarily intended to take the place of iron in the manufacture of nails, but which has proved itself to be superior to iron for all purposes for which the latter has been used." He had become a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Since 1885 the Class Secretaries have not heard from him, and a letter sent to the address given in the 1913 *Harvard*

University Directory has been returned through the Dead Letter Office.

JOHN SINGLETON MITCHELL, son of Thomas and Mary (Singleton) Mitchell, was born at South Boston, Massachusetts, July 2, 1854. He prepared for college under W. H. Brooks, '27, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in 1878. From 1879 to 1883 he studied medicine. "I have been studying medicine in Boston," he wrote in 1882, "and hope, ere long, to hang out my shingle. I have been serving as assistant to the Medical Examiner of the Northern District of Suffolk County since September, 1880. . . . In addition to [this] appointment I have held one from the [Boston] Board of Health, during the past fall and winter, as a public vaccinator of the city, and . . . have vaccinated several thousand persons, of different ages and conditions of life." "Since leaving the Medical School," he wrote in 1885, "I have been in practice in Boston, and have had a fair share of success." By way of vacation, in the fall of 1884, he had shipped as surgeon of the barque *Sarah* on a trip to the Azores and back, of which he writes in detail in the Class Report of 1885 (No. III). He continued to practise medicine in Boston, and also kept his residence there until April, 1893, when he removed to Brookline, Massachusetts. In 1900 he had been for a time assistant surgeon at the Cushing Hospital, Roxbury, Massachusetts, founded by Dr. Ernest W. Cushing, '67. "My occupation and residence are unchanged," he wrote in 1905; "no other changes have taken place, and as for experiences, perhaps the most interesting was the meeting of so many members of the Class during the Commencement season last year."

September 28, 1910, after speaking of his marriage in 1907, he writes, "At Richmond [Maine] we have a large farm . . . and our house, containing twelve rooms, with large, open fireplaces, stands on a spot where a century ago was one of the oldest school buildings in Maine. The house is abundantly furnished with antique furniture of all kinds, some of it being more than one hundred and fifty years old. There

are no knobs upon the doors . . . but in their stead are brass latches and bolts. Opposite the main entrance hangs a genuine Paul Revere lantern. There are also many rare curios, etc., some of which have an historic interest; among these are original dental instruments and cabinets which belonged to Dr. Keep, who was a witness in the celebrated Webster-Parkman murder trial. . . . I have made no extensive journeys, and have written nothing for publication."

He was married at Richmond, Maine, June 21, 1907, to Mrs. Georgia Weymouth Page.

Mitchell's winter address is Box 45, Boulevard Station, Boston, Massachusetts; his summer address is Richmond, Maine.

EDWARD LELAND CLARKE MORSE, son of Moses Leland and Louisa Jane (Clarke) Morse, was born at Dover, New Hampshire, June 12, 1855. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in 1873 as a member of the Class of 1877. He was registered as of the Class of 1879 in its junior year, but left college in the fall of 1878. In 1895 he received the degree of A.B. out of course, as of the Class of 1877.

After leaving college he spent two months in New Hampshire, and then two months in the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at Jacksonville, Illinois. In February, 1879, he went to southern Colorado, returning to Jacksonville at the end of May. "January, 1880," he wrote in 1882, "found me in Kansas City, keeping 'car account' for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A good part of the summer was wasted in hunting for a school in Jacksonville, and the beginning of 1881 found me in Kansas City again." In May, 1882, he removed to South Chicago, Illinois, where he was at first employed in the Rolling Mills, but later obtained a position in the public schools. In 1885 he went to Clifton, Arizona, to teach. In the Class Report for 1890 (No. IV), after giving an exhilarating account of his experiences at Clifton, he concludes, "Well, I spent a year in that country and came away with my scalp and an unpunctured hide, but

it was my fortune to be in Stein's Pass going west while Geronimo, the Apache chief, was half a mile on the other side of the mountain going east; hence I am writing this biography. Geronimo and Crook were playing hide-and-seek in those days. Since my return to civilization I have been teaching a grammar school, a quiet, easy occupation, with much leisure time, which I use for reading. . . . Have written a little for educational journals; have joined no societies." On his return from Arizona he had been made principal of the Sheridan Grammar School at South Chicago.

"The last five years have been very quiet with me," he wrote in 1895. "I have been laboring among the lowly of Chicago. I believe I have accomplished some good results. . . . I can honestly say that I love to teach children, but I prefer to teach the children of the less favorably situated classes. It is a source of intense satisfaction to me that I have made decent American citizens out of many boys now men. It is a kind of work few Harvard men engage in and one which the general public utterly fails to understand or appreciate. I have preferred the position of principal of a grammar school because one is his own master in such cases more than in a high school, and because one can thus reach the very class of people who need training, but who leave school at the end of the grammar course. In the West the 'plain man,' the average citizen, never reaches the high school; he gets all his education in the grammar school. . . . School administration in Chicago — and I presume the same is true of most other large American cities — is a fearful and wonderful thing. I have been preaching rational methods in history, elementary political economy and elementary physics or manual training for the children of the laboring classes, lo! these many years, mostly in vain. . . . School teaching in the West — whatever it may be elsewhere — is a kind of missionary work which I would advise no Harvard man to engage in unless he feels an unmistakable 'call' for it; in my case it is an inherited instinct. . . . As for societies, I have joined the Sons of the American Revolution and the Continental Guard of Chicago. . . . Other societies except edu-

cational I have largely kept clear of. What little writing I have done has been chiefly for educational journals, with an occasional communication to the *Nation,* which have so invariably got me into hot water that I have foresworn writing. . . . I was admitted to the bar last summer."

He writes again for the Class Report of 1900 (Number VI), "I have found teaching an extremely fascinating subject, and have kept my position as principal of the Phil Sheridan School. . . . Unfortunately I do not have time to teach so much as I should prefer. The leisure time incident to public school teaching I have employed in various ways. For three years I devoted my afternoons and evenings to the study of law at the law school of the Lake Forest University, and succeeded in getting a degree and a fairly meager knowledge of that soul-filling subject. Being satisfied with the theory rather than the practice thereof in Chicago, I next acquired the habit of taking advantage of John D. Rockefeller's munificence at the University of Chicago. I took a long pull at international law, anthropology, history, sociology, political economy and political science. I went into the laboratory and toyed with the elements, escaping miraculously. I pawed over mica and schists, shales and other things; I witnessed eye-opening experiments in a darkened room of the physical laboratory — all the while taking notes briskly. I then quit and rested, until I saw a course advertised in Don Quijote by one ——, Ph.D. (made in Germany). He was a peach! Years agone, in the hoary antiquity of my youth, I had heard Lowell conduct a recitation in Don Quijote up in that little cubby-hole in the top story of University, southwest corner. The light was poor, the benches were primitive and, I think, the rafters came down low in the ceiling. One of us fellows being called upon, translated a few lines, and Lowell took up the subject and recited the whole hour, while we listened. It was no recitation in the strict pedagogic sense of the word: it was a monologue by James Russell Lowell and, as such, was the most delightful inspiration at first hand in literature I had ever dreamed of. It started off on Cervantes and wound up anywhere. Not an allusion, not an innuendo, not a shade of

irony, not a felicity or infelicity of the author escaped Lowell. And as we left that room, fashioned in the rude style of our colonial forefathers, and came out into the gathering dusk of twilight, with Lowell's peculiarly winning bass tones in our ears, we felt, or I did at least, that for one short hour I had lived. . . . Years ago I kept a sailing canoe on the Calumet River . . . but in due time the river was docked, and I gave up canoe and boathouse. I then bought a bronco at the Stock Yards, virgin as to saddle and bridle, and, to the edification of the town, rode her regularly. In training her for jumping she injured a leg, and I had to shoot her. Later I bought a wheel and rode my century — once only. . . . During the past year I have amused myself with trying to raise a certain kind of chickens in my suburban place near Chicago, a pastime in which I have been aided and abetted by a former overseer of Harvard. . . . I have written a few little things for the press, mainly on education; but I do not consider them of any importance." Since 1900 he has not written for the '79 Class Reports.

He was married at Springfield, Illinois, June 20, 1879, to Katherine Tumay of Adare, Ireland, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Drury) Tumay; she died June 10, 1885. April 27, 1897, he married Louisa Penn Norton. Morse's address is 7456 Bond Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE OSGOOD, son of Joseph and Ellen Devereux (Sewall) Osgood, was born at Cohasset, Massachusetts, October 16, 1852. He prepared for college under his father, Rev. Joseph Osgood, Divinity School '42, S.T.D. '92, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college at the close of the sophomore year and went to Kensington, New Hampshire, where he engaged in carrying on part of a farm which belonged to his uncle, Rev. George Osgood, Divinity School '47. "A farm keeps one quite close at home," he wrote in 1882, "and my 'journeys' have been visits, once or twice a year, to my father's home in Cohasset. My health has steadily improved since I went to Kensington, as is not to be wondered at if exercise in the

open air would improve it." In 1890 he wrote, "Farming, first entered upon to regain my health, bids fair now to be my main pursuit during life. I enjoy my life here very much, though it must be a far less exciting and probably intellectual one than that which most of the Class of '79 are following." In 1893 he visited the World's Fair at Chicago. In 1899 the death of his uncle left him alone on the farm at Kensington. In 1905 he wrote, "The last five years have passed quietly and pleasantly." He had been made a trustee of the Kensington public library and was a member of the Kensington grange.

He writes, June 8, 1910, "I value very highly our Class Reports. These and the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* keep me posted on the Class of '79. Shute and Brown [J. A.] I see now and then at Exeter, but rarely other men here. I have been in Cambridge many times, and so have kept in touch with the looks of things there. Last fall I was at the Harvard-Yale football game. . . . My work does not let me off easily at Commencement time for the baseball game, but I often go to the Exeter-Andover games." He writes further, March 1, 1913, "I still live on my farm in Kensington, New Hampshire, and keep up my interest in grange and library work, being librarian of the Social and Free Public libraries." "I have really nothing to write," he adds in a more personal letter of the same date to the Class Secretary, "my life has passed so uneventfully, though quietly and pleasantly, the past seven years. But I am glad to answer to my name, and shall await with interest the records others of '79 will give of themselves. . . . I meet Shute every little while. Amen I am not acquainted with, but I am pleased, with others interested in P. E. A., at the great work he is doing in building up that institution."

Osgood's address is Exeter, New Hampshire, R.F.D. Number 2.

*WILLIAM ELIAS PAGE, son of William Wallace and Jane Nancy (Boynton) Page, was born at Neponset, Massachusetts, July 16, 1856. He prepared for college under Wil-

liam H. Orcutt, '69, and was admitted in June, 1874, as a member of the Class of 1878. In 1875 he registered as of the Class of 1879 and remained with it until January, 1877. He died on the Madeira River, near San Antonio, Brazil, October, 13, 1905.

On leaving college he entered the Boston office of Israel T. Whitney and Company, in the Calcutta business. A few years later he went to Parà, Brazil, and engaged there in the rubber business for four years. He then returned to America, and for fourteen years was in business in New York and Boston. In 1899 he again went to Parà and was for a time with the Sears Parà Rubber Company. Later he was general manager of the Chicago-Bolivian Rubber Company. He was considered the leading expert on the South American rubber producing area.

He was married at Parà, September 6, 1883, to Kate A. Read of Brooklyn, New York. Their children are: Wallace Gardner, born April 1, 1885; Lawrence Boynton, born March 22, 1887; Kathleen, born October 17, 1889; Elsinore, born August 19, 1891.

CHARLES LAWRENCE PERKINS, son of Charles Lawrence and Elizabeth West (Nevins) Perkins, was born at Walton, England, February 27, 1857. He prepared for college under Charles Almy, Jr., '72, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college in the last half of the sophomore year. "I came to New York," he wrote in 1879, "and in September I went abroad for two months, most of which time I spent in France. On my return to New York I went into the house of Lewis Brothers and Company, commission merchants in dry goods. I remained there until the first of January, 1879, when I went into partnership with Mr. George A. Evans. . . . We are agents of Bethlehem rails, and, in addition, iron brokers." "Last fall," he wrote in 1882, "I took a most interesting trip, and one which never before had been accomplished. Four of us, two men and two ladies, with four guides, in small boats, followed the Racquette River from its

source in the headwaters of Blue Fountain Lake to its mouth on the St. Lawrence, and across that river to Cornwall." In 1885 he was a governor in the Racquet Club and a member of the Union and Harvard clubs in New York and of the Geographical Society. In March, 1885, he made a trip to the Bermudas. In 1890 he wrote that he was a merchant in iron and steel, representing Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Company, Middlesborough-on-Tees, England. He was a governor in the Whist Club as well as in the Racquet Club, and had become a member of The Players. He had been twice in England and France since 1885, both times on business.

"I am president of the Southwestern Coal and Iron Company," he wrote in 1895, "and the Silver City & Northern Railroad. We operate our iron mines and railroad in New Mexico, the road running from Whitewater, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, to Hanover, on the mountains, where our mines are situated. My work takes me into New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico, where I have had many interesting trips. I am one of the trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank and a director in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, both in New York; a member of the New England Society and various clubs here; president of the University Press, a company which is about to publish a magazine, called the *Bachelor of Arts,* and in which a large number of college graduates are interested."

He writes, July 12, 1912, "I am with Hornblower & Weeks, bankers, of Boston and New York."

He was married at New York, January 18, 1882, to Margaret Gandy, daughter of Sheppard Gandy. Their son, John Lawrence, was born at New York, December 1, 1886.

Perkins's business address is Care Hornblower & Weeks, 42 Broadway, and his home address is 3 West 16th Street, New York, New York.

*CHARLES HIRAM PEW, son of Charles Henry and Hannah (Swift) Pew, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 8, 1856. He prepared for college under E. A.

Angell, '73, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at Gloucester, June 25, 1880.

"In the winter of 1877," Alley wrote of him for the Class Report of 1882 (Number II), "while skating, he broke through the ice, and was exposed for some time to a chilly northeast wind, contracting a severe cold which, settling on his lungs, was the commencement of the disease which caused his death. . . . He was obliged to seek a warmer climate, and went to Florida in the spring of 1877, and returned much improved in health, but still troubled with a cough; he was obliged to go again the next season. On his return he entered the Class of 1880, where he remained until the spring of 1880, and then went South again. He did not improve as he had expected, and with difficulty reached home, where he died on Class Day, June 25, 1880."

WILLIAM CARROLL PRICE, son of William and Rachel (Webb) Price, was born at St. Clair, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1858. He prepared for college at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) High School, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college in 1877. "In October following my departure," he wrote in 1879, "I became a disciple of Blackstone, but as yet have not become entirely infatuated with the study of law. . . . In the spring of 1878, while practising at baseball, I received a severe blow on the left eye, and at first I thought I would lose the sight of it; but fortunately, after being handled by several oculists, I have come out all right." In the fall of 1879 he entered the office of George M. Dallas at Philadelphia as a law student, and in June, 1881, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He sailed for Europe in November, 1881, and "traveled through England, Belgium, Germany, a small part of Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland, Scotland and Ireland, returning to this country the first of September, 1882." In October, 1882, he began the practice of law at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the office of B. F. Dorrance, who soon took him into partnership. In April, 1884, reasons of health obliged Mr. Dorrance to retire, and Price was left alone in the practice of the office. He had

been made first lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and during the presidential campaign of 1884 was president of the Young Men's Republican Club, "yclept 'The Plumed Knights' of Wilkes-Barre."

In 1890 he wrote, "I am still practising law in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. . . . Am major of the Ninth Regiment, . . . a member of the Westmoreland Club, Board of Trade and other local organizations. My literary activity and authorship is confined almost entirely to acquiring and briefing the principles of law and decisions of the courts." In 1895 he had become colonel of his regiment of the National Guard. "I resigned my commission as colonel," he wrote in 1900, "in the spring of 1897, after my return from California, where I had spent the winter, by the advice of my physician, to recuperate from overwork." "The only offices I hold," he wrote in 1905, "are the presidency of the Wyoming Valley Country Club and a membership on the executive committee of the United Charities Association of this city."

He writes, February 26, 1913, "I am still engaged in the practice of law. . . . I hold 'offices of trust and honor' in several of our local institutions. Am happy and prosperous."

Price's address is Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

JULIAN WAINWRIGHT ROBBINS, son of George Appleton and Julia (Wainwright) Robbins, was born in the city of New York, May 30, 1856. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college at the close of the sophomore year and for nearly two years engaged in the dry goods commission business in the city of New York. He then entered the banking house of Peck & Martin, New York. In 1885 he was with the firm of LeGendre & Robbins, real estate brokers. He had gone abroad in the summer of 1884. He was a member of the governing committee of the Calumet Club. January 1, 1886, he entered the banking house of George Leask and Company as junior partner. In 1895 he wrote, "A life

spent amongst the active denizens of Wall Street is not fraught with incidents entertaining to the average reader in their narrative. I am deeply interested in one thing, viz., the deplorable position taken by the faculty with regard to athletics. Football is a beastly exhibition as at present conducted, but let us at least win a victory or so before withdrawing from the arena and thereby exposing our Alma Mater to the well-merited criticism of our friends in New Haven." "Since 1895," he wrote in 1900, "with the exception of several brief holidays in Europe, with the usual inspection of picture galleries, etc., I have done nothing of interest." In 1903 he was elected treasurer of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. "I mention this fact merely incidentally," he wrote; "the chief charm of the position consists in the existence of an assistant treasurer, who does all the work. Aside from this arduous office, I have not been recently chosen for any public position."

He writes, July 10, 1912, "Life jogs on . . . quietly and comfortably, as usual. I have been in Europe for a short time each year, but on beaten tracks which are devoid of novelty."

He was married at New York, April 24, 1889, to Sarah Guthrie Jewett, daughter of Hugh J. and Sarah (Guthrie) Jewett of Landsdowne, Harford County, Maryland. Their children are: Sarah Jewett, born at New York, May 15, 1890, and Julia Wainwright, born at New York, September 15, 1894.

Robbins's address is 37 Wall Street, New York, New York.

WILLIAM STANTON ROGERS, son of John Prentiss and Maria Barker (Woodman) Rogers, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 1, 1856. He prepared for college under Mr. E. R. Humphreys, and was admitted in October, 1875. He was obliged to leave college on account of his health during the freshman year, and traveled abroad for some months. He returned to Cambridge in the fall of 1876 and registered as a member of the Class of 1880.

At the end of his sophomore year, in 1878, he again left

college and began the study of law in Boston. He received the degree of LL.B. from Boston University in 1882, was admitted to the bar and for a time practised in Boston, with his residence at Chestnut Hill. In 1895 he removed to New York. For a number of years no word was received from him for the Class Reports. He writes, May 24, 1913, "In reply to your circular I can only say that for the time mentioned I have lived in New York. Is that not in itself the supreme good, without any other 'honors received,' etc. I have been a grandchild but *never* a grandfather! And so while I wish you well and send you officially my best regards, I reserve my warmest affection for Woodbury [Class Secretary of 1880], who never made me any such age-curdling suggestion." Within a few years he has bought a farm in northeastern Massachusetts, where he now spends his summers.

He was married January 28, 1890, to Eva Josephine Ross. Their children are: John Stanton, born April 7, 1891; Evelyn, born September 3, 1900; and Elinor Chase, born October 14, 1904.

Rogers's winter address is The New Weston, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York; his summer address is Pipestave Hill Farm, West Newbury, Massachusetts.

***LEICESTER SARGENT,** son of George Henry and Sarah (Shaw) Sargent, was born in the city of New York, March 31, 1858. He prepared for college under Joshua Kendall, '53, and was admitted in July, 1875. He was drowned August 12, 1883, together with his only brother, Rupert Sargent, '84, by the wrecking of their yacht *Mystery* near the island of Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts, while they were sailing to Nantucket from New Haven.

In the notice written for the Class Report of 1885 (Number III) Felton says, "During our freshman year he suffered severely from asthma, and being unable to recover the ground lost from this cause, he was dropped at the end of the year. Depressed by this misfortune, he lost his interest in his college course and left Cambridge about the middle of our sophomore year to go into business in his father's factory in New Haven.

Owing to his short connection with our Class, few probably will remember him well, excepting those who were brought closely in contact with him, and these will never forget him. His kindly and affectionate disposition, straightforward character and high-spirited, manly bearing made his friendship a thing to be prized, while his nervous energy, keen insight and clear business head gave promise of a brilliant career in his chosen pursuit. This promise he was fulfilling when death came upon him. . . . He had gone through different departments of his father's store and factory, and having thus thoroughly mastered the business was made assistant superintendent at the factory, and had a partnership interest from March, 1879."

He was married at New York, April 11, 1882, to Cora Nelson Glenn of Cincinnati, daughter of James Miller and Elizabeth Franklin Glenn.

EDWARD ALLEN SAWYER, son of Edward Julius and Jennie (Allen) Sawyer, was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, November 7, 1857. He prepared for college under Charles Almy, Jr., '72, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college at the end of the sophomore year on account of ill health and traveled three or four months. In the fall of 1877 he was teaching school. In the spring of 1878 he entered Amherst College and graduated in 1881, with the degree of A.B. "I immediately began my professional studies," he wrote in 1882, "in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. In a few months I entered upon the outdoor poor department staff of Bellevue Hospital." He graduated March 13, 1883, and began the practice of medicine at Gardner, Massachusetts. He was admitted to membership in the Worcester North District Medical Society, April 24, 1883, and when he wrote in 1885 was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Congress. He was orator of the American Legion of Honor and protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In 1890 he wrote, "Am a member of the School Board and Board of Health of this town [Gardner]; also one

of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health. Was appointed by Governor Ames, in March, 1889, medical examiner for the Second Worcester District. Received my A.M. from Amherst College, June, 1886." "I have served on school and health boards," he wrote in 1905, "for twenty years, and have served for fifteen years as medical examiner of the Second Worcester District, an office which I still hold. I was president of the Worcester North District Medical Society for the year 1904–05, and am now one of the councilors of the Massachusetts State Society."

He writes, February 25, 1913, "I am still at my work, that of a busy doctor. Am yet medical examiner and a councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. My family remains as before. . . . My daughter Marjorie was graduated from Wellesley in June, 1912. My son Edward entered Harvard in 1911."

He was married at Gardner, Massachusetts, April 24, 1883, to Minnie H. Pierce, daughter of Nehemiah and Jane Pierce. She died December 10, 1883. He was married again, at Norfolk, Virginia, May 5, 1885, to Myra Bertha Tebault, daughter of Dr. Alfred T. and Eliza A. Tebault. Of their children, Harold Allen, born at Gardner, July 28, 1887, died February 15, 1889; Marjorie H. was born at Gardner, May 20, 1890, and Edward Julius at Gardner, April 15, 1894.

Sawyer's address is 402 Elm Street, Gardner, Massachusetts.

*JOHN CORNELIUS SHEA, son of Cornelius John and Margaret (Sullivan) Shea, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 2, 1856. He prepared for college under Joshua Kendall, '53, and was admitted in June, 1874, as a member of the Class of 1878. In the fall of 1875 he registered as a member of '79.

He left college in the freshman year, 1875–76, taught for a year at Wheeling, West Virginia, and then entered the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1879. During the next four years he taught again at Wheeling. "I resigned my professorship in Wheeling," he wrote in 1885, "on the thirtieth of May, 1883, and

came to Washington, D. C., where I began the practice of my profession — law. I was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in June, 1883." November 13, 1883, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. "My practice has been steadily increasing. I intend to obtain a *thorough* knowledge of law and practice in the United States courts; then I intend to move into a State and settle down. . . . I have been studying constantly since I left college, and have delivered several lectures at teachers' institutes on educational topics." In 1890 he wrote, "I left Washington in July, 1885, and came to Omaha, Nebraska, where I entered at once into the active practice of the law. I was appointed a justice of the peace in a short time, and afterwards was elected to the same office. I resigned the office of justice to accept that of first assistant county attorney, which I now hold. I have a large and lucrative practice, and it is steadily growing. I formed a partnership in November, 1889, with Hon. M. V. Gannon, formerly the district attorney at Davenport, Iowa, and also with Hon. D. Donovan, ex-assistant United States district attorney for Iowa. We are doing a splendid business. I am constantly engaged in giving lectures on educational topics."

After 1890 he did not reply to circulars and letters sent to him by the Class Secretary. The present Class Secretary has made a number of inquiries in different directions, but thus far he has not succeeded in obtaining any definite information. In reply to a letter to the Secretary of the Boston University Law School, Mr. Merrill Boyd, Mr. Boyd wrote, "I find from my records that the word 'deceased' is written after Mr. Shea's name as it appears in our most recent list of graduates, but no memorandum showing the time or the place is included." In a second letter, four months later, Mr. Boyd adds, "I got in touch with several of his classmates who knew him well, but no one of them had any definite information concerning him, nor could any one of them give me any clew which I could follow."

He was married at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, March 8, 1877, to Jennie Wolf of West Wheeling, Ohio.

Their children are: John Cornelius, Jr., born at West Wheeling, January 1, 1878; Christian James Irving, born at West Wheeling, December 4, 1881; Margaret Parthenia, born at Washington, D. C., January 31, 1884; Dion, born at Omaha, Nebraska, January 6, 1886; Edwin, born at Omaha, April 11, 1890.

PARRY KENNARD SOLGER, son of Reinhold and Adele Marie (Bamer) Solger, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 3, 1857. He prepared for college at the Emerson Institute, Boston, and was admitted in July, 1875.

He left college in the junior year on account of his health. In March, 1878, he sailed for the Azores, where he remained for about three months. He then spent two months in the Adirondacks. In the latter part of October, 1878, after a stay of some weeks in Washington, D. C., and the mountains of western Maryland, he went to California. After the first Class Report, in 1879, he was not heard from in response to the circulars from the Class Secretary for many years.

He writes, July 21, 1912, from Riverside, Illinois, "I severed my connection with Franklin MacVeagh and Company, Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1911, after being with them for a long time. It was on the same date that my wife and I left for a trip to Europe which lasted about six months. A few months after my return home, July 17, 1911, I entered the service of the Judson Freight Forwarding Company, Chicago, where I now am. I am a member of the Riverside Golf Club, but of no other club."

He was married at Chicago, May 7, 1890, to Clara Seckel.

Solger's address is 1038 First National Bank Building, Riverside, Illinois.

***ROBERT CHURCH STETSON,** son of Joshua and Clara (Church) Stetson, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 21, 1857. He prepared for college under J. H. Wheeler, '71, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1909, after a long illness.

Ill health obliged him to leave college during the freshman

year. He went to Europe for a time, and then to Mexico and Texas. For the last sixteen years he had lived most of the time at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, occupying himself with the care of his father's estate and with various local interests. He was secretary of the Stockbridge Golf Club and secretary and treasurer of the Stockbridge Casino Association.

*GEORGE WILKINSON STORM, son of Edward and Helen Mae (Wilkinson) Storm, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, July 20, 1856. He prepared for college under Joshua Kendall, '53, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at East Orange, New Jersey, September 27, 1903.

He left college during the freshman year and went into business at Poughkeepsie, with the Whitney Spring Company, Limited, later the Edward Storm Spring Company, Limited, manufacturers of hardware specialties. He soon became a stockholder and the treasurer of the company. "I am devoting my entire time to my business," he wrote in 1882, "which, I am glad to say, is not only a pleasant one, but also a profitable one to me." "In 1890," he wrote in 1895, "I removed my business from Poughkeepsie to this place [Newark, New Jersey], and my home is in Hackensack, New Jersey. Since the last report I have done a great deal of traveling in all sections of the United States and have made one trip to Europe, spending three months there in the summer of 1893." He wrote again for the Class Report of 1900 (Number VI), "I have nothing of interest to the Class of 1879 to write, my life being simply that of an ordinary business man. . . . I have traveled very extensively over the United States and a little in Europe. I belong to three or four social clubs, and that is about all. . . . My oldest daughter is a member of the Class of 1902 at Wellesley College. . . . Although I feel as well and as young as I did in the days long gone by when I joined the Class of 1879 in Harvard College, still the many gray hairs in my beard tell me I am growing old."

The Class Secretary did not learn of his death until April, 1905. He at once made various inquiries, but letters to the

family failed to bring a reply, and letters to others brought no information in regard to the period between 1900 and the time of his death. He had evidently removed his residence from Hackensack to East Orange, New Jersey, at some time between 1890 and 1903, and apparently his illness had not been of long duration.

He was married in the city of New York, October 30, 1879, to Isabel Towle Abeel. Their children are: Mary Brevoort, born at Poughkeepsie, January 14, 1881, and Gretta Adriance, born at Poughkeepsie, September 13, 1885.

JOHN PALMER STRONG, son of James William and Eliza Jane (Hedenberg) Strong, was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, April 18, 1857. He prepared for college at the St. Joseph (Missouri) High School, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college in the senior year. "In September, 1879," he wrote in 1882, "I entered upon my duties as instructor of mathematics in the high school at St. Joseph, Missouri, the same school from which I had, four years previously, graduated. Here I taught until September, 1881. During this time I had occupied my available time in studying law and preparing myself for that profession. With this purpose in view, September, 1881, I declined further appointment as instructor . . . and came to the St. Louis Law School — a department of Washington University. I succeeded in passing the junior examinations and am now (March, 1882) nearing the end of the senior year." He received the degree of LL.B. from the St. Louis Law School in 1882, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at St. Joseph, Missouri. When he wrote in 1885 he was in the office of Ramey & Brown at St. Joseph. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of St. Joseph, and had been made a member of Childe Harold Lodge No. 99, Knights of Pythias.

He did not reply again to the circulars of the Class Secretary until 1905, when he wrote, "The gentle tides of my life are undistinguished, except for the general contentment

brought me and mine. The years have frosted the head but not the heart, and I am still glad 'I 'm livin'.' Here is my chronology after the manner of the 'main points to be covered.' From 1879 to 1881 I taught mathematics in our high school. In 1882 I received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the St. Louis Law School, and from 1882 to 1885 I practised law. From 1885 to 1889 I was editor of the *St. Joseph Daily Herald,* the leading Republican journal of this section. From 1889 to 1895 I was city assessor, and from 1895 to 1897 city comptroller. From 1897 to 1901 I did literary and journalistic work in Illinois and Ohio. In 1901 I purchased the *St. Joseph Daily Courier,* of which I am still publisher. . . . I am now a member of the Board of Education and doing what I can to improve our system of schools."

He writes, February 27, 1913, "Science and tradition say that seven years maketh a new man, but I have not noticed it, and I have no evidence that anybody else has. Each summer brings a journey to me — to California, the National Park, the Grand Canyon of Arizona or other place of diversion. Last summer, for the first time in thirty-three years, I strolled into the old yard at Harvard and had the pleasure of meeting various old friends on Commencement Day — indeed *the* red-letter day to me. Then I went down to the races and saw Harvard win again. My fads, hobbies and honors I have about worn out, except that I am still a member of the Board of Education here. I am still the publisher of the *Daily Courier.*"

He was married at St. Joseph, May 7, 1895, to Mary Emeline Geiger, daughter of Stephen and Nancy Geiger. She died January 25, 1910.

Strong's address is *The Daily Courier,* St. Joseph, Missouri.

***JOHN HENRY TAFF,** son of Thomas and Mary Louise (Burke) Taff, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 20, 1857. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was admitted in October, 1875. He died at his home, 48 Monument Square, Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 5, 1914, after four years of failing health.

He left college at the close of his junior year and for a time traveled in the South and West. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Law School and studied there for two years. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the spring of 1883, but did not begin practice on his own account until September 9, 1884. His office at first was at 39 Court Street, Boston, then at 34 School Street and then at 27 School Street. For a time he had his residence at Waltham, Massachusetts, but when he last wrote for a Class Report, in 1895, he had removed to the house in Charlestown, where he died.

He was married at Boston, August 20, 1884, to Sarah Jane Welch. Their daughter, Helen Agnes, was born at Waltham, January 24, 1887.

*ARTHUR MOXEN TESCHEMACHER, son of Henry Frederick and Frederika Medora (Savoni) Teschemacher, was born at San Francisco, California, February 10, 1858. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and under J. S. Patton, '74, and was admitted in October, 1875.

He left college during the sophomore year and spent a year abroad. On his return to this country he was for three months at Lancaster, Massachusetts, farming, and then went to Texas, where he remained on a cattle ranch until the summer of 1879. At that time he joined his brother Hubert, '78, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was made vice-president of the Teschemacher and De Billier Cattle Company. He did not write for the Class Report of 1890, and most of the Class had no further news of him until they read in the Report of 1895 the brief notice of his death at Territel, Switzerland, in December, 1892.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD TOWNE, son of George Edwin and Margaret Alicia (Fitzpatrick) Towne, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, July 18, 1855. He prepared for college under E. D. Bettens, '73, and was admitted in June, 1874, as a member of the Class of 1878. In 1875 he registered as of '79.

He left college at the close of the freshman year. "I com-

menced work," he wrote in 1879, "in the service of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and for three years . . . have been continually in various kinds of railroad business. I am gradually being put in charge of the mechanical portion of our railroad telegraph system. . . . It was at first my desire and intention to study and practise patent law. If an opportunity offers before it is too late, I shall no doubt enter that profession; but otherwise I shall continue my present occupation." In 1882 he was the New England agent of the Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways, with his office at Boston. In 1885 he had removed to New York and was general Eastern agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway. In 1890 he had become general agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with his office at Philadelphia. In 1892 he left Philadelphia and, as he writes from Los Angeles, California, March 18, 1913, "'journeyed' across the continent, always engaged (heretofore) in the railroad business, sojourning *en route* in Denver and Leadville, Colorado, Tonopah, Nevada, San Francisco and here. I have been in good health, busy, interested and usually happy. I suppose my 'hobby' would be called my keen interest in the betterment of municipal governmental methods and the enactment of state and national laws for the improvement of the condition of those who are obliged to toil. For these objects I have worked and spoken, and written a little from time to time, especially during the last seven or eight years in Los Angeles, where, I 'm glad to say, we are as nearly a decently governed city as any I have known of, at least in this country."

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, February 11, 1880, to Helen Sykes. Their son, Stuart, was born at Boston, December 20, 1880.

Towne's business address is 607 Central Building, and his home address is 1811 Lenox Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

FRANCIS MORGAN WARE, son of John Fothergill Waterhouse and Helen Ware (Rice) Ware, was born at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, February 3, 1857. He prepared

for college under G. W. C. Noble, '58, and was admitted in July, 1875.

After he left college in 1878 he passed one year at the Bussey Institute. He then became proprietor of a horse exchange and riding school in Boston. Later he removed to South Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and there engaged in horse dealing and stock farming at Sandy Point Farm. When he wrote in 1885 he had held various town offices at South Portsmouth and was a regular contributor to almost all the sporting papers. He remained at South Portsmouth until 1891, when he removed to Milton, Massachusetts. In March, 1894, he became treasurer and managing director of the American Horse Exchange, Limited, in the city of New York. "I have written three books," he wrote in 1905, "'First-Hand Bits of Stable Lore,' 1902; 'Our Noblest Friend, the Horse,' 1903; 'Driving,' 1903. I have been editor and proprietor of *The Horse Fancier* (weekly), editor of *Coach and Saddle* (monthly), a regular contributor to all sporting weeklies, monthlies and dailies, and occasionally to the so-called 'funny' papers, effusions too voluminous to enumerate. In addition to my interest in the American Horse Exchange, I am president of the Horse Fair Association of New York, president of the Horse, Carriage, Wagon and Harness Dealers' Association of New York, president of the Logan Sanitary Stall Company, treasurer and secretary of the Newport Horse Show Association, treasurer and secretary of the Newport Dog Show, secretary of the Rhode Island Jockey Club, treasurer and manager of the Metropolitan Riding School and director in various other corporations of a similar nature."

He writes, July 9, 1912, "Your reference to *grandchildren* in your circular letter to the dwindling bunch of '79ers is a shock doubly trying at this temperature. *Eheu, fugaces annos! Can* it be that these are regarded as probable assets among us? No change for me since the last report, save that I am now, since March 1, manager of the Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts, a trifle careworn, but, thank Heaven, still in the ring, though struggling with the handicaps of increasing years,

thinning locks and vanishing cuspids and molars, as best I may."

He was married November 23, 1896, to Eva Maude Hughes, eldest daughter of the late Major General Robert Hughes (English Army) of Chiswick, London, England. Their son, Robert Hughes, was born at New York, February 22, 1898.

Ware's address is The Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts.

*CHARLES GODDARD WELD, son of William Gordon and Caroline Langdon (Goddard) Weld, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, August 20, 1857. He prepared for college under J. P. Hopkinson, '61, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died at his home in Brookline, June 18, 1911, after a brief illness.

He left college in 1876 and entered the Harvard Medical School, where he studied for the next three years. He received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1881. After leaving the Medical School he was connected as a surgeon, first with the Massachusetts General Hospital, and later with the Carney Hospital in South Boston. He was then asked to take charge of the Chambers Street Hospital in New York. He served there for several years and then retired from active surgical practice. He traveled much and also had great pleasure in the various sports in which he was proficient, — rowing, boxing, shooting, sailing, fishing, — not only practising them himself, but doing much for their encouragement. His love of sailing and his interest in naval architecture found expression not only in his devotion to yachting, but in the new wing which was not long since added to the Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, at his expense, and which was given by him partly to provide better accommodation for the collection of models of old-time sailing vessels belonging to the museum as well as because of his interest in ethnology and the work of Professor E. S. Morse. He had been for thirty years a member of the Eastern Yacht Club.

His chief interest, however, was in medical progress. In

an appreciative account in the *Boston Transcript* of June 21, 1911, the writer says that while his capacities as a surgeon were exceptional, his reputation in medicine "rested less on his personal achievement in surgery or in general practice than on the aid which his knowledge of both enabled him to lend." His interest in the hospitals where he had practised broadened till it covered the whole field of medical education and the development of medical charities. He sent medical students abroad to complete their studies. As a director of the Boston Dispensary he took an active part in the reorganization and extension of its work. His gift to the Carney Hospital of its complete new set of instruments was one of many similar gifts to hospitals and medical schools. Near his summer cottage at North Haven, Maine, he fitted up a farmhouse as a convalescent hospital, to which his yacht *Malay* carried patients from the Boston hospitals.

He had written of himself for the Class Report of 1905, "I am one of the large class of common, ordinary individuals who have not done any literary, scientific, political or commercial work. Have not had any position of honor or trust. Do not hold any offices in any clubs. Never wrote a book in my life; never did any public service, and never got any honorary degrees."

He was married April 11, 1900, to Hannah Putnam Train of Duxbury, Massachusetts, daughter of William Graham and Mary Elizabeth Train. Their daughter, Mary, was born at Boston, April 5, 1901.

***EDWARD STANLEY WESTON**, son of Edward and Angelina (Mackenzie) Weston, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, March 2, 1875. He prepared for college at the Salem High School, and was admitted in July, 1875. He died from typhoid fever at London, England, April 16, 1882.

In a notice written for the Class Report of 1882 (Number II), Briggs says, "After leaving college he was undecided what course to follow. . . . Feeling that in his case there was no necessity for immediately settling down, he very wisely thought that he would derive more benefit in the end from

extended traveling than from a counting room, and with this idea in view he started, the fourth of March, 1880, for a trip through the western part of this country. In company with his former chum [Ives] and with T. W. Preston he first went to Colorado, where the two latter were to engage in sheep raising. He stayed several weeks on their ranch and then went to Nevada, where he was interested in a mine. In order to acquaint himself as thoroughly as possible with this work, thinking that practical knowledge of the business might prove of service to him in the future, he took the position of superintendent, and was there about six months, living the rough, hard life that such an occupation necessitates. At the end of that time he was attacked with pneumonia, and being obliged to leave the high altitude he was living in, went to San Francisco, where he stayed for a short time with a few classmates whom he met there. In March, 1881, having been gone just a year, he turned his steps towards home. There he stayed during the following summer, intending to go abroad in the autumn. In January, 1882, together with L. A. Plummer, Jr., L.S.S., he sailed for Europe. 'I am going abroad,' he said, 'to stay as long as I enjoy myself. I do not intend to limit myself at all, — I may be gone one year, I may be gone three, — and that is all that I can say about it. But I have made up my mind that it is to be the last vacation that I shall have for a great many years; for I have decided that when I come home I will go into a banking house.' Those of us who knew him best, well know that he would have made a success of it. In the full possession of vigor and strength, enjoying life with all the zest that youth and rugged health can impart, his lot did seem an enviable one. His death was as sudden as it was sad. He had been gone but a few months, and his letters from England and later from the Continent told of his perfect health and enjoyment of the trip. On Sunday, the ninth of April, his family was notified by cable that he was very ill in London, . . . and on the following Sunday, April 16, news of his death was received. . . . He was sick only twelve days."

"Naturally somewhat reserved in disposition," Briggs says

further, "he did not form friendships hastily, but those which he did make were of the most intimate and lasting nature. Kind-hearted and generous, honorable and upright in all his dealings, with a keen sense of humor and native wit, such qualities as these, with the other qualities of good-fellowship which he possessed, made him an ever-welcome companion."

(SILAS) MERRICK WHITCOMB, son of Walter B. and Fidelia Jane (Merrick) Whitcomb, was born at Nunda, New York, January 10, 1859. He prepared for college at the Chelsea High School, and was admitted in October, 1875. He remained with '79 during the freshman year, but in 1876 registered as of the Class of 1880, and received his A.B. as a member of that class at Commencement, 1880.

After graduation he spent two years in Europe in travel and in study at the universities of Leipsic and Gratz. On his return he settled for a time at Tarpon Springs, Hillsborough County, Florida, as agent for the sale and improvement of lands and as an orange grower. "I returned from Europe," he wrote in 1885, "in the summer of 1883, and finding myself still disinclined to settle down into a humdrum sort of existence and become a doctor, lawyer or whatever the buttons might indicate, I yielded to the prospective charms of a Florida orange grove and came to this extremity of the 'Sunny South.' Nor have I had reason to regret my choice. While you are shivering before your grate, we are enjoying the sweet odor of new-opened orange blossoms. In fact, I am so well satisfied that I can with clear conscience advise all lovers of eternal springtime to visit me." He adds, "I am an honorary, but at the Kneipe very close, member of the 'Libertas' Burschenschaft at the University of Gratz, Styria."

In 1893 he returned North, studied at Johns Hopkins and at the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He was instructor of history in the University of Pennsylvania from 1895 until 1900, when he resigned in order to accept the position of professor of history in the University of Cincin-

nati. According to the Class Report of 1880 for 1905 (Number VII), "he has written and published historical material on the Renaissance period and a 'History of Modern Europe' (Appleton)." He writes for the Class Report of 1880 for 1912 (Number VIII), "My family is the same; my position is the same; I spend the summer at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Monroe County, Pennsylvania — in fact, almost everything is the same except the color and quantity of my hair."

He was married in February, 1888, to Zettie S. Fernald. They have a daughter, Eva Fidelia, born in 1889. Whitcomb's address is University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN HOWARD WILLARD, son of Elisha Wheeler and Mary Ellen (Easterbrooks) Willard, was born at Chicago, Illinois, May 2, 1885. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was admitted in July, 1875.

"My health failing," he wrote in 1879, "I left college in April, 1877, and soon after entered the law office of Francis B. Peckham of Newport, where I have remained until recently. I have now determined to give attention to agricultural pursuits, with the view of making it the occupation of my life." Not long after he established himself on the farm at Lexington, Massachusetts, which ever since has been his home. "I have had a very pleasant, peaceful life," he wrote in 1895, "with no breaks or serious illnesses in our family to mar its serenity. My children are growing up to maturity rapidly, though it seems but a short time since they were babies. . . . The nature of my business necessarily keeps me at home, but we find time, two or three times a year, to pass a few days at Newport, Rhode Island, where my parents reside. The only extended journey that I have made within the last five years was a trip to the World's Fair in 1893. The trip was particularly interesting to me, as Chicago is my native place and I had not been there since 1875, so that I was much interested in the changes that had taken place since that time." In 1900 he wrote that in the summer of 1899 he and his family had devoted considerable time to yachting. "Five years have passed," he wrote in 1905, "and

all too quickly, since my last report. In the interval my parents, after a happy and peaceful wedded life of more than sixty years, have passed away. My daughter Hélène, who was married October 16, 1901, to Mr. W. S. Burgess, died suddenly June 10, 1902. It was a great pleasure to me to meet so many classmates last June, many of whom I had not seen since leaving college."

He writes, August 20, 1912, "I am still living in Lexington, Massachusetts, where I settled immediately after my marriage. I have taken no extended journeys since my last report. Every summer, however, we go somewhere for a rest and change. Events interesting to our family occur with more or less frequency, one, in particular, being the marriage on May 5, 1906, of my daughter Constance to Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut, where they reside. Then there was the arrival of the first grandchild, an event most pleasing to us, as those of my classmates in the same situation may well imagine. . . . I have been breeding horses in a small way for a few years, and find a good deal of enjoyment in breaking the colts to the saddle and to drive. I have ridden to hounds with the Middlesex Hunt for several seasons, and expect to hunt this season with a three-year old colt of my own training."

He was married at Burlington, Massachusetts, March 24, 1880, to Ida Lillian Hutchinson. Of their children, Constance Alton was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, December 14, 1880; Hélène Adams, born at Lexington, January 23, 1882, and married to W. S. Burgess, October 16, 1901, died June 10, 1902; Edith was born at Lexington, June 13, 1885. Constance Alton, as has been said, was married at Lexington, May 5, 1906, to Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr.; their children are: Robert Watkinson Huntington, 3d, born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 2, 1907; Mary Willard Huntington, born at Hartford, March 15, 1909; John Willard Huntington, born at Hartford, October 19, 1910; and Sara Blair Huntington, born at Hartford, July 29, 1912.

Willard's address is Elmwood Farm, Lexington, Massachusetts.

***OTHO HOLLAND WILLIAMS,** son of Otho Holland and Anne Eliza (Howell) Williams, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 14, 1856. He prepared for college under Albert L. Lincoln, '72, and was admitted in July, 1875. He was associated with the Class of 1879 throughout the college course, but he received the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1880. He died suddenly at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, October 31, 1896.

"Since I left Cambridge," he wrote in 1882, "I have been living at home. I regret to say that I am neither married nor in business. I have become a member of the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati." He had been abroad the summer before. In 1885 he wrote, "I send you herewith the blanks, filled up to the best of my poor ability, and much regret that I leave so many questions unanswered; but a fellow who has no business or profession, and who has steered clear of matrimony, leads a very quiet life. My time is divided between Baltimore and the eastern shore of Maryland, where I live for eight months of the year, and find many of the charms of a ranching life with none of the disagreeables." He had become a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore, as well as of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1890 he was in Europe and did not write in any detail for the Class Report of that year, and the Report of 1895 stated only that he was living on the eastern shore of Maryland. The Report of 1900 contained only the brief notice of his death.

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York to Odessa in Russia and back to Dunkirk in France, and to Halifax, N. S.

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RINDGE, FREDERICK HASTINGS

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ROBINSON, EDWARD

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ST. JOHN, CHARLES ELLIOTT

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Zeal without Dogmatism. A tract published by the American Unitarian Association.
The Religion of the Dawn. American Unitarian Association, 1910.
Several theological book reviews in the *New World.*
Several sermons printed in pamphlet form by the First Unitarian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A number of sermons, book reviews, brief articles, etc., printed at intervals in the *Christian Register, Unitarian, Southern Unitarian, Pittsburgh Dispatch, Pittsburgh Leader, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Times,* and other papers.

SHUTE, HENRY AUGUSTUS

The Real Diary of a Real Boy. The Everett Press, November, 1903.
Sequil or Things Whitch Ain't Finished in the First. A Series of sixteen articles in the *Saturday Evening Post,* Philadelphia, published in book form by the Everett Press, September 1, 1904.
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Plupy. Richard G. Badger, Boston, 1911.
A Country Lawyer. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912.
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SIBLEY, EDWIN DAY

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SMITH, WILLARD EVERETT.

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SNELLING, SAMUEL

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SWAYZE, FRANCIS JOSEPH

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TAFF, JOHN HENRY

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TAUSSIG, FRANK WILLIAM

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The Silver Situation in the United States. First edition, Baltimore, 1892 (in the publications of the American Economic Association); second revised and enlarged edition, New York, 1893.

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of Political Economy. *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* October, 1886.

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The Homestead Strike. *Economic Journal,* June, 1893.

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Il Tesoro degli Stati Uniti. *Giornale degli Economisti,* April, 1895.

PUBLICATIONS

Wages and Capital: An Examination of the Wages Fund Doctrine. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1896.

Also, new editions of older books:

The Silver Situation in the United States. Third enlarged edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1896.

The Tariff History of the United States. Fourth enlarged and revised edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1898.

Articles in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* published for Harvard University:

The Employer's Place in Distribution. Vol. x, October, 1895.

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Larger articles:

Wages and Prices in Relation to International Trade. August, 1906.

Capital, Interest, and Diminishing Returns. May, 1908.

The Tariff Debate of 1909 and the New Tariff Act. November, 1909.

Beet Sugar and the Tariff. February, 1912.

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Schmoller on Production and Free Trade. May, 1905.

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Workman's Insurance in Germany: Some Illustrative Figures. May, 1909.
Moore's Laws of Wages. May, 1912.
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Publications since 1905 in the *Publications of the American Economic Association:*
The Present Position of the Doctrine of Free Trade. Presidential Address of 1904. February, 1905.
The Love of Wealth and the Public Service. Presidential Address of 1905. February, 1906. Printed also in the *Atlantic Monthly,* March, 1906.
Outlines of a Theory of Wages. May, 1910. A paper read at the meeting of the Economic Association in December, 1909.
How Tariffs Should not be Made. *American Economic Review,* March, 1911.
The Report of the Tariff Board on Wool and Woolens. *American Economic Review,* June, 1912; also reprinted as a congressional document.
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The Tariff and the Tariff Commission. *Atlantic Monthly,* December, 1910.
President Eliot's Administration, 1894–1909. *Harvard Graduates' Magazine,* March, 1909.
Typical Tariff Problems. *World To-Day,* January, 1912.
The Conduct of a Seminary in Economics. *Journal of Political Economy,* February, 1912.
Various articles and book reviews in the *Nation,* book reviews in the *Political Science Quarterly,* and other notes and memoranda in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics.*

THOMAS, JAMES EAMES

Studies in Liberal Christianity; for use in Sunday School classes. Unitarian Sunday School Society, 1887.
The Minor Poems of Milton. Silver, Burdett & Co., 1896.
Tennyson's "Elaine" and "The Passing of Arthur," with life of Tennyson, his place as a poet, history of Arthurian Romance, and notes. For use in secondary schools and colleges. Silver, Burdett & Co., September, 1900. New edition, 1903.
Rhetoric and Composition. For use in secondary schools and colleges. September, 1900.
Principles of Rhetoric (complete); Principles of Rhetoric (short course). Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., 1902.
Selections from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." Silver, Burdett & Co., 1905.

WARE, FRANCIS MORGAN

First-Hand Bits of Stable Lore. 1902.
Our Noblest Friend, the Horse. 1903.
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WARREN, HENRY CLARKE

1. A Buddhist Story. *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal,* October 27, 1884.
2. The Superstitious Customs Connected with Sneezing. *Proceedings of American Oriental Society,* May, 1885.
3. Pali MSS. in the Brown University Library at Providence, R. I. *Journal of Pali Text Society,* London, 1885.
4. On the So-called Chain of Causation of the Buddhists. *Proceedings of American Oriental Society,* April, 1893.
5. Buddhaghosa's Visuddhi-Magga. *Transactions of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists,* London, 1893.
6. Table of Contents of Buddhaghosa's Visuddhi-Magga. *Journal of Pali Text Society,* London, 1891–93.
7. Report of Progress of Work upon Buddhaghosa's Visuddhi-Magga. *Proceedings of American Oriental Society,* March, 1894.

Five and six were sent as one paper to the Congress, but as the communication was long (some ninety printed pages), the Congress printed only the introduction, and handed over the main paper to the Pali Text Society.

WELLS, CHARLES LUKE

The Age of Charlemagne [Charles the Great]. 1898.
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WOLFF, JOHN ELIOT

The Great Dike at Hough's Neck, Quincy, Mass. *Bulletin Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,* vol. vii, 1882.
Notes on the Petrography of the Crazy Mountains, Montana. 1885.
Nephelin Gesteine in den Ver. Staaten. *Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie,* 1885.
On Some Occurrences of Ottrelite and Ilmenite Schist in New England. *Bulletin Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,* vol. xvi, 1890.
On the Lower Cambrian Age of the Stockbridge Limestone. *Bulletin Geological Society of America,* vol. ii, 1891.

Metamorphism of Clastic Feldspar in Conglomerate Schist. *Bulletin Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,* vol. xvi, 1891.

The Geology of the Crazy Mountains in Montana. *Bulletin Geological Society of America,* vol. iii. Geology of the Crazy Mountains. *Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie,* 1892.

Acmite Trachyte from the Crazy Mountains. With R. S. Tarr. *Bulletin Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,* vol. xvi, 1893.

Notes on Apparatus for the Geological Laboratory. *American Journal Science,* vol. xlvii, 1894.

Geology of the Green Mountains in Massachusetts; by J. Pumpelly, J. E. Wolff and T. Nelson Dale. Monograph 23, *United States Geological Survey,* 4206 pages, 23 plates.

The Geological Structure in the Vicinity of Hibernia, N. J., and its Relation to the Ore Deposits. *Annual Report Geological Survey,* New Jersey, 1893.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RECORD

*ALDRICH —

Julia Ross, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Dec. 5, 1888.
Thomas Ross, Somerville, Mass., April 30, 1894.
Martha, Somerville, Mass., Feb. 19, 1897.

*AMEN —

Mary Browne Rawson, Whitinsville, Mass., April 5, 1882.
(d. Aug. 19, 1901.)
Margaret Rawson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 23, 1884.
Elizabeth Wheeler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 9, 1885.
Rachel Perne, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1887.
John Harlan, September 15, 1898.

ANTHONY —

Alice Goodhue Safford, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12, 1879.
Charles Pike, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1880.
Frederic Safford, Haverhill, Mass., April 13, 1896.

*APTHORP —

Anna Russell, Milton, Mass., Dec. 1, 1896.
Harrison Otis, Jr., Milton, Mass., Oct. 1, 1897.
Sarah Forbes, Milton, Mass., May 10, 1900.

ATHERTON —

Caroline Ober Stone, Lynn, Mass., July 20, 1892.

AYERS —

Charlotte Carder, Malden, Mass., Jan. 7, 1885.
(d. January, 1896.)
David, 2d, Malden, Mass., July 3, 1888.
Georgette Beatrice Guild, Boston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1899.

BACON —

Leverene Evans Mattis, Cambridge, Mass., May 29, 1888.
John William, Natick, Mass., March 1, 1892.
Ross Mattis, Natick, Mass., June 4, 1894.

BAILY —

FRANCES EMERSON, Nashua, N. H., Dec. 31, 1885.

BARLOW —

VIRGINIA LOUISE MATTHEWS, Paris, France, May 6, 1886.
(d. April 24, 1905.)
Edward Matthews, New York, N. Y., May 12, 1888.
(d. 1901.)
Samuel Latham Mitchell, New York, N. Y., June 1, 1892.

BAYLIES —

LOUISA VAN RENSSELAER, New York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1887.

BENNETT —

AMY REEDER THOMAS, Brookline, Mass., Sept. 9, 1885.
Edmund Neville, Brookline, Mass., Aug. 31, 1887.
Samuel Crocker, Jr., Brookline, Mass., March 18, 1890.
Roger Williams, Weston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1892.
Barbara, Weston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1893.
Rosamond Thomas, Weston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1895.
Thomas Dacre, Weston, Mass., Dec., 1900.

*BINNEY —

JULIA STONE, Boston, Mass., May 5, 1885.

BLACK —

EMMA LOUISA PANTON, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1883.

BLOOD —

ELISABETH RAVENEL ALMON, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1898.

*BRANDEIS —

AMY THOMAS, Louisville, Ky., March 6, 1900.
(d. Jan. 12, 1901.)

*BREWSTER C. O. —

ELIZABETH HATHAWAY, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 7, 1899.
(d. May 13, 1913.)
Horatio Hathaway, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1900.
Elizabeth, New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1903.

BREWSTER, F. —

MARIE FRANCOEUR SHARP, Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1903.
Helen Sharp, Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1903.

BRIGGS —

GRACE STICKNEY WOOD, Pocasset, Mass., Sept. 26, 1893.

BROOKS —

Louisa Darling Griswold, Greenfield, Mass., June 6, 1889.

*BROWN, J. A. —

Lillian Frances Perkins, Exeter, N. H., June 26, 1900.
Mary Ella, Exeter, N. H., June 17, 1902.
John Perkins, Exeter, N. H., March 18, 1905.
Margaret A.

BURLINGHAM —

Louisa Weed Lawrence, New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1883.
Charles, New York, N. Y., June 8, 1884.
Anne Hoe, New York, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1886.
Robert, New York, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1888.

BURR —

Alice McClure Peters, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Oct. 12, 1882.
Isaac Tucker, 3d, Boston, Mass., March 22, 1885.
Barbara, Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1886.
Carleton, Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1891.
Alice Parkinson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1893.

BURRILL, G. H. —

Fanny Curtis, Canaan, N. Y., June 1, 1887.
Katharine Curtis, New Lebanon, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1890.

BURRILL, M. S. —

Emilie Neilson, New York, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1885.
Marie Louise, New York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1886.

BUTLER, H. —

Julia Payson Ives, Portland, Me., May 29, 1890.
(d. Jan. 22, 1906.)
Elizabeth M. Stetson, Portland, Me., Feb. 16, 1907.

CAREY —

Agnes Whiteside, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 15, 1889.
Henry Reginald, Epsom, Eng., Sept. 12, 1890.
Arthur Graham, Boston, Mass., March 5, 1892.
Alida, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 7, 1893.
Frances, Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1898.

CASAS —

Margrethe Koefoed Christensen, Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1903 (d. June 8, 1911.)

CASE —

Marian Ward Ingersoll, St. Paul, Minn., June 15, 1892.
Marian Elizabeth, Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1893.
Isabel, Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1894.
Winthrop Warren, Winnetka, Ill., August 30, 1897.
Emily Ingersoll, Winnetka, Ill., Jan. 15, 1899.

CHAPIN —

Mary Arquit, Seattle, Wash., June 15, 1898.

*CHURCHILL —

Florence May Winsor (Boston), Dublin, N. H., June 15, 1898.
John Maitland Brewer, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Mass., June 20, 1899.

CLAPP —

Mary Lizzie Saunders, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 28, 1886.
Harold Franklin, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1888.
(d. Feb. 9, 1888.)
Lilian Saunders, Lexington, Mass., March 29, 1892.
Roger Saunders, Lexington, Mass., March 24, 1895.

COBB —

Edith Helen Persons, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18, 1882.
Edmond Persons, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1883.

CONANT —

Mary Andrews Bennett, Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1884.
Ruth, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1885.
Edmund Bennett, Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1886.
Ira Merritt, Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 17, 1888.
William Merritt, Jr., Boston, Mass., March 23, 1891.

COOK —

Bertha Kummer, Dresden, Germany, Feb. 22, 1883.

COOLIDGE, J. T. —

Catherine Scollay Parkman, Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1879.
(d. Feb. 12, 1900.)
Mary, Paris, France, May 23, 1881.
Katrine Parkman, Paris, France, Jan. 5, 1883.
Louisa Riche, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19, 1886.

John Templeman, 4th, Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1888.
Elizabeth, Portsmouth, N. H., June 22, 1895.
Mary Abigail Parsons, Kennebunk, Maine, Sept. 3, 1913.

COOLIDGE, W. W. —

Helen Whittington Mills, Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1883.

COWDIN —

Gertrude Cheever, New York, N. Y., June 20, 1885.
Eliot Christopher, New York, N. Y., March 3, 1886.
Ethel, New York, N. Y., April 16, 1887.
John Cheever, New York, N. Y., March 17, 1889.

COX —

Maria Duane Bleecker Miller, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1896.

CRAWFORD —

Genevieve Buckland, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1885.
Lesley Buckland, New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1887.
Constance, New York, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1889.
Dorothy, New York, N. Y., April 1, 1890.
Lindsay, Summit, N. J., April 30, 1901.

CROCKER —

Charlotte Bartow, Rye, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1880.
Alvah, Jr., Fitchburg, Mass., April 2, 1882.
Helen Tufts, Fitchburg, Mass., May 30, 1886.
Douglas, Fitchburg, Mass., June 19, 1888.
Constance B., Fitchburg, Mass., July 17, 1890.
(d. May 12, 1891.)
Charlotte Bartow, Fitchburg, Mass., July 9, 1892.
John, Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 16, 1900.

CROSMAN —

Sarah Elizabeth Fuller, Lynn, Mass., Sept. 1, 1885.
Marion Fuller, Haverford, Pa., Oct. 29, 1887.
Charles Henry, Haverford, Pa., Nov. 18, 1890.
Elizabeth, Lynn, Mass., June 10, 1894.

CURTIS —

Ruth Wetherbee Davison, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1887.
Francis Shaw, Newton Centre, Mass., June 10, 1888.
Margaret Burrill, Newton Centre, Mass., April 27, 1890.

Edward Davison, West Newton, Mass., Dec. 21, 1891.
George William, West Newton, Mass., March 29, 1895.

CUSHING —

Ada Thomas, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 18, 1882.

CUTLER —

Mary Franklyn Wilson, Bangor, Me., June 17, 1886.
John Wilson, Bangor, Me., May 12, 1887.
Elliott Carr, Bangor, Me., July 30, 1888.
Roger Wilson, Brookline, Mass., Nov. 3, 1889.
George Chalmers, Jr., Brookline, Mass., May 8, 1891.
Robert, Brookline, Mass., June 12, 1895.

*DALZELL —

Helen Learoyd Stearns, Waltham, Mass., April 7, 1886.
Dorothy, Cambridge, Mass., June 28, 1887.

DANIELS —

Minnie Bigelow Gay, Newton, Mass., May 11, 1887.
Miriam Gay, New York, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1890.
Charles Herbert, New York, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1893.
(d. Aug. 5, 1894.)

DENÈGRE —

Bertha Cobb Armour, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1893.
Marie Elaine, Pride's Crossing, Mass., Aug. –, 1895.

*DONALDSON —

Nannie Beirne Macfarland (div.), Richmond, Va., April 21, 1880.
Francis, 3d, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1881.
William Macfarland, Baltimore, Md., March, 1887.
Ethel Chase Sprague, Stockton, Cal., July 20, 1896.
Salmon Portland Chase, San José, Cal., April 10, 1897.

DOW —

Vanie Buck Robinson, Woburn, Mass., Jan. 1, 1883.
Ethel Robinson, Andover, N. H., Aug. 4, 1884.
Roland Beeman, Woburn, Mass., Feb. 12, 1889.

DUNN —

Riella Juliana Bullard, Grafton, Mass., June 28, 1883.
Helen De Maurice, Marlboro, Mass., April 2, 1884.

EDMANDS —

Lydia Caroline Benton, Brookline, Mass., May 22, 1883.
Violet, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 22, 1884.
Rose, Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 16, 1886.

*ELLIS, F. H. —

Eva Lewis, Framingham, Mass., June 21, 1888.

ELLIS, R. W. —

Katharine Allyn Rice, Springfield, Mass., April 13, 1882.
Theodore Waterbury, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 2, 1887.
Ralph Waterbury, Jr., Springfield, Mass., May 3, 1896.

*EVANS —

Elizabeth Gardiner, Boston, Mass., May 18, 1882.

FAUNCE —

Mabel Winthrop Mange, Kingston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1884.
Alice Cushing, Mansfield, Pa., June 2, 1888.
Dorothy, Mansfield, Pa., May 27, 1890.
A son, Mansfield, Pa., April 1, 1893.
(d. May 5, 1893.)
George, Carnegie, Pa., July 30, 1894.
Margaret, Carnegie, Pa., Jan. 14, 1898.

FELTON —

Alice Bent, Steelton, Pa., June 2, 1884.
Margaret, Steelton, Pa., July 15, 1885.
Eleanor, Steelton, Pa., Jan. 29, 1887.
Samuel Morse, 3d, Steelton, Pa., June 12, 1889.
Cornelius Conway, Steelton, Pa., April 18, 1893.
Edgar Conway, Steelton, Pa., May 15, 1894.
Winslow Bent, Steelton, Pa., Nov. 9, 1896.

GAGE —

Margaret Josephine Walsh, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 2, 1902.

GARDINER —

Florence Rhodes Pitman, Tokyo, Japan, May 16, 1882.
James Lawrence McDonald, Tokyo, Japan, April 10, 1883.
Helga Houghton, Hackensack, N. J., May 22, 1884.
(d. Oct. 9, 1884.)
Hasu-no-hana (Lotus Blossom), Tokyo, Japan, June 29, 1886.

Ernestine Williams, Tokyo, Japan, March 21, 1890.
Lillian Gordon, Tokyo, Japan, April 21, 1894.

*GODDARD —

Annie Reboul Larocque, New York, N. Y., May 8, 1890.
(d. April 25, 1901.)
Annie Celestine, New York, N. Y., April 14, 1891.

HALE —

Emily Jose Milliken, Boston, Mass., June 19, 1889.
Emily, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 27, 1891.
William Peabody, East Orange, N. J., July 26, 1895.
(d. July 21, 1897.)

*HANKS —

Clarina Bartow Shumway, Faribault, Minn., May 16, 1888.
Steadman Shumway, Manchester, Mass., July 17, 1889.
Clarina Shumway, Boston, Mass., April 22, 1892.

HARDING —

Annie Amelia Jenckes, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 9, 1884.
Louis Branch, Jr., Stamford, Conn., June 27, 1885.
Lawrence Jenckes, Stamford, Conn., Sept. 21, 1889.
Amelia Marion, Stamford, Conn., May 16, 1893.
Nannie, Stamford, Conn., Aug. 15, 1895.
Lucy, Stamford, Conn., Nov. 15, 1900.

HARLOW —

Ida Gertrude Morehouse, Springfield, Mass., April 29, 1899.
William Morehouse, Somers, Conn., Dec. 18, 1900.
Frank Norman, Somers, Conn., Jan. 18, 1902.
(d. Feb. 10, 1905.)

HEARD —

Hope Glen (div.), London, Eng., May 16, 1889.

HILL, S. —

Mary Hill, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6, 1888.
Mary Mendenhall, St. Paul, Minn., July 3, 1889.
James Nathan, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 23, 1893.

HILL, W. B. —

Elise Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29, 1892.

HOADLY —

Genevieve Groesbeck, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1894.
George, 3d, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1895.
Genevieve Olivia, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1897.
(d. Sept. 21, 1908.)

HODGDON —

Anna Florence Colburn, Dedham, Mass., July 11, 1888.
Waldo Colburn, Dedham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1889.
Andrew Yates, Dedham, Mass., Feb. 18, 1891.
Howard Wellington, Dedham, Mass., Sept. 30, 1898.
Ruth Ellis, Dedham, Mass., Oct. 17, 1900.

HOLMES —

Marie Neff Humes, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1890.
Elise Mallory, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1891.
Emeline Williams, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1893.
Jabish, Jr., Pelham Manor, N. Y., March 11, 1899.

HOMER —

Ella Louise Stowell, Boston (Roxbury), Mass., Jan. 29, 1897.
Thomas Johnston, Jr., Boston (Roxbury), Mass., Oct. 22, 1898.
Edmund Stowell, Boston (Roxbury), Mass., Nov. 17, 1903.

HOUGHTON —

May L. Burrill, Medford, Mass., Aug. 16, 1883.
Alcina Burrill, Rockport, Mass., Nov. 25, 1888.
Cedric Wing, Fairfield, Me., May 31, 1895.
(d. Nov. 10, 1913.)

HOUSTON —

Jennie Righter, Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1887.
Francis DeHart, Boston (Roxbury), Mass., Oct. 20, 1888.
Philip Kingsland, Boston (Roxbury), Mass., Oct. 5, 1889.
Margaret Kingsland, Concord, Mass., March 25, 1906.
(d. Feb. 1, 1908.)

*HOWARD —

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*HUBBARD —

Susan Campbell Weare, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 15, 1884.
Martha Weare, Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1886.
Alice Frances, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1889.
Eleanor, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1891.
William Coit, Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1896.

HUDSON —

Bessie Van Mater Keyes, Concord, Mass., Aug. 31, 1880.
Mary, Concord, Mass., July 25, 1890.
(d. Aug. 12, 1890.)
Frederic, Concord, Mass., Nov. 14, 1891.
(d. July 15, 1892.)
Marion, Concord, Mass., Dec. 12, 1895.

*HUNTINGTON —

Mary Blackstone Freeman, New York, N. Y., April 15, 1885.
Mara, New York, March 14, 1886.
(d. Oct. 20, 1894.)
Julia Tallmadge, New York, April 13, 1888.
(d. Oct. 28, 1890.)
Mildred Saltonstall, New York, Nov. 25, 1889.

HUTCHINS —

Carrie Walker Murphy, Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1882.
Mary Stearns, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1883.
Helen Walker, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12, 1885.

HUTCHINSON —

Acadia Cumins, Dixon, Ill., Dec. 20, 1883.

HYDE —

Prudence Melissa Phillips, Washingtonville, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1883.
William, and Elizabeth Beach, Paterson, N. J., Oct. 10, 1884.
(d. Oct. 24, 1884.)
George Palmer, Brunswick, Me., April 9, 1887.

*IVES —

Agnes Kennett, St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1894.
Stephen Bradshaw, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11, 1895.
Agnes Kennett, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 8, 1912.

JACKSON —

Grace Irving Whiting, Boston, Mass., April 23, 1896.
Leonard, Brookline, Mass., Jan. 14, 1897.
Allen, Newton Centre, Mass., June 28, 1902.

JACOBS —

Virginia Elizabeth Edmiston, Brownsville, Pa., March 18, 1896.
Anne Snowdon, Brownsville, Pa., April 4, 1897.

KEYES —

Alice Reynolds, Concord, Mass., July 6, 1881.

KIDDER —

Hattie Lois Rice, Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1880.
(d. July 12, 1881.)
Charles Archbald, Jr., Milton, Mass., July 12, 1881.
Josephine Burnett, Southboro, Mass., Oct. 11, 1888.
Frances Fiske, Southboro, Mass., Dec. 2, 1892.
(d. Jan. 30, 1893.)
Henry Purkitt, Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1895.

*KINNEY —

Selina Elizabeth McIntosh, Springfield, Mass., June 22, 1882.
Marian, Fergus Falls, Minn., May 26, 1883.
Selina, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., March 24, 1885.

*LANCASTER —

Sarah Jenkins Hill, Worcester, Mass., June 4, 1892.
Southworth, Worcester, Mass., Aug. 8, 1893.
Bruce, Worcester, Mass., Aug. 22, 1896.

LAWRENCE —

Alice May Sears, Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 2, 1883.
Marjorie, Medford, Mass., Sept. 9, 1884.
A daughter, Medford, Mass., March 9, 1886.
(d. March 12, 1886.)
Samuel Crocker, 2d, Medford, Mass., Sept. 12, 1888.
Ruth, Medford, Mass., Aug. 10, 1890.
William Badger, Jr., Medford, Mass., Oct. 3, 1896.

LEE, A. H. —

Marie L. Foster, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 24, 1885.
Arthur Howard, Jr., Scranton, Pa., Dec. 9, 1886.
(d. Aug. 8, 1887.)
Henry Foster, Scranton, Pa., May 8, 1889.
(d. Sept. 29, 1913.)
Lillian Howard, Scranton, Pa., June 21, 1890.
(d. Sept. 28, 1913.)
John Rose, Jr., Scranton, Pa., Oct. 5, 1893.

LEONARD —

Anne Munyon, Paris, France, May 9, 1894.

*LeROY, H. S. —

Clementina LeRoy Morgan, New York, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1880.
(d. April, 1903.)
A son, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1881.
(d. Jan. 2, 1882.)
Herman, New York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1883.
Robert, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1885.

*McDONALD —

Ida LeMonde, Oakland, Cal., March 19, 1888.

McLENNAN—

Alma Stuart, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 9, 1896.

MACK —

Laura Gordon Test, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1893.
Francis Test, Ann Arbor, Mich., March 15, 1894.
Edward Ely, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 9, 1895.
Gordon Charles, Weller's Grove (near Laporte, Ind.), Nov. 27, 1896.
Cornelia Rebecca, Laporte, Ind., Sept. 4, 1898.
Julian Ellis, Laporte, Ind., April 26, 1903.
David, Toledo, Ohio, April 26, 1910.

*MADDEN —

Laura A. Chamberlain, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1891.

MARTIN —

Harriet Bell Cogswell, Gilmanton, N. H., Jan. 28, 1893.
Frances Coffin, Roxbury, Mass., March 29, 1894.
Margaret Agnew, Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 7, 1906.

MASON, A. P. —

Gertrude Leone Black, Gardner, Mass., July 17, 1890.
Alice Caroline, Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 11, 1891.

MASON, C. J. —

Angelina Augusta Merry, San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 189-
Blanche Lyman, San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1893.
Harriet Sargent, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1894.
Charles Jeremiah, Jr., Orange, N. J., Oct. 26, 1899.

MEYER —

Marian Alice Appleton, Lenox, Mass., June 25, 1885.
Julia Appleton, Manchester, Mass., July 30, 1886.
Alice Appleton, Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1888.
George von Lengerke, Jr., Boston, Mass., April 7, 1891.

MULLIGAN —

Minna Rawson, Worcester, Mass., Dec. 22, 1886.
Ralph Coolidge, Natick, Mass., March 15, 1888.
Ruth, Natick, Mass., Aug. 23, 1890.
Alice Gardner, Natick, Mass., March 11, 1892.

NEWHALL —

Alice Lillia Davis, Lynn, Mass., Jan. 15, 1891.
Ruth, Lynn, Mass., Nov. 22, 1894.
(d. Jan. 22, 1912.)
Beaumont, Lynn, Mass., June 22, 1908.

NICHOLS —

Emma A. Taylor, Somerville, Mass., May 23, 1882.
John Robert, Somerville, Mass., May 16, 1883.
Charles Eliot, Somerville, Mass., Oct. 25, 1884.
Howard, Somerville, Mass., May 23, 1887.

*NORTON —

Eunice Polk, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1894.
Evelyn Polk, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25, 1895.

Frederic Rowland, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, 1897.
Jesse Rowland, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1900.

NUNN —

Elizabeth M. Johnstone, Newton, Mass., April 22, 1909.

OSGOOD, C. N. —

Margaret Nelson Alexander, Waltham, Mass., June 6, 1883.
Harold Alexander, Minneapolis, Minn., April 9, 1885.
Ruth, Minneapolis, Minn., June 1, 1887.
Alan Marshall, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1889.
Ethel, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, 1892.

PATTEN —

Georgie Howe Townsend, Boston, Mass., June 21, 1898.

*PERKINS, E. C. —

Elizabeth Hoar Evarts, Windsor, Vt., Aug. 2, 1882.
Edward Newton, Jr., New York, N. Y., May 3, 1883.
William Maxwell Evarts, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1884.
Charles Callahan, Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 23, 1886.
Mary Ann Davenport, Plainfield, N. J., May 11, 1890.
Frances Bruen, Windsor, Vt., Aug. 24, 1893.
Lewis Anthony, Windsor, Vt., June 27, 1896.

*PERRY —

Annie Moseley, Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 10, 1884.
Frederick Gardiner, Jr., Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 7, 1885.
William Carleton, Weston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1887.

PORTER —

Endelle May Knapp, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1884.
Gertrude Endelle, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 25, 1888.
Frank Leslie, Jr., Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 2, 1893.

POWEL —

Marian Clifford Howard, Newport, R. I., Oct. 5, 1886.
Harford Willing Hare, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1887.
Howard Hare, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1891.

PREBLE —

Mary Fostina Wilder, Medway, Mass., Sept. 21, 1887.
Mary Harriet, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 3, 1893.

PRESCOTT —

Eva Snow Smith, Charlestown, Mass., April 22, 1890.
Mortimer Morris, Charlestown, Mass., March 19, 1896.

PRESTON —

Ada Louise Fiero (div.), Middle Park, Colo., Sept. 17, 1885.
Harry Fiero, Troublesome, Colo., June 7, 1886.
Marian West, Troublesome, Colo., Feb. 2, 1889.
(d. Feb. 1, 1890.)
Margaret Webb, Denver, Colo., May 1, 1892.
Effie Grace McLennan, Chicago, Ill., 1902.
Shirley Webb, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1908.

PUTNAM —

Grace Williams Tower, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1882.
Amelia Tower, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1883.
Grace Tower, Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1886.
Charlemagne T., Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1888.
(d. Feb. 17, 1889.)
Earl B., Jr., Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1890.
Sarah Elizabeth, Rochester, N. Y., July 9, 1892.
Alfred, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1895.
Katharine, Waterville, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898.

RICHARDSON —

Sara Jenkins Hanks, Cambridge, Mass., June 27, 1888.
Margaret, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1890.
Leslie, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1895.
Katherine, Cambridge, Mass., April 27, 1900.

*RINDGE —

Rhoda May Knight, Trenton, Wayne Co., Mich., May 17, 1887.
Samuel Knight, Los Angeles, Cal., April 9, 1888.
Frederick Hastings, Jr., Redondo, Cal., Sept. 5, 1890.
Rhoda Agatha, Santa Monica, Cal., April 20, 1893.

ROBINSON, E. —

Elizabeth H. Gould, Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, 1881.
Phillips Brooks, Athens, Greece, Feb. 3, 1882.

ROBINSON, E. A. —

Ida Loring Pratt, Boston, Mass., June 2, 1885.
Margaret, Hingham, Mass., Sept. 28, 1887.
Willis Brainard, Boston, Mass., April 15, 1889.
Albert Lincoln, Wollaston, Mass., May 17, 1891.

RUSSELL —

Laura Loring Parks, Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 19, 1894.
Barbara, Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1898.
William Goodwin, Boston, Mass., May 19, 1904.

ST. JOHN —

Martha Elizabeth Everett, Dover, Mass., June 26, 1888.
Everett, Northampton, Mass., March 27, 1889.
Harold, Pittsburg, Pa., July 25, 1892.
Lyman (d. Feb. 26, 1900), and Prescott Keyes (d. Feb. 24, 1900), Pittsburg, Pa., May 8, 1899.

*SCHOFIELD —

Ednah May Green, Rutland, Vt., Dec. 2, 1891.

SHANNON —

Ella Preston Tucker, Portland, Me., Aug. 20, 1884.

SHEAFE —

Grace Thornton Dame, Boston, Mass., April 3, 1888.
William, Jr., Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1889.
John Herrick, Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1890.
(d. Oct. 21, 1892.)

SHELDON —

Mary Robinson Seney, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1881.
(d. June 16, 1913.)
Mary Seney, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1885.
Gertrude, New York, N. Y., May 19, 1888.

SHILLITO —

Lizzie Gaither, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1880.
Elizabeth Gaither, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1881.
Mary, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1882.
Beatrice, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1884.
Mildred T., Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1886.
John, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1889.

SHUTE —

Amelia F. Weeks, Exeter, N. H., Nov. 18, 1885.
(d. Jan. 27, 1895.)
Richard Everett, Exeter, N. H., Oct. 17, 1887.
Nathalie, Exeter, N. H., April 18, 1894.
Ella Kent, Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 12, 1897.

SIBLEY —

Ellen Maria Ayers, Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, 1886.
Edwin Ayers, Somerville, Mass., Nov. 7, 1887.
Eleanor Hooper, Somerville, Mass., July 15, 1889.

SMITH, F. W. —

Mary Frances Mack, Boston, Mass., June 13, 1888.

*SMITH, W. E. —

Alice Lee Newell, Framingham, Mass., Sept. 13, 1886.
Everett Newell, Boston, Mass., June 26, 1888.

SNELLING —

Jane Lambert Kielblock, Boston, Mass., April 22, 1884.
(d. Aug. 23, 1898.)
Eugenia Meneely, Troy, N. Y., April 21, 1903.

*SPRAGUE —

Mary Bryant Pratt, Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1891.
Marion, Beverly, Mass., June 23, 1893.
Eleanor, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1898.

STONE —

Anna Smith Rotch, New Bedford, Mass., June 11, 1887.
Francis Hathaway, Jr., New Bedford, Mass., July 3, 1888.

*STORY —

Marie Louise Hunt, New York, N. Y., June 22, 1888.

SWAYZE —

Sarah Louise Barrett, Newton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1887.

SWIFT —

Elizabeth Borden Hawes, Fairhaven, Mass., June 9, 1886.
Jireh, 7th, Fairhaven, Mass., April 7, 1889.
Elizabeth, Fairhaven, Mass., June 10, 1890.

SYLVESTER —

Anna Frances Gage, Newtonville, Mass., April 3, 1883.
(d. Sept. 26, 1905.)
Harold Gage, Newtonville, Mass., March 22, 1887.
(d. Nov. 16, 1895.)

TAUSSIG —

Edith Thomas Guild, Exeter, N. H., June 20, 1888.
(d. April 15, 1910.)
William Guild, Cambridge, Mass., May 3, 1889.
Mary Guild, Cambridge, Mass., May 8, 1892.
Catharine Crombie, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 8, 1896.
Helen Brooke, Cambridge, Mass., May 24, 1898.

TEMPLE —

Mara Octavia Paine, Medford, Mass., Dec. 1, 1887.
Henrietta Frances, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1889.
Edna Josephine, Acton, Mass., April 4, 1898.

THAYER —

Maude Albee, Worcester, Mass., June 20, 1906.
John Alden, Jr., Worcester, Mass., March 22, 1910.
Elizabeth Albee, Worcester, Mass., Jan. 22, 1912.

THOMAS, J. E. —

Harriet Newell Turney, New York, N. Y., April 6, 1903.

THOMAS, W. B. —

Caroline Wadleigh, Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1883.
Helen, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1888.
Margaret, Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1889.

THORP —

Annie Allegra Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1885.
Alice Allegra, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1888.
Amelia Chapman, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 11, 1889.
Erica, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1890.
Annie Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass., April 9, 1894.
Priscilla Alden, Cambridge, Mass., March 25, 1897.

TRULL —

Hannah Jane Bailey, Lowell, Mass., Oct. 8, 1884.

TUBBS —

Alice Whitcomb Hagar, Colusa, Cal., May 16, 1895.

TWOMBLEY —

Marion Isabelle Myers, London, Eng., 1895.

UNDERWOOD —

Jennie Cushing, Boston, Mass., May 21, 1884.
Alice Cushing, Belmont, Mass., Feb. 23, 1885.
Margaret Cushing, Belmont, Mass., June 24, 1886.
Helen Cushing, Belmont, Mass., Dec. 20, 1888.

URQUHART —

Katherine Hayes, Ogden, Utah, Oct. 7, 1895.
Katherine Augusta, Oakland, Cal., Jan. 29, 1897.
Anne, Oakland, Cal., Aug. 21, 1901.

*VAN RENSSELAER —

Louisa Greenough Lane, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 3, 1880.

*WATSON —

Alice Grain Parkinson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1887.
(d. Oct. 4, 1893.)
Alice, Utica, N. Y., July 20, 1890.
Ellen Swan, Baltimore, Md., April 22, 1896.

WELLS, C. L. —

Marie Louise Goddard, Nashua, N. H., Jan. 28, 1886.

*WELLS, J. W. —

Harriet Elizabeth Livermore, Manchester, N. H., Sept. 27, 1884.
Edmund Dwight, Manchester, N. H., July 11, 1885.
Gladys, Atlantic City, N. J., July 4, 1888.
Elizabeth Livermore, Woodbury, N. J., Dec. 23, 1889.

WHITING —

Charlotte Augusta Noyes, Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1883.
Beatrice Fay, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1883.

WILTON —

Mary Ellen Glidden, Salem, Mass., July 3, 1880.
Richard Clive, Somerville, Mass., April 4, 1881.
Wilfrid Mallett, N. Rochester, Mass., Oct. 2, 1882.
Emma Gladys, Rindge, N. H., Oct. 17, 1884.

Herbert Wilder, Rindge, N. H., Aug. 16, 1886.
(d. Oct. 17, 1896.)
Edith Victoria, Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 24, 1889.
(d. April 5, 1894.)
Ulysses Stanley Mayhew, W. Tisbury, Mass., April 24, 1891.
Mary Virginia, Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 18, 1892.
(d. May 15, 1894.)

WOLFF —

Ethel Pumpelly Loder, Newport, R. I., Oct. 20, 1887.
Antoinette, Rutland, Vt., Aug. 6, 1890.
(d. Oct. 28, 1890.)
Philip, Dover, N. J., Sept. 19, 1892.
(d. Dec. 29, 1913.)
Henry Engelbert, Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1894.
(d. Oct. 9, 1910.)

*WOOD —

Annie Louise Blandy, Dorchester, Mass., June 27, 1885.
Myra de Normandie, Roxbury, Mass., May 12, 1886.
Marjorie, Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 4, 1887.
Grayson, Arlington, Mass., Aug. 25, 1889.

WRIGHT —

Katharine Louise Davis, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1888.
Katharine Louise, New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1889.

ADAMS —

Mary Elizabeth Morse, Boston, Mass., Oct., 1885.
(d. March 31, 1887.)
A daughter, Boston, Mass., March 10, 1887.
(d. March 10, 1887.)

ALLEY —

Mattie Sophia Botume, Stoneham, Mass., July 6, 1882.

BAILEY —

Ann Gilliam, February, 1882.
Greenfield Wallace, May 29, 1883.
Louise Pennington, Oct. 23, 1885.
Samuel Stere, Sept. 18, 1887.
(d. May, 1898.)

BISSELL —

Lucy Agnes Coffey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1883.
Mary Rose, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1884.
Harriott Amelia, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1888.
Lucy Agnes, Buffalo, N. Y., July 19, 1891.
Herbert Coffey, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1895.
(d. May 31, 1896.)

BLANCHARD —

Clara Fessenden Barnes, Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1887.
Fessenden Seaver, Brookline, Mass., Nov. 7, 1888.
Charles Barnes, Brookline, Mass., April 22, 1892.
Edith Page, and Benjamin Seaver, Jr., Brookline, Mass., April 22, 1897.

*BRIGHAM, C. —

Amy Howe Johnson, Salem, Mass., Oct. 9, 1900.

BRIGHAM, N. M. —

Luella Cobb Young, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 10, 1894.
Nathalie Frances, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18, 1896.
Virginia Howe, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 22, 1898.

*BUTLER, G. M. —

Elizabeth Davis Simpson, Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 26, 1884.
Sarah Simpson, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 10, 1885.

CARVER —

M. Louise Prescott, Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 22, 1879.

CUSHMAN —

Lottie M. Kilburn, Bridgton, Me., Nov. 24, 1880.
George M., Oxford, Mass.
Harold W., Oxford, Mass.

*DAY —

Mary H. Smith, Barnstable, Mass., 1885.
(d. May 7, 1903.)
Thomas Chadwick, Jr., Barnstable, Mass., June 24, 1886.
(d. Aug. 17, 1905.)

DODGE —

Harriet Elizabeth [Havenner] McEwen, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1895.
Elizabeth, Washington, D. C., July 4, 1897.

DRIVER —

Alice Plummer Dole, Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1884.
A son, Boston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1886.
(d. Nov. 20, 1886.)

DWINELL —

Alice Brimmer Magee, Winchester, Mass., June 23, 1879.
James Fisher, Winchester, Mass., March 29, 1880.
Charlotte, Winchester, Mass., July 22, 1882.

EARLE —

Catherine Hansell French, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1881.
Catherine Ann, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1883.
Caroline French (d. Jan. 19, 1890) and Mary (d. Feb. 4, 1885), Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1884.
Frances von Lohr, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1887.
George Howard, 3d, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1890.
Ralph, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1892.
Clayton French, Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1894.
(d. Oct. 15, 1897.)
Hansell French, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1895.
Edith, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1897.
Gladys Howland, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21, 1899.

FRENCH —

Augusta A. Graham, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1883.
(d. March 27, 1892.)
Clayton, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1884.
Augusta Graham, Rosemont, Pa., June 22, 1886.
Harry B., Jr., Rosemont, Pa., Nov. 26, 1887.
(d. May 25, 1892.)
Bessie Graham, Rosemont, Pa., April 12, 1889.

GREENE —

Harriet Savage Chase, Brookline, Mass., July 15, 1886.
William Chase, Brookline, Mass., June 14, 1890.

Harold Chase, Aurora, N. Y., June 12, 1893.
Theodore Chase, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1899.

HENDERSON —

Agnes Roudebush, London, Eng., —, 1889.
Harold, Jr., ——, —, 1890.
Francis Tracy, Dresden, —, 1896.

KEENE —

Emerin Price Semple, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8, 1893.
Emerine Semple, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27, 1894.
Caroline Williams, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 18, 1898.

*KITFIELD —

Hattie Butler Carter, Manchester, Mass., Nov. 29, 1882.
Marion, Manchester, Mass., June 6, 1887.
Edna, Manchester, Mass., Jan. 9, 1889.

LINCOLN —

Mary Sophronia Robertson, Stillwater, Minn., Dec. 14, 1892.

LITTLEFIELD —

Emma Warren Bancroft, Malden, Mass., Nov. 24, 1879.
Catherine Frances, Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1880.
James Bancroft, Boston, Mass., March 19, 1882.
Harry Willis, Boston, Mass., May 22, 1884.
Ivory, Newport, R. I., Oct. 21, 1887.
Barbara, Providence, R. I., Aug. 28, 1891.
Bancroft, Providence, R. I., Aug. 9, 1897.
(d. Aug. 14, 1898.)

MILES —

Lizzie Baxter James, Brookline, Mass., Jan. 16, 1883.
Herbert James, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 22, 1883.

MILLER, G. S. —

Hattie Ella Russ, Lincolnville, Me., Oct. 4, 1883.

MORSE —

Katherine Tumay, Springfield, Ill., June 20, 1879.
(d. June 10, 1885.)
Louisa Penn Norton, April 27, 1897.

*PAGE —

Kate A. Read, Para, Brazil, Sept. 6, 1883.
Wallace Gardner, April 1, 1885.
Lawrence Boynton, March 22, 1887.
Kathleen, Oct. 17, 1889.
Elsinore, Aug. 19, 1891.

PERKINS, C. L. —

Margaret Gandy, New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1882.
John Lawrence, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1886.

ROBBINS —

Sarah Guthrie Jewett, New York, N. Y., April 24, 1889.
Sarah Jewett, New York, N. Y., May 15, 1890.
Julia Wainwright, New York, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1894.

ROGERS —

Eva Josephine Ross, —— ——, Jan. 28, 1890.
John Stanton, —— ——, April 7, 1891.
Evelyn, —— ——, Sept. 3, 1900.
Elinor Chase, —— ——, Oct. 14, 1904.

*SARGENT, L. —

Cora Nelson Glenn, New York, N. Y., April 11, 1882.

SAWYER —

Minnie H. Pierce, Gardner, Mass., April 24, 1883.
(d. Dec. 10, 1883.)
Myra Bertha Tebault, Norfolk, Va., May 5, 1885.
Harold Allen, Gardner, Mass., July 28, 1887.
(d. Feb. 15, 1889.)
Marjorie H., Gardner, Mass., May 20, 1890.
Edward Julius, Gardner, Mass., April 15, 1894.

*SHEA —

Jennie Wolf, St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 8, 1877.
John Cornelius, W. Wheeling, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1878.
Christian James Irving, W. Wheeling, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1881.
Margaret Parthenia, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1884.
Dion, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 6, 1886.
Edwin, Omaha, Neb., April 11, 1890.

SOLGER —

Clara Seckel, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1890.

*STORM —

Isabel Towle Abeel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1879.
May Brevoort, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1881.
Gretta Adriance, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1885.

STRONG —

Mary Emeline Geiger, St. Joseph, Mo., May 7, 1895.
(d. Jan. 25, 1910.)

*TAFF —

Sarah Jane Welch, Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1884.
Helen Agnes, Waltham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1887.

TOWNE —

Helen Sykes, Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1880.

Stuart, Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1880.

WARE —

Eva Maude Hughes, Chiswick, London, Eng., Nov. 23, 1896.
Robert Hughes, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1898.

*WELD —

Hannah Putnam Train, Duxbury, Mass., April 11, 1900.
Mary, Boston, Mass., April 5, 1901.

WHITCOMB —

Zettie S. Fernald, —— ——, Feb., 1888.
Eva Fidelia, —— ——, 1889.

WILLARD —

Ida Lillian Hutchinson, Burlington, Mass., March 24, 1880.
Constance Alton, Lexington, Mass., Dec. 14, 1880.
Hélène Adams, Lexington, Mass., Jan. 23, 1882.
(d. June 10, 1902.)
Edith, Lexington, Mass., June 13, 1885.

MARRIAGES OF CHILDREN AND BIRTHS OF GRANDCHILDREN

ANTHONY, CHARLES PIKE, the Class Baby —

Edith Belle Osborne, Haverhill, Mass., June 29, 1904.
Margaret Belle Anthony, Haverhill, Aug. 6, 1906.
Louise Stuart Anthony, Haverhill, April 11, 1909.
John Francis Anthony, Haverhill, April 22, 1911.

BURR, ISAAC TUCKER, Jr. —

Evelyn Thayer, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 4, 1913.

COBB, EDMOND PERSONS —

Edwina Dorland, Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1909.
Joseph Pettee Cobb, 2d, Chicago, June 12, 1912.

CONANT, RUTH —

Clarence M. Joyce, Boston, Mass., June 10, 1909.

CONANT, EDMUND BENNETT —

Eleanor Eastman Hawkesworth, Orange, N. J., Oct. 11, 1911.

COOLIDGE, MARY —

John Forbes Perkins, Little Harbor, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6, 1905.
Katharine Perkins, Milton, Mass., March 19, 1907.
John Forbes Perkins, Jr., Milton, Feb. 9, 1909.

COOLIDGE, KATRINE PARKMAN —

James Handasyd Perkins, Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1906.
Jane Sidgwick Perkins, June 10, 1908.
Sturgis Bigelow Perkins, June 27, 1910.
Elizabeth Perkins, March 25, 1913.

COWDIN, ETHEL —

Charles Morgan, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1910.
Charles Morgan, Jr., New York, N. Y., March 18, 1912.

COWDIN, JOHN CHEEVER —

Florence Hopkins, San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1912.

CROCKER, ALVAH, Jr. —

Harriet Greeley, Winnetka, Ill., Oct. 19, 1908.
Annie L. Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 12, 1909.
Alvah Crocker, 3d, Paris, France, Aug. 25, 1910.
Frederick Greeley Crocker, Paris, France, Aug. 20, 1911.

CROCKER, HELEN TUFTS —

Willard Soper, Fitchburg, Mass., June 17, 1911.

CROCKER, CHARLOTTE BARTOW —

Shaun Kelly, Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 19, 1912.

CROSMAN, MARION —

David Leon Philips, Haverford, Pa., Nov. 24, 1909.
Mary Chester Philips, Kennett, Pa., Sept. 3, 1910.

CUTLER, JOHN WILSON —

Rosalind Fish, Garrison-on-Hudson, New York, Oct. 22, 1910.
Susan Kean Cutler, Beverly, Mass., April 16, 1914.

CUTLER, ROGER WILSON —

Leslie Bradley, Boston, Dec. 14, 1912.
Robert Bradley Cutler, Charles River Village, Mass., Nov., 1913.

EDMANDS, ROSE —

George Herbert Holt, Chestnut Hill (Brookline), Mass., April 20, 1912.
Grant Herbert Holt, Barre, Vt., May 10, 1913.

FELTON, MARGARET —

Emmett Robinson Tatnall, Haverford, Pa., Oct. 12, 1911.

FELTON, ELEANOR —

Sumner Rulon-Miller, Haverford, Pa., Oct. 27, 1910.
Edgar Felton Rulon-Miller, Aug. 10, 1911.

FELTON, SAMUEL MORSE, 3d —

Anne Nelson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1913.

GARDINER, JAMES LAWRENCE —

Louise Vivienne Major, San Francisco, Cal., June, 1904.
*Sprague McDonald Gardiner, born at San Francisco, in May, 1909, died sixteen days later.
Ernestine Vivienne Gardiner, San Francisco, May 22, 1910.
Hasu Lillian Gardiner, San Francisco, Aug. 23, 1912.

HUBBARD, MARTHA WEARE —

Henry Eleutheros Cooke, Jr., Lake Forest Ill., Sept. 26, 1908.
Cynthia Ashley Cooke, Geneva, Ill., Nov. 1, 1911.

HUBBARD, ALICE FRANCES —

Robert Whitman Means, Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 24, 1910.
Alice Means, Beverly Farms, Mass., March 20, 1912.

HUBBARD, ELEANOR —

Robert Thornton Lee, Lake Forest, Ill., May 23, 1914.

HUTCHINS, MARY STEARNS —

Harry Wellington Russell, Cambridge, Mass., June 5, 1912.

KINNEY, MARIAN —

Walter Dubois Brookings, Claremont, Cal., Nov. 19, 1909.
Robert Somers Brookings, 2d, Redlands, Cal., June 27, 1912.

KINNEY, SELINA —

Harold Clarke Strong, Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1913.

*LEE, HENRY FOSTER —

Gertrude Gay, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct., 1911.

MEYER, ALICE APPLETON —

C. Raymond P. Rodgers, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1913.
Alicia M. Rodgers, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1914.

MEYER, GEORGE VON LENGERKE, Jr. —

Frances Saltonstall, Mattapan, Mass., Dec. 20, 1913.

MULLIGAN, RALPH COOLIDGE —

Marguerite Lee Halstead, Pawtucket, Mass., Dec. 24, 1907.
Minot Lee Mulligan, Grand Junction, Col., Nov. 22, 1909.

NICHOLS, JOHN ROBERT —

Alice Burt Berry, New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1906.
Helen Holt Nichols, Boston, Mass., July 14, 1907.
Esther Ward Nichols, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23, 1910.

NICHOLS, CHARLES ELIOT —

Vera M. Bunker, Hancock, Maine, Aug. 7, 1909.
Charles Eliot Nichols, Jr., Seattle, Wash., April 22, 1910.

PERKINS, (WILLIAM) MAXWELL EVARTS —

Louise Saunders, Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1910.

PERKINS, MARY ANN DAVENPORT —

Thomas Head Thomas, Netherwood, N. J., Feb. 28, 1914.

PERKINS, FRANCES BRUEN —

Archibald Cox, Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 7, 1911.
Archibald Cox, Jr., Plainfield, N. J., May 17, 1912.
Elizabeth Evarts Cox, Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 23, 1913.

PUTNAM, GRACE —

John Irwin Bright, Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1911.
John Irwin Bright, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1912.

RINDGE, SAMUEL KNIGHT —

Agnes M. Hole, Los Angeles, Cal., July 12, 1911.
Samuel Hole Rindge, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 9, 1913.

RINDGE, FREDERICK HASTINGS, Jr. —

Galetta M. Mushet, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 5, 1911.

SHELDON, GERTRUDE —

S. Stevens Sands, New York, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1910.
S. Stevens Sands, Jr., New York, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1911.

SWIFT, ELIZABETH —

Henry Russell Watson, New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 4, 1911.

THOMAS, HELEN —

Samuel Dennis Warren, Jr., Boston, Mass., June 11, 1909.
Helen Warren, Dedham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1911.
Anne Warren, Dedham, Mass., April 11, 1912.
Samuel Dennis Warren, Jr., Dedham, Mass., June 17, 1913.

THORP, AMELIA CHAPMAN —

Robert Winthrop Knowles, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 25, 1913.

UNDERWOOD, ALICE CUSHING —

Raynor Monteith Gardiner, Belmont, Mass., Nov. 9, 1911.

UNDERWOOD, HELEN CUSHING —

Charles Oliver Wellington, Belmont, Mass., Sept. 26, 1912.

WHITING, BEATRICE FAY —

Max Sancholle-Henraux, Paris, France, Nov. 14, 1905.
Roger Sancholle-Henraux, Paris, France, Oct. 16, 1909.

BUTLER, SARAH SIMPSON —

F. A. Collins, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 6, 1910.
Elizabeth Simpson Collins, New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1913.

DWINELL, JAMES FISHER —

Florence Wiley Smith, Lancaster, Pa., April 28, 1908.
James Fisher Dwinell, Jr., Winchester, Mass., Feb. 26, 1909.

DWINELL, CHARLOTTE —

Frederick Manley Ives, Winchester, Mass., June 23, 1906.
Frederick Manley Ives, Jr., Winchester, Mass., June 2, 1908.
Alice Creamer Ives, Winchester, Mass., Feb. 27, 1910.

EARLE, CATHERINE ANN —

Victor Charles Mather, Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1905.
Catherine Earle Mather, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1906.
Charles E. Mather, 2d, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1908.

EARLE, FRANCES VON LOHR —

Lawrence Dilworth Beggs, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1908.
Lawrence Dilworth Beggs, Jr.
Louise Dilworth Beggs.

FRENCH, AUGUSTA GRAHAM —

Thomas Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1911.
Augusta French Wallace, Louisville, Ky., May 31, 1912.

KITFIELD, MARION —

James F. Noyes, Mystic, Conn., Aug. 19, 1911.

KITFIELD, EDNA —

Burton W. Pelton, Manchester, Mass., June 22, 1911.
George Kitfield Pelton, Manchester, Mass., Oct. 27, 1912.

*WILLARD, HÉLÈNE ADAMS —

W. S. Burgess, Lexington, Mass., Oct. 16, 1901.

WILLARD, CONSTANCE ALTON —

Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr., Lexington, Mass., May 5, 1906.
Robert Watkinson Huntington, 3d, Hartford, Conn., July 2, 1907.
Mary Willard Huntington, Hartford, Conn., March 15, 1909.
John Willard Huntington, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, 1910.
Sara Blair Huntington, Hartford, Conn., July 29, 1912.

DEATHS

Aldrich	Winchester, Mass	January 29, 1913
Alger	Sheridan, Wyoming	September 28, 1906
Amen	Exeter, N. H.	November 9, 1913
Apthorp	Milton, Mass.	August 6, 1905
Austin	Jamaica Plain, Mass	January 9, 1894
Bates	Monroe, West Va.	February 9, 1909
Binney	Cambridge, Mass.	February 29, 1912
Brandeis	Louisville, Ky.	March 4, 1913
Brewster, C. O.	South Dartmouth, Mass.	June 26, 1912
Brown, A. C.	Baltimore, Md.	May 13, 1899
Brown, J. A.	Exeter, N. H.	September 12, 1910
Cadwell	New York, N. Y.	December 14, 1881
Churchill	Isles of Shoals, N. H.	July 29, 1900
Coverly	Danvers, Mass.	July 31, 1906
Dalzell	North Falmouth, Mass.	July 3, 1896
Davis	Boston, Mass.	February 22, 1882
Dolloff	Exeter, N. H.	September 20, 1882
Donaldson	San Francisco, Cal.	April 18, 1906
Ellis, F. H.	Brookline, Mass	August 14, 1896
Evans	Boston, Mass.	March 28, 1886
Goddard	New York, N. Y.	July 25, 1900
Hanks	Boston, Mass.	March 23, 1908
Hopkins	San Francisco, Cal.	December 19, 1913
Howard	Phœnix, Ariz.	November 3, 1898
Hubbard	Lake Forest, Ill.	June 1, 1908
Huntington	Martinique, West Indies	November 23, 1893
Ives	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	March 18, 1914
Kinney	Claremont, Cal.	May 2, 1900
Lancaster	Worcester, Mass.	August 16, 1901

LeRoy, H. S.	New York, N. Y.	June 10, 1911
McDonald	London, England	October 4, 1897
Madden	New York, N. Y.	November 4, 1911
Norton	Ironton, Ohio	June 25, 1900
Perkins, E. C.	Plainfield, N. J.	October 30, 1902
Perry	Boston, Mass.	October 16, 1890
Poor	Andover, Mass.	June 11, 1900
Rindge	Yreka, Siskiyou, Cal.	August 29, 1905
Rose	Chicago, Ill	January 11, 1910
Smith, W. E.	Boston, Mass.	July 13, 1890
Somerby	Boston, Mass.	June 19, 1890
Sprague	Providence, R. I	January 31, 1902
Story	Port Chester, N. Y.	August 22, 1907
Tappan	Seattle, Wash.	April 24, 1903
Tarbell	Boston, Mass.	December 6, 1886
Titus	Rehoboth, Mass	September 26, 1879
Van Rensselaer	Albany, N. Y.	September 25, 1909
Warren	Cambridge, Mass.	January 3, 1899
Watson	Utica, N. Y.	June 24, 1908
Wells, J. W.	May's Landing, N. J.	November 9, 1892
Wood	Westboro, Mass.	December 31, 1906

Arnold	New York, N. Y.	June —, 1885
Baldwin	Somerville, Mass.	April 15, 1878
Brigham, C.	Milton, Mass.	March 13, 1910
Butler, G. M.	Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 5, 1914
Chandler	Everett, Mass.	June 23, 1910
Conlan	Cambridge, Mass.	July 4, 1883
Cushman	Oxford, Mass	February 25, 1897
Day	Boston, Mass.	April 27, 1905
Edwards	Elizabeth, N. J.	January 22, 1912
Gale	Boston, Mass.	May 11, 1892
Haley	West Newton, Mass.	April 12, 1891
Hayes	Buffalo, N. Y.	January 29, 1887

Hewitt	Cañon City, Col.	February 27, 1879
Hilton	Auburndale, Mass.	September 18, 1913
James	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 16, 1892
Katzenbach	San Francisco, Cal.	August —, 1880
Kitfield	Manchester, Mass.	August 25, 1910
Leister	Cleveland, Ohio	June 16, 1905
Littlefield	Providence, R. I.	August 28, 1906
Lobsitz	Boston, Mass.	February 17, 1879
Page	On the Madeira River, near San Antonio, Brazil	October 13, 1905
Pew	Gloucester, Mass.	June 25, 1880
Sargent, L.	Buzzard's Bay, Mass	August 12, 1883
Shea	——	——
Stetson	Pittsfield, Mass.	February 27, 1909
Storm	East Orange, N. J.	September 27, 1903
Taff	Charlestown, Mass.	February 5, 1914
Teschemacher	Territel, Switzerland	December —, 1892
Weld	Brookline, Mass	June 18, 1911
Weston	London, England	April 16, 1882
Williams	Near Centreville, Md.	October 31, 1896

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LEXINGTON . . . . . Clapp, Nunn, Willard
LOWELL . . . . . Gage, Motley, Trull
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MALDEN . . . . . Casas
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Tokyo . . . . . Gardiner

Switzerland —
Geneva . . . . . Keene

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Architecture: Gardiner.

Art: Carey, J. T. Coolidge, E. Robinson.

Bibliography: Brooks, Homer.

Business: Alley, Almy, Bailey, Burr, M. S. Burrill, Cary, Chapin, Cowdin, Crocker, Cutler, Dow, Driver, Earle, Ela, Faunce, Felton, French, Friedlander, Grannis, Harding, Heard, S. Hill, Houston, Hutchinson, Jacobs, A. H. Lee, A. LeRoy, Mercer, Meyer, J. W. Mitchell, Motley, Nichols, Nunn, C. N. Osgood, C. L. Perkins, Porter, Prescott, Robbins, Schwartz, Shannon, Sheafe, Sheldon, Shillito, Simpson, F. W. Smith, Solger, Swift, W. B. Thomas, Towne, Trimble, Tubbs, Underwood, Urquhart, Ware, Whiting, Wright.

Education: Atherton, Ayers, Bryant, Carey, Crosman, Dunn, Greene, Hyde, Morse, Rand, Sylvester, Taussig, J. E. Thomas, C. L. Wells, Whitcomb, Wolff.

Government Service: Dodge, Haskell, Keene (Consular Service), Kingsbury.

Journalism: Cook, Strong.

Law: Adams, Ayers, Bacon, Baily, Barlow, Baylies, Bennett, Bissell, Blood, F. Brewster, H. K. Brown, Burlingham, Casas, Case, Clapp, W. W. Coolidge, Cox, Crawford, Cushing, Denègre, R. W. Ellis, Everett, Hoadly, Hodges, Holmes, Homer, Hoppin, Hudson, Hutchins, Jackson, Keyes, Lawrence, Leonard, Lincoln, Macfarlane, McLennan, Monroe, Mulligan, Patten, Price, Putnam, Richardson, Russell, Shute, Sibley, Swayze, Temple, Thayer, Thorp, Townsend, Trimble, Trull,

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MEDICINE: Anthony, Blanchard, J. T. Bowen, Briggs, Cobb, Conant, Curtis, Daniels, Delano, Gage, Galloupe, Hodgdon, Johnson, Martin, A. P. Mason, G. N. Miller, J. S. Mitchell, Morris, Newhall, Preble, Sawyer.

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CLASS MEETINGS

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary, June 27–30, 1904

The following account is reprinted here, at the request of a number of the Class, from a report made by Hale in November, 1904.

The celebration by the Class of the 25th anniversary of its graduation really began on Monday, June 27, with the meeting at the Parker House, the golf tournament at the Myopia Country Club, the dinner at the Algonquin Club and the " Pop " concert in Symphony Hall. A number of the Class, however, were present on Class Day, June 24, when the afternoon exercises which in our day were held at the Tree, but which in recent years had taken place in the Delta around the statue of John Harvard, were held for the first time in the Stadium. The exercises included, besides the cheering and rush for the flowers, the Ivy Oration, the presentation of the Senior colors to the Freshmen and a battle of confetti. The curve of the Stadium, with one or two sections of the seats on either side, had been separated for the occasion from the rest of the structure by a low fence or screen of evergreen; midway in the fence was a platform on which the Ivy Orator stood and from which the Marshal led the cheering; the flowers were fastened to this platform. The exercises in general were most successful, and the beauty of the scene during the throwing of the paper confetti as the wind lifted into the sunshine the great network of color, was something which those who were present will not soon forget.

On Monday, June 27, some thirty members of the Class met at the room which had been reserved for our use at Parker's — Almy, Alger, Adams, Aldrich, Ayers, Binney, C. O. Brewster, Brooks, Burr, Chandler, Earle, Felton, Hanks, Samuel Hill, Hoadly, Hodges, Holmes, Hudson, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Meyer, Mulligan, Rose, St. John, Schofield, Sheldon, Snelling, J. E.

Thomas and Wright. A large number, forty-one in all, were guests of W. B. Thomas during the day at a golf tournament held at the Myopia Country Club, Hamilton: — Andrews, Baily, Bates, Bennett, Blanchard, Blood, C. O. Brewster, Briggs, Clifford Brigham, H. K. Brown, Conant, Crawford, Crocker, Cushing, Delano, Denègre, R. W. Ellis, Gage, Gilbert, Grant, Hanks, Hoadly, Keyes, Martin, Monroe, Morris, Newhall, Nunn, C. L. Perkins, Putnam, Richardson, Russell, Sheldon, Shillito, Stone, Swift, W. B. Thomas, Thorp, Underwood, Watson and Wright. In the handicap medal play in the morning prizes were offered for the first and second best net scores, a loving cup and a tankard, each bearing underneath a small Harvard shield the inscription:

"June 25, 1879 — June 27, 1904
'79
Golf Tournament
First Prize [or Second Prize] Handicap Medal Play."

These prizes were won by C. L. Perkins and Thorp respectively. In the handicap foursomes in the afternoon the first prize, for the best net score, was won by Russell and H. K. Brown, the second by Thorp and Crocker. These prizes were medals, with "'79" in raised figures on a scroll and the same inscription as that upon the cup and tankard with the substitution of the words "handicap foursomes" for "handicap medal play."

About twenty men met at the Algonquin Club for dinner and about forty were present later in the evening at the "Pop" concert. Partly because it was our twenty-fifth anniversary and partly because of the part we had taken in building the Stadium the cheering of '79 by other classes was almost continuous and we could not do otherwise than cheer ourselves hoarse in responding.

In honor of Rindge who gave to the city of Cambridge the City Hall, the Public Library and the Manual Training School, the tablet which bears the inscription on the front of the City Hall was wreathed with laurel, with a great "'79" above in crimson immortelles. These decorations remained in place all through the week, and on Commencement Day the gilt "'79" at the top of the gate which Meyer gave the College and also the small panel at the top of the '79 window in Memorial Hall were decorated with smilax and crimson carnations.

Tuesday forenoon about thirty-five men left the Harvard Union at ten o'clock, under the guidance of Wolff, professor of Petrography and Mineralogy, and visited first Robinson Hall (the Architectural Building), the Germanic Museum, temporarily housed in the old gymnasium, the Fogg Art Museum, the New Lecture Hall, built with a seating capacity of about a thousand to accommodate some of the larger classes in History, English and Economics, and the newer sections of the Agassiz Museum. Here they were shown the Blaschka glass models of flowers, the great model of Boston, and other treasures of the museums, among them a diamond stated to be the largest in the world and now, as when found, a perfect crystal. They next visited the Semitic Museum, and then crossed what used to be Holmes Field, now occupied by the Pierce Building (Electrical and Mechanical Engineering) and the Walter Hastings Hall, to Phillips Brooks House, the headquarters of the religious and social service activities of the University, containing a large living room for social gatherings, a number of rooms for the use of the different religious societies, and a lecture hall named Peabody Hall in memory of Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody. Last they visited one of the handsomest of the newer private dormitories, Dunster Hall, with its stone inner court, its elevator and telephones and private baths, its swimming pool, etc.

A smaller party, including, however, several ladies, made a somewhat similar tour under the guidance of Taussig, Henry Lee professor of Economics. As part of the preparation for this sightseeing and at the suggestion of Thorp, who was chairman of the reception committee, a leaflet had been prepared by Wolff and Hale, showing the growth of the University in various ways since 1879.

At lunch time at the Union the great Living Room was occupied by the tables set for the dinner of the alumni association of the Law School, but the Class gathered one hundred and fifteen strong in the so-called Assembly Room not less cheerfully because rather closely packed together at the tables. The menus were distributed by our old friend "Billy the Postman" in full uniform. Billy began his work as postman to the College Yard in June, 1874, and still makes the rounds as in our day. The lunch was wholly informal, with no speaking except the few words in which Anthony was presented with a wedding gift for his son, Charles Pike Anthony, the Class Baby. It is a large, flat dish of silver for

fruit or cake, bearing on its upper surface the college seal, small, enameled in colors, and on the bottom the inscription:

From the
Class of 1879, Harvard College,
to their
"Class Baby,"
Charles Pike Anthony,
On their Twenty-fifth Anniversary
and his Wedding Day,
June 29, 1904

It had been hoped that the "baby" himself might be present, but in a note to the members of the Class he wrote that it would not be possible for him to come. Mrs. Charles Anthony was Miss Edith Belle Osborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Osborne of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are to live at Georgetown, Massachusetts.

After lunch the Class inspected the Stadium and then were photographed in it, sitting and standing above the words, "Given by the Class of 1879." The inscription, it should be said here, of which these words formed a part, was temporary, one of a series of experiments made in the effort to decide upon the best form in which to record the part which the Class has taken in building the Stadium.[1] Copies of the photograph have been sent during the summer to the members of the Class. The illustrations in the number of the Harvard Engineering Journal for June, 1904, of which copies were mailed to the Class, show fully the construction of the Stadium and its appearance at the time the photographs were taken. During the summer the two towers at the eastern end have been finished to the level of the upper promenade, but the whole structure still lacks the colonnade which is ultimately to cover the upper promenade and give added height and beauty to the building.[2]

From the Stadium barges were taken to the Country Club, Brookline, where one hundred and twenty-nine had dinner. Some came late, after a paper had already been passed for signatures, and the list of those who were present is therefore incomplete;

[1] The inscription finally adopted has been cut on the lintel of the main entrance to the Stadium, in the center of the Bowl, and reads as follows:

DEDICATED TO THE JOY OF MANLY CONTEST BY THE CLASS OF 1879 JUNE 29 1904

[2] The colonnade was completed in the spring of 1910.

but among the one hundred and twenty-nine were Aldrich, Alger, Amen, Andrews, Anthony, Atherton, Ayers, Baily, Bates, Bennett, Binney, Black, Blanchard, Blood, Bowen, C. O. Brewster, N. M. Brigham, Brooks, J. A. Brown, Burlingham, Burr, H. Butler, Cary, Casas, Chandler, Clapp, Cobb, Conant, J. T. Coolidge, W. W. Coolidge, Cowdin, Cox, Crawford, Crocker, Crosman, Curtis, Cushing, Delano, Denègre, Dunn, Earle, Edmands, Ela, R. W. Ellis, Faunce, Felton, Gage, Galloupe, Gilbert, Grannis, Hale, Hanks, Harding, Heard, S. Hill, W. B. Hill, Hoadly, Hodgdon, Hodges, Holmes, Hoppin, Houghton, Houston, Hudson, Hutchins, Hyde, Jackson, Keyes, Kidder, Lawrence, McLennan, Martin, Meyer, J. W. Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell, Motley, Mulligan, Newhall, Nichols, Osgood, Patten, C. L. Perkins, Preble, Putnam, Richardson, Rose, St. John, H. R. Sargent, Schofield, Schwartz, Sheldon, Shillito, Shute, Sibley, F. W. Smith, Snelling, Stone, Story, Swayze, Swift, Sylvester, Taussig, Temple, Thayer, J. E. Thomas, W. B. Thomas, Thorp, Townsend, Trull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Watson, Whiting, Willard, Wilton, Wolff and Wright. Brandeis sent a greeting by telegram. The tables were spread most attractively in the new dining-room of the Club. As generally at the dinners of the Class, J. T. Coolidge had designed the menus; on the cover was a photograph of the Stadium, and inside above the menu itself a ship of ancient style carried on its bellying sail the figures "'79" while below a birthday cake was decorated with the dates "1879" and "1904" and twenty-five flaming candles. Sam Hill presided. St. John offered prayer, R. W. Ellis acted as toastmaster and Richardson as chorister. Short speeches were made by Burr, Almy, Hyde, Meyer, Schofield, Earle, Burlingham, Sargent, Shute, McLennan, Swayze, Hoadly and Felton. Nat Brigham, Cowdin, Harding, Sheldon and Trull gave a number of songs, and it was a delight to hear them. W. B. Hill and Hale read verses. A silver loving cup was presented to Burr, with the inscription: —

To
Isaac Tucker Burr, Jr.
from his classmates,
with love and best wishes and in recognition
of his efforts in connection with the
gift of the Stadium to Harvard University
by the Class on the
25th anniversary of their graduation,
29th June, 1904

Almy was given a handsome Jurgensen minute-repeating watch with this inscription:

To
Francis Almy,
for twenty-five years
Secretary
of the
Class of 1879,
Harvard College,
from his
appreciative classmates,
June 28, 1904

On Wednesday, June 29, a considerable number of the Class attended the Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre. Cutler, Sibley, Shillito, Stone and Watson were given the degrees of A.B. "out of course." Earle was made an honorary Master of Arts, and characterized by President Eliot in giving the degree as "once a member of the class that graduated twenty-five years ago to-day, banker, trusted man of affairs, public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia." All the petitions presented this year to have the degree of A.B. given to members of the Class out of course were granted except one, the Overseers holding that in this case as the applicant for the degree of A.B. already held a higher Harvard degree from one of the professional schools of the University the lower degree could not now be granted.

Holworthy 18 was open for the use of the Class as usual, and at one o'clock came the luncheon given by Burr, as Chief Marshal of the day, in the Faculty Room in University Hall. Many of the Class were present, and some saw for the first time the simple but noble room now used for the meetings of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Originally, when University was first built, it was the College Chapel, but in our time it had been divided into a number of lecture rooms, and its restoration for its present use is of comparatively recent date.

Immediately after the Marshal's lunch the procession formed in front of Massachusetts Hall for the Commencement dinner in Memorial Hall. Burr was assisted by nine aids, including Bowen, J. T. Coolidge, Meyer and W. B. Thomas of the Class, and twenty-five marshals, of whom seven were classmates, — Almy, Cowdin, Crocker, S. Hill, Sheldon, Underwood and Wright. The senior graduate in line was Judge J. S. Keyes, '41, of Concord, Massachusetts, father of Keyes, '79. Bishop Lawrence, '71, pre-

sided, prayer was offered by the Rev. T. T. Munger (D.D., Harvard, 1904), the seventy-eighth psalm was sung as usual under the direction of W. A. Locke, '69, the College Choir Master. Besides Bishop Lawrence's opening speech there were addresses by President Eliot, Governor Bates, Senator Lodge (LL.D., Harvard, 1904), Baron Kentaro Kaneko, President Faunce of Brown University (D.D., Harvard, 1904), and Dr. William Osler (LL.D., Harvard, 1904), and by Swayze, who responded for the Class. Swayze's address is given in full in the account of the Commencement proceedings in the September number of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, pages 85 and 86. During the dinner in Memorial Hall an overflow meeting in the Harvard Union, presided over by State Attorney-General Herbert Parker, '78, was attended by fully a thousand graduates.

Later in the afternoon, after the Commencement dinner, a reception was given to members of the Class and the ladies of their families by Thorp and Mrs. Thorp at their home in Brattle Street. This was one of the very pleasantest of all the meetings in the week.

At the business meeting Wednesday noon Almy resigned as secretary of the Class on account of his removal to Port Limon, Costa Rica, where he is to be in business with the United Fruit Company. His resignation was accepted most reluctantly. Hale was elected secretary.

VERSES READ BY W. B. HILL AT THE DINNER AT THE COUNTRY CLUB, BROOKLINE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1904

Well, here we are again to-night, — again a trifle older, —
  At least the annual almanac persists in saying so;
And sharp rheumatic twinges sometimes grip us by the shoulder,
  And gout, or something like it, often gets us by the toe:
These hardly can be jeered at as mere juvenile diseases,
Though we have them younger now, I think, than did old king Rameses.

Then, too, 't is worth remarking, when we want a time uproarious
  Our cautious class committee promptly carts us out of town;
Another sure though subtle sign that age is creeping o'er us,
  And we have reputations to live up to or live down.
For if we showed our spirits in the city, men might mark us:
Indeed, our sons are blowing off to-night at Young's and Parker's.

CLASS OF 1879

I note that jokes about bald heads and senile days impending
Don't seem as funny as they did some twenty years ago;
The fact and fun are too near one; the years are too fast spending;
It makes us somewhat serious to think how swift they go.
We fancy still we feel as young as when we took our A.B.'s;
But when we see the Senior Class, they look to us like babies.

To-morrow our good classmate, Burr, will marshal the procession,
And give to us our proper place far up the lengthening line;
The crowd behind appals us, but we need not feel depression, —
There is still a living member of the *Class of '29*.
May he be there to go ahead and toddle on to dinner!
'T will make our five and twenty years seem only a beginner.

To-morrow we 're the honored class; and those to whom were lacking
Diplomas back in '79, may get them now with ease.
This cheers our hearts and raises hopes that if, by careful tacking,
We float till nineteen seventy-nine, we 'll all get LL.D.'s.
May Eliot then, still President, set forth our merits clear,
With Hill, — the infant Samuel, — at hand as Overseer!

Have you reflected on the fact that back to days of college
Is farther than from college days still back to days of bibs?
That tells the tale: the greater part of what we have of knowledge
Is not what we once sweetly sucked in any kind of cribs,
But what the world has pounded in apart from Alma Mater,
With little chance to crib or cram or make up back-work later.

We 've had all sorts of ups and downs, — far more than we expected
When we set out to run our race, so sure we could not fail;
For life 's a larger stadium than the one we 've just erected
That cheering crowds may sit at ease and watch our boys lick Yale:
And though the sons of Eli once to us seemed foes inviting,
We 've tackled sons of Belial since, and found them tougher fighting.

We 're in the heat of battle now; the day is far from ending,
Though stars are gathering one by one upon our list of names.
Dear classmates starred! their memory with all our mirth is blending;
And tender thoughts and words of praise are what that memory claims.
They were such noble fellows, strong and tender, brave and clever:
We loved them once, we love them still; we cherish them forever.

The five and twenty years gone by have been enough to test us,
And show the place and work in life where we must henceforth stay.
We 've had a chance to exercise the powers with which fate blessed us;
And can't expect *much* greater things than we have gained to-day.
'T is time to look for laurels, and we see some classmates wear them:
If we ourselves have few or none, they generously will share them.

Yet laurels, after all, are not so much as once we thought them:
We have not lost ambition but, I think, we 're grown more wise;
If honors high have not been ours, though faithfully we sought them,
We 've schooled ourselves to do without and calmly moralize;
Some useful work, some well tried friends, good conscience and digestion, —
These are enough to bring content though fame be out of question.

And so we pass our quarter post, and press on toward the next one, —
Good wind, good speed, good heart; I trust, good prospect to win out.
Life grows more simple, since the years to questions that perplexed one
Have brought an answer or have shown that we can do without.
We feel more philosophic and more kindly to each fellow, —
The generous wine of seventy-nine with age is growing mellow.

And more and more as college days recede into the distance
We see their charms and recognize how fair and clear they shine:
Our loyalty will only cease when ceases our existence
To Harvard and the good old class, — the Class of '79.
Here 's health to both: long may they thrive, and we meet here to toast them;
And when at last our tongues are still, may better men yet boast them.

Verses read by Hale at the Dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, Tuesday Evening, June 28, 1904

Oh, a little lad one day, they say,
Set out on a journey into the world,
And his step was quick and his heart was gay
As he cocked his hat and his stick he twirled,
And he hummed as he went this roundelay:
"The road is long and the end not yet,
With a one and a two and a two and a five,
But I 'll get there some time, never you fret,
For the one and the two and the two and the five
And a five and a ten make the twenty-five."

Oh, a brave little lad it was, they say:
For up or down, whatever befell,
He held up his head as he held to his way,
And if heaven he wanted he feared not hell, —
The venturesome lad and his roundelay!
"For the road is long and the end not yet,
With a one and two and a two and five,
But we 'll get there some time, never you fret,
With the one and the two and the two and the five
And the five and the ten and the twenty-five."

Do you ask for the name of the brave little lad?
'T is a cumbersome name but the meaning is fine,
For sages and muses, wise, merry and sad,
Were the long-ago sponsors of Seventy-nine.
Then hear it, the roundelay! Hear him, the lad!
"For the road is long, but never you fret,
With a one and a two and a two and a five,
There 's an end to it? Sure! But we 're not there yet.
For your one and your two and your two and your five
And your five and your ten only make twenty-five!"

Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Massachusetts, April 15, 1905

Twenty-six members of the Class met at the Wayside Inn, going out from Boston by train, and returning through Framingham by barge and special electric car. In the afternoon two nines, captained by Conant and Hanks, played a two-inning game of baseball with a score of 33 to 8. Clapp presided at dinner. There was no formal speaking, but much pleasant intercourse and the singing of the old songs.

Commencement, 1905

Twenty members of the Class met at the Country Club, Brookline, on Tuesday, June 27, for golf and lunch. In the singles Grant won the first prize, making the best gross and net score, and Underwood won second prize; in the doubles Thorp and Grant won first prize. On Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 28, a large number were present at 18 Holworthy and at the afternoon speaking in Memorial Hall, nearly as many as on the twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Fall Outing of 1905

Some seven or eight members of the Class, under Hanks's leadership, joined in a fall outing in the Maine woods, leaving Boston October 20, and remaining in the neighborhood of Lake Nahmakonta for ten days.

The Meyer Dinner

Sixty members of the Class gave a dinner to Meyer at the University Club, Boston, November 3, 1905, in token of their appreciation of his services, as Ambassador to Russia, in helping to bring about the peace between Russia and Japan. Burr presided. There were songs by Cowdin, Harding, Sheafe and Sheldon, and

besides Meyer's own most interesting speech there were short speeches by Cutler, Denègre, Schofield, Swayze and Taussig.

The University Club, Boston, February 21, 1906

An informal dinner at which a number of the Class were present was held at the University Club, Boston, February 21, 1906.

Commencement, 1906

A number of the Class met for a golf tournament and luncheon at the Oakley Country Club, Belmont, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, June 26, and had an informal dinner at the Exchange Club, Boston, Tuesday evening. On Commencement Day, June 27, some fifty members met at 18 Holworthy, of whom about half attended the speaking in Memorial Hall in the afternoon.

The Fall Outing of 1906

A small but enthusiastic party again made a trip to the Maine woods in October.

Commencement, 1907

On Tuesday, June 25, the annual golf tournament of the Class was held at the Essex County Club, through the kindness of W. B. Thomas. Twelve men appeared at the Club Tuesday morning, and had a match of singles, medal handicap play, in the morning. Underwood won first prize, and Baily second. In the afternoon, in the two-ball handicap foursomes, medal play, Baily and Briggs tied Nunn and Underwood for lowest score. Four prizes were provided, first and second in the singles, and first for each member of the winning foursomes. The prizes were the new medals in honor of President Eliot, with a medallion of his head on one side and the Johnson Gate on the other. As the foursomes match was a tie, and Baily and Underwood had already won prizes, the other medals were awarded to Briggs and Nunn. At lunch four other members of the Class, non-golfers, joined the players. The day was superb, the lunch good and well served, and everybody was pleased.

At seven o'clock Tuesday evening sixty-three members of the

Class met for dinner at the Algonquin Club in Boston. Burr presided, W. B. Hill acted as toastmaster, and Richardson had charge of the singing. There was informal speaking by Burr, Taussig, Felton, Swayze, Shillito, Crawford, Amen and Ellis; Ellis and Harding sang the solos of the songs; in introducing the speakers, Hill got off jokes and jokeful stories galore; and Hill and Clapp and Patten read verses.

On Commencement Day some fifty members of the Class met at noon at 18 Holworthy, and nineteen attended the speaking at Memorial Hall in the afternoon.

VERSES READ BY CLAPP AT THE DINNER AT THE ALGONQUIN CLUB, BOSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1907.

When Hale first smote his class-day lyre
  And prayed attendance of the Muses,
He got an answer back by wire, —
  "Melpomene, for all, refuses!"

And sending down this curt reply
  They went themselves Olympus climbing
And said — what no one could deny —
  "He does not need our aid in rhyming."

From then till *now* they've held aloof;
  For we have had another poet
Whose frenzied eye has given proof
  That he alone is equal to it.

The reason why they were so shy
  And songless strayed in sylvan dale,
Was that they looked with jealousy
  On Rev'rends Hill and Hale.

But late in May, there came one day
  From them to me this telegram: —
"Art thou inclined to sing a lay?"
  I answered, "Yes, I am."

"Well, here's a lark! Let us embark,"
  Said they, "And sail where Boston lies;
"We'll drop our anchor after dark,
  And take him by surprise."

So with the spiel of Fortune's wheel
  The Muses all to-night attend,
And will themselves, perhaps, reveal
  Before these verses end.

CLASS MEETINGS

To-night the song of fullest measure
That falls on our listening ears, —
The one which yields the keenest pleasure,
Is sung by these mellowing years.

It gives occasion for rejoicing
O'er many prizes nobly won,
And tempts the use of time in voicing
The worthy things our men have done.

And sweet it is to note the message
Breathed by the spirit of the song,
As well as praise the deeds that presage
Still further triumphs over wrong.

Ideals that Alma Mater gave us
Of freedom, courage, and of truth
From selfish aims have helped to save us
And keep alive the dreams of youth.

Names like Swayze, Felton, Hyde and Meyer,
Already high on honor's roll
And sure to be inscribed still higher
As press they onward to their goal.

Add luster to the Class's record,
And urge us all to manly strife
In playing out the hard and checkered,
Yet fascinating, game of life.

Experience has taught this lesson
Which earlier years did not impress:
One's ardor failures need not lessen —
"To labor is the true success."

As year by year class ties wax stronger
'Neath memory's warm and sunny skies,
What need is there that Hale should longer
A group of names italicize?

Though some their sheepskins got much later
Than was their just and honest due,
And some left early Alma Mater,
Yet all are robed in Crimson hue.

Then let the list of Seventy-niners
Henceforth be writ in Roman plain,
At least to-night while jolly diners
Review the halcyon days again, —

Those dear old days at Harvard College
When on the Nine were men of skill,
And in the Crew both brawn and knowledge, —
Days that the gods remember still.

O tempora mutantur et the Classes with them change,
That which with us was commonplace would now seem passing strange.
Ours was the time, you well recall, when Nunn and Tyng and Wright
Played ball in such a way, as one might say, was "simply out of sight."
On festal days 'mid Eli's yells 't was always just the same —
Yale sometimes proudly took the lead, but Harvard won the game.
In competition with the age, now Alma Mater tries
A class each year to graduate of most tremendous size;
But while in numbers we 're surpassed, yet not a class in line
Can hope to touch, much less eclipse, the Boys of '79.

The class of '80 thinks herself the favored child of fame,
Because of a distinguished son, who bears a sounding name, —
A name pronounced in diff'rent ways, but ending sure with *velt,*
And of a man who never strikes at all below the belt.
Yet *here's* the class produced the man, who in a gallant bout
Sent home a blow that hit so hard it really knocked him out.
The vanquished one was undismayed, and, biting hard his teeth,
Declared that Hanks should sometime wear a handsome laurel wreath.
And so it was our Charley won the love of Theodore;
And lately they in Washington talked matters o'er and o'er,
From art of camping down in Maine, to commerce *inter* States;
And now and then they touched upon excessive railroad rates.
Then Teddy wrote that famous note; again they locked their horns
And lo! in place of laurel wreath, one wears a crown of thorns!

What though the years be eight and twenty
Since we received well-earned degrees?
Of pluck and grit we still have plenty
To sail across life's stormy seas.

As Stanley's modern car for touring —
Smooth running, noiseless all the time —
Responds with steam that 's reassuring
When there 's a long, steep hill to climb,

So the reserve and virile forces
In ev'ry man of '79,
Unnoticed on life's level courses,
Are equal to each hard incline.

But now a deep chord is sounding,
As Clio marks this span of years,
And sees the friendships, here abounding,
Which buoy our hopes and still our fears.

For have we not been always brothers?
As brothers always *will* we be:
Whatever means this tie to others,
It 's all the world to you and me.

And so the Graces, with the Muses,
Most gratefully we hold in mind,
Without whose aid life surely loses
The kindly offices that bind.

Since march the years with ceaseless tread,
Scarce noticed as they go,
And life's warm blood (despite what 's said)
Flows just a *trifle* slow,

Let banquet feast henceforth be set
On *each* succeeding year;
And we will pay dear friendship's debt
As all assemble here.

Our sun has reached the hour of noon, —
Is peering toward the West;
Yet we shall keep our hearts in tune,
And heed the song's behest.

In aught that 's tinged with Crimson hue
Increasing charm appears,
When seen so clear and lustrous through
The vista of the years.

Verses read by W. B. Hill at the Dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Tuesday Evening, June 25, 1907

I

A SILENT TOAST

Here 's a toast we drink in silence
To our dead:
Fill the glass, and stand together
With bowed head.

How we loved them, — how we miss them, —
Let none say:
Better far to show it mutely
In this way.

Somewhere, somehow, — we believe it, —
They 'll divine
That they still are held in love by
Seventy-nine.

And our greeting shall bring answer
On their part:
Through this toast in silence speaking
Heart to heart.

II

How does it seem to be fifty years old?
For that is the age that most of us are,
We may shave off our whiskers to hide that they 're gray;
We may dress like the youngsters in giddy array:
But something or other still gives us away;
And the truth must be told that we 're fifty years old,
How does it seem now we 're there?

It came unexpected, that fiftieth birthday,
Though it came sharp on time just as most birthdays do.
'T was as if, when awaiting an heir, one had twins!
And we said, "Well, from this date our old age begins;
It is time to abandon some very pet sins;
At a still later day they may be in the way,
If what preachers proclaim should prove true."

Since then we have had a reaction, no doubt
(As is usual when good resolutions grow cold),
And concluded that fifty is just at one's best,
And the swearing-off act can be suffered to rest;
Yet that jolt that we got, be it frankly confessed,
Like a twinge of the gout, cannot quite be shut out;
And at times we *do* feel somewhat old.

So how does it seem to be fifty or more, —
To find that our sons are already grown men;
To read books upon diet in relation to age;
To leave Roosevelt to try it in the front of the stage;
And when we would vie it, to take Russell Sage: —
He the chap to adore, — just a boy at fourscore,
Or at least just as much as when ten!

How does it seem to give daughters away,
And to look at our grandchildren's toys;
To find that few fellows now use our first names,
And the things that once pleased us don't seem quite the same,
And our legs have grown groggy, though our heart still is game;
Or to hear young folks say, "The old man is getting gay,"
When we try to be one with the boys?

How does it seem? Why ask it to-night?
For to-night it does *not* seem at all.
To-morrow we may feel uncommonly old,
And shake our bald heads, when the blood runs more cold,
At the songs that we sung and the tales that we told:
But to-night we 're all right, yes, uncommonly bright,
And we 'll make the '07 men sing small!

Verses read by Patten at the Dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Tuesday Evening, June 25, 1907

You sent me, Sir, by Meyer's courteous aid,
For which he charged, I think, two cents prepaid.
A summons which I dared not disobey,
A "duces tecum," as we lawyers say.
It said: "Attend with all convenient speed,
And bring with you a certain winged steed."
"Ah yes," thought I, "full well I know the beast.
He 's been with Hill to every blessed feast,
He follows Hale round like a pussy cat,
That 's why they both make verses 'off the bat.'
And Clapp has won his favor, too, of late,
Since he in Greece his muse did lubricate.
But how will Pegasus and I get on?
Remember what occurred to Phaëthon."
With much misgiving, yielding to my fate,
I then proceeded to the pasture gate.
There, to be sure, the winged beast I spied,
Recuperating after Hill's last ride,
Chewing a fragment of an ivy leaf.
Our interview, it proved, was somewhat brief.
Don't think the scene was violent, I beg, —
A nervous twitching of the off hind leg,
Two silky ears laid back, a sidelong glint
From half-shut eyes, — well, I can take a hint.
So, I have come here, but without the steed.
You 'll note his absence, sure, as I proceed.

Why, may I ask, are our two song-birds mute?
Why am I asked to tune my feeble lute,
And thus to wound, with cadences unskilled
The ears that Hale's melodious lyrics thrilled,
Or those blithe strains so apt for every need
That from Parnassus' mount, the Muse's Hill, proceed.
Excuse is surely due from Hale and Hill,
For Hill looks hale and Hale does not look 'ill.
(Pray do not laugh my cockney speech to scorn
My great-grandmother was a Briton born.)

But Hill's defection gives me less surprise
Since his translation to that Paradise
Where beauty walks with him in wisdom's ways.
Has he forgotten what the Prophet says:
That Allah but one paradise bestows;
Who takes the earthly that to be foregoes.
We feel half jealous of the Vassar maids
Who charm our poet in those pleasant shades;
Quaffing, it seems, a subtler brew than Carl's,
He loves the Hudson better than the Charles.
Hill's later verse, I 've noted with concern,
Has taken on a much more serious turn,
Thinking, perchance, now that we 're older grown
Now that we all have troubles of our own,
We look on life with much more serious eye
Disposed to frown on all frivolity.
Dear Ivy Poet, in your merriest mood
Be well assured that we have understood
The earnest purpose underneath the jest,
The tender thought in quaintest wit expressed.

And now, what theme shall claim your poet's song?
To sing the class's progress were too long.
So many lofty summits greet my eyes;
Hill upon Hill, in endless range they rise,
Some frosted now with Autumn's kindly touch,
Some foliage-crowned and others — not so much.
But one of us to loftiest heights has soared
And now adorns the Nation's council board.
With what exultant fervor do we greet
His motor, as it plunges down the street;
We dodge, of course, for in these days 't is said
That we who walk are either quick or dead.
But when we 've safely gained the farther side
We gaze with rapture and we point with pride.
"He made the peace between the warring powers —
And, by the way, a classmate once of ours."

Some worthier bard should Meyer's deeds present
Who seems to link us with a world event,
The envoy who to his great mission brought
The straight diplomacy which Roosevelt taught.
To him 't was given a glorious part to fill
In that great drama — we behold it still,
Curtained with battle smoke in sulphurous rifts,
As one by one its lurid scenes it shifts:
The midnight challenge at Chemulpo flung;
The Yalu stream with crimson war clouds hung;
The fortress doomed, which Nogi's lines enfold
Closer and closer in their strangling hold;

The fierce death-grapple at Liaoyang's gates;
The clash of warships in Tsushima's straits.
Now to Manchurian plains the swift scene flies,
Where grim Oyama's bristling earthworks rise.
With shuddering memory of those battles past
Whose awful carnage holds the world aghast,
We wait expectant for the fateful sign
With which Oyama launches that fierce line.
We well recall those weeks of strained suspense.
Thank God the voice that breaks the silence tense
Is not Oyama's, but a voice we know, —
Campus and classroom heard it long ago, —
An interceding voice that pleads for peace,
That war with all its waste and woe should cease.

He holds, we know, a loftier place to-day.
And loftier still to-morrow? — who shall say?
But in our hearts the memory lingers yet
Of that high call to duty nobly met.
We hail him, envoy of the tactful words,
Whose herald's wand o'ercame the strife of swords.
Whate'er great task the State shall yet confide
He holds our trust and our fraternal pride.

Commencement, 1908

Sixteen members of the Class took part in the annual golf tournament on Tuesday, June 23, held at the Oakley Country Club, Belmont. In the morning contest, a handicap against bogey, Blanchard won first prize and Baily second. In the afternoon the handicap foursome, medal play, was won by Swift and Underwood. Twenty men took luncheon at Oakley and eight remained for dinner.

On Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 24, some thirty met at 18 Holworthy, of whom about half remained for the afternoon speaking at Memorial Hall.

Commencement, 1909: The Thirtieth Anniversary, June 29–30

On Tuesday, June 29, ten of the Class entered for the annual golf tournament, held at the Essex County Club, and a number of others who did not play joined them at luncheon. In the handicap medal play in the forenoon Andrews won first prize and Blanchard and H. K. Brown tied each other for second prize; in

the play-off Brown won. In the two-ball foursome in the afternoon C. Brigham and Monroe were the winners.

Tuesday evening sixty-eight men were present at the Exchange Club, Boston, for the Thirtieth Anniversary Dinner: — Amen, Andrews, Atherton, Baily, Binney, Black, Blanchard, C. O. Brewster, Briggs, C. Brigham, H. K. Brown, Burlingham, Burr, H. Butler, Casas, Conant, J. T. Coolidge, W. W. Coolidge, Crosman, Curtis, Cushing, Cutler, Dunn, Felton, Gage, Galloupe, Grannis, Hale, Harding, Heard, W. B. Hill, Holmes, Houghton, Houston, Hudson, Hutchins, Ives, Jackson, Keyes, Kidder, Lawrence, Martin, Meyer, J. S. Mitchell, J. W. Mitchell, Monroe, Morris, Nichols, Nunn, Patten, Preble, Richardson, Schofield, Schwartz, Sheldon, Shillito, Shute, F. W. Smith, Stone, Swayze, Taussig, Temple, Thayer, J. E. Thomas, Thorp, Wells, Willard and Wolff. Burr presided and W. B. Hill acted as toastmaster, calling first of all for a rising health to President Eliot and the University. There were speeches by Burlingham, Ives, Meyer, Swayze and Taussig, and letters were read which Cutler and Denègre had written in reply to requests for speeches. In speaking for the establishment in the past year of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Taussig reported that thirteen of the Class were among the subscribers who had pledged $100 a year each for five years toward the support of the School. Patten read a poem, and there was singing, led by Richardson, with solos by Harding.

On Commencement Day, June 30, between forty and fifty met at 18 Holworthy, and twenty-six attended the afternoon speaking in Memorial Hall.

Swayze was elected to the Board of Overseers.

Poem read by Patten at the Thirtieth Anniversary Dinner, June 29, 1909

A SECOND LATIN SALUTATORY

Infandum . . . jubes renovare dolorem.

Salvete fratres! Would you have me, pray,
Revive the memory of that distant day,
When Bowen marshaled us beneath the elms,
To take last leave of those beloved realms?

Not without pain, *sodales,* is the quest,
Like one who finds old letters in a chest,
Old letters written in familiar hands,
Some writers dead and some in distant lands, —
But bless me, how the dust of thirty years
Gets in the eyes and starts unbidden tears,
And chokes one so and makes one cough and sneeze
And — well, we 'll change the subject if you please.

I greatly fear that you will tell me next
I do not match my sermon to my text;
For some of you have noticed, I 've no doubt,
This is not Latin that I 'm handing out.
I must admit 't is not a proper deal.
How hard it is to turn down your appeal
For just a taste of that beloved tongue
In which we used to talk when we were young!
But since I 've learned the language of the law,
The barbarous Latin of the Chancellor,
If Horace met me on the Appian Way,
He 'd scarcely understand a word I 'd say.
But I 'll throw in a Latin word or two,
Like Roman croutons in an English stew,
To give the whole a certain classic guise.
I trust you will accept the compromise.

Well, to resume — again we see the Class
Through Sanders' welcoming portals slowly pass.
The good old Doctor makes the opening prayer,
And then an awful pause pervades the air.
I fix my anxious eyes on Eliot's face
Till he in Latin with his stately grace
Requests from me a "dissertatio,"
And forward, nerved by your applause, I go.

Praeses insignis! Yes, I hailed you so
In that far summer, thirty years ago.
From sheltered halls of academic life
You sent us then into the world's great strife,
With Harvard's benediction and your own.
This year beholds you going forth alone.[1]
Yet to our lips no word of parting springs.
Salve, not *Vale* is the cry that rings
In all our hearts as down the lines you pass,
And cheers of welcome run from class to class.

'T is your Commencement, Sir, for well we know
To broader tasks and wider fields you go;

[1] Charles W. Eliot had resigned as President of the University May 19, 1909.

To hold aloft the standard of the truth;
To teach the teachers of the nation's youth;
To lend your counsel and inspiring aid
To public tasks we have too long delayed;
The cure of social wrongs that ask redress
And the stern fight for civic righteousnesss.

And you have handed on that sacred flame
To one much honoring an honored name,
Who holds it high in loyal, well-trained hands,
For Lowell's name for faithful service stands.
Lord of all light and learning, grant him grace
To meet the trust he holds in that high place!

Matronae ac puellae! How the smiles
Rippled in answer through those radiant aisles!
Your dazzled orator perforce must pause
To hear the gloved hands send their soft applause.
They knew not Tully's tongue, but well they knew
The message that I sent to them from you.
They need no prompting, for their love translates.
How wistfully the memory re-creates
That far-off vision through the gathering years!
The picture fades again in mists of tears.
May I still be your envoy to convey
To all that live the message of that day?
And this poor tribute our deep love enshrines
For those on whom the light eternal shines.

O fratres tam dilecti, then to you
I turned to give the salutation due,
To you, the comrades of four happy years,
Facing the future with its hopes and fears,
Praying that you might win the goals you sought,
With all high aims to full fruition brought.
I hailed you then in youth's fair morning time;
I greet you now returning in life's prime.
And yet not all returning — some are dead.
Their requiem has our Ivy Poet said.
I will not vex its echoes — soft it tolls,
Its music still is vibrant in our souls.

Io triumphe! Loud our plaudits ring
For these our brothers who fair trophies bring,
Who have by noble service earned the grace
Of nobler service in a loftier place.
Too long the roll of honor, *comites,*
For me to give to each his meed of praise.
Let me make one your representative
My most profound obeisance to receive.

Says Juvenal: "*Debetur puero*
Maxima reverentia." 'T is so.
I hail thee then, our youngest and our first.
Is this the infant whose precocious thirst
All but exhausted the Pierian springs?
How great a change the years' swift passage brings!
Lo, now he enters with majestic port,
Wearing the ermine of his State's high court.

And yet if here the welcoming voice should pause,
You 'd surely blame me, and would have just cause,
For some of us have neither rank nor fame.
(We may surprise you sometime, just the same)
And some perhaps have missed the goal they sought,
And some have gained it and have found it naught,
And some are weary with the strokes of fate
And feel at times a bit disconsolate.
Our Fostering Mother has more sons to greet
Than those who throw their laurels at her feet,
And at her feasts he has his welcome part
Who comes with empty hands but loyal heart.
We have this comfort if we do our best,
That truth and not success is Harvard's crest.

But you may ask what is the true success.
It is not rank or fame — and wealth still less.
No doubt poor Dives sometimes is abused.
We should ask how 't is got and how 't is used.
If given to build the Stadium you see,
It takes the taint off to a marked degree.
But some one says severely: "You digress.
You were about to say what is success."
Why, this is not a baccalaureate. No,
It 's just a Latin dissertatio.
If you insist, I think, like you my friend,
'T is just the great *Cum Laude* at the end.

Valete fratres, etiam atque etiam valete.

Commencement, 1910

The annual golf tournament, held at Myopia, June 28, was attended by twenty-three of the Class, of whom sixteen were present at luncheon and twenty at dinner. In the handicap medal play Blanchard won first prize and Briggs second. The two-ball foursome was won by H. K. Brown and Nunn.

On Commencement Day, June 29, some thirty-five met at

18 Holworthy, of whom twenty-seven attended the afternoon speaking at Memorial Hall.

Commencement, 1911

Twelve members of the Class attended the annual golf tournament and luncheon, Tuesday, June 27, at the Essex County Club. In the handicap medal play Crocker, Russell and Underwood tied one another for first place; in the play-off in the afternoon Russell won first prize and Crocker second.

At the dinner in the evening, at the Algonquin Club, Boston, fifty-one were present. Burr presided and Hale acted as toastmaster. R. W. Ellis and Wells led the singing, and there were informal speeches by Amen, Anthony, C. O. Brewster, J. T. Coolidge, R. W. Ellis, W. B. Hill, Houston, Meyer and Taussig; A. G. Fox and A. E. Willson, '69, J. T. Wheelwright, '76, and C. Sprague, '81, as spokesmen for visiting committees from their respective classes, made most felicitous speeches.

On Commencement Day, June 28, some forty of the Class met at 18 Holworthy, of whom twenty attended the afternoon speaking.

Meyer was given the honorary degree of LL.D. and was elected to the Board of Overseers.

Commencement, 1912

At the annual golf tournament, held at Myopia, Tuesday, June 18, eleven came for luncheon and thirteen for dinner. In the medal play handicap Underwood took first prize and Briggs second. In the two-ball foursomes Thorp and H. K. Brown won.

About thirty met at 18 Holworthy on Commencement Day, Thursday, June 20, of whom fifteen remained for the afternoon speaking in the quadrangle on Quincy Street. The Class Committee were given authority to add to their number, and were instructed to take whatever steps might be necessary to insure a dinner of the Class annually at Commencement.

Commencement, 1913

The annual golf tournament was held at the Belmont Springs Country Club, Monday, June 16. Wednesday evening, June 18,

fifty-two members of the Class dined at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Burr presided, Burlingham acted as toastmaster and Harding as chorister. Clapp, Cutler, Shillito, Taussig and Underwood spoke informally, and W. B. Hill read a class hymn written for the evening, and also, at the request of the toastmaster, the verses which he had read at the dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, June 16. The hymn is printed on page 8 of this Report.

On Commencement Day, Thursday, June 19, about forty of the Class met at 18 Holworthy, of whom twenty remained for the afternoon speaking.

Amen was elected to the Board of Overseers.

THE UNIVERSITY FROM 1905 TO 1913

BY FRANK WILLIAM TAUSSIG,

Henry Lee Professor of Economics.

Since our last Class Report in 1905 some important changes have taken place in the University and in Harvard College, almost all of them since President Lowell's accession to office in 1909. President Eliot during the last years of his administration was looking forward to retirement, and intentionally postponed for settlement under the administration of his successor problems which the teaching and governing staff knew to be pressing. The recent changes had thus been under consideration, in large part, for some time; but President Lowell has had the chief share in bringing them about, and the new measures are due mainly to his energy, alertness, judgment, administrative skill, and enthusiastic devotion to the University.

Perhaps the most conspicuous change in college affairs has been in the administration of the elective system. This had been under consideration by a committee appointed in the last years of President Eliot's administration, of which President Lowell (then Eaton Professor of the Science of Government) was a member. It involves, not the abandonment of the elective system, but its better administration. Undergraduates are still free to choose their studies, but they must conform to certain principles. The gist of the requirements is that every student must give a substantial amount of his time to some one subject, and yet must not so concentrate as to neglect other subjects. He must know a good deal of one thing, and something of several things. He must concentrate, and at the same time he must distribute. On the one hand, he must take at least six courses in some one subject or group of subjects. Thus if he selects Economics as his subject for

concentration, he must take at least six courses; but among the six he may count two courses in allied subjects, such as Government or Social Ethics. If he concentrates in History, he may similarly count among his courses for concentration two courses in Government or Economics. If he concentrates in English, he may count among the six courses two in foreign literature, or two related courses in History, Philosophy, or Fine Arts. On the other hand, he must distribute at least six of his courses. Thus, if he concentrates in Economics, he must take one or two courses in each of the other large fields, such as Natural Science, Philosophy, Literature. The details of this plan are very carefully worked out, and a printed list is presented to undergraduates showing twenty-six possible combinations, any one of which will satisfy the requirements.

One of the striking results of the new system has been to make clear the drift to the modern subjects. The group in which the largest number of students concentrate is the general one of History and Political Science. This now includes three Departments: History, Government, and Economics. Among these three Departments, again, Economics is in the lead, being selected for concentration by a larger number of students than any other subject. English comes next in popularity.

The following figures show, for the first two classes which selected studies under the new plan, how many students concentrated on the subjects mentioned. Not all the subjects chosen are enumerated, but only those which were chosen by a considerable number of students.

Number of students concentrating on:	Class of 1914	Class of 1915
Economics	133	132
History	41	50
Government	25	33
History and Political Science in general	33	. . .
The Classics	12	22
English	42	74
Romance Languages	45	39
Fine Arts	12	14
Mathematics	9	21
Philosophy	3	9

Engineering	55	43
Chemistry	38	72
Biology	14	12

The large resort to historical and political subjects (History, Government, and Economics) has been followed by the application within this Division of a new requirement for graduation, which constitutes an experiment quite novel in American college education. It is of recent adoption, — so recent (1913) that it will not go into effect except for classes which enter after the present year. According to the new requirement, every student who concentrates in this Division must pass, at the close of his Senior year, a general examination in the field of its work, which is to be independent of the examinations given in the several courses. This general examination is to be partly oral and partly written, and is designed to test the student's grasp of the subject at large. The new requirement has been adopted because of a feeling that not a few students simply took courses, and then after passing their examinations allowed the substance of what they had studied to slip out of their minds, retaining little information and less training. It is designed to compel them to pull themselves together, and show what they really understand on the subject to which they have given particular attention. It may lessen the resort to this Division, because it is likely to make the requirement in it stiffer than elsewhere; but the teachers of the Division face with equanimity the possibility of a loss in numbers, especially as it is the less serious students who are likely to leave. A similar system may in time be applied to all subjects, if it should be found to work well in the range of courses to which it is limited at present.

Still another important change is in the system of admission to college. The new method of entrance is not compulsory; it is an alternative for the old method, which remains in effect side by side with the new. The latter is a compromise between the much-contested plans of admission by examination and by certificate. It has long been clear that the old method of admission presented great difficulties to the boy in

the average public high school, even to the boy of good standing in a good school. For such, it was said by many, admission by certificate was the better arrangement. The new plan, however, does not admit by certificate; it examines by sample. Any boy who has gone through a four years' course in an approved high school (not every high school is approved) is admitted on recommendation of the school authorities, provided that he passes examinations set by the College in at least four subjects. He must present himself for examination, under any circumstances, in English; in one ancient language, either Latin or Greek; in Mathematics, or in Physics or Chemistry; and in one other subject to be selected at will. The examinations in these subjects are severe, and are meant to be severe, and no conditions are allowed. If the boy proves his quality by satisfactory work on these selected topics, the rest of his school record is assumed to have been satisfactory, and he is admitted to Harvard College once for all. The new system so far has worked well — more than well — and seems to offer a satisfactory solution of the vexed problem of examination versus certification. We take some pride in having invented it ourselves. It is distinctly a Harvard device, which has already met with great commendation in educational circles, and is likely soon to be imitated elsewhere.

Another interesting change has been the requirement from all undergraduates of a real reading knowledge of French and German. There had been a nominal requirement previously, since every student had either to pass an admission examination in French and German, or to take a course in these languages before graduating. But the old requirement by no means made sure that there was effective command of either language. Now every student, before the close of his Sophomore year, must go before an examining body (usually two instructors) and read at sight a passage in either French or German. The student may choose either of the two languages, but in the language he has chosen he must show facility.

A general tendency to stiffen requirements has shown itself in all college work. The "soft" courses have become less

"soft," and it is an open secret that the influence of President Lowell, as well as that of the Dean's Office, has been quietly exercised to bring about this tendency. A higher grade of work is required in all courses, and the way of the "sport" is more and more difficult.

With all the increase, or the stiffening, of requirements, there has been a gain in coöperation between students and authorities. Here again President Lowell has taken the lead in various ways. He has welcomed the establishment of the Student Council, a body representing the undergraduates, whose advice and coöperation are invited when occasion offers. The system of concentrating and distributing studies, described above, is supplemented by systematic advice by instructors to students. Every instructor acts as adviser for about four students of each class, and the students are required to consult with their advisers in making their choice of studies. Greater public recognition is given to scholarship in Harvard College. The Phi Beta Kappa Society is given more prominence, and scholarship receives wider recognition. Not least significant, undergraduates have been successfully encouraged to come back again to the Yard buildings. Ten years ago, undergraduate tradition was against having rooms in the Yard, in part, no doubt, because many of the buildings were not provided with modern conveniences, but in part merely because of the vagaries of fashion and tradition. At present several buildings in the Yard (Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, and Thayer) are reserved for Seniors, and entirely occupied by them. So short is the undergraduate memory that probably most students already regard it as a settled custom that a Senior shall room in the Yard. Groups of men who wish to live together are allowed to take a set of rooms, and this prevents the dispersion of friends, which was one of the objections under the older régime of letting rooms singly by lot. The buildings have been provided with steam heat and baths, and the rooms are in great demand.

A great change in undergraduate life will come with the Freshman dormitories. This change, more clearly than any of the others, is due to President Lowell himself. He not

only hit on the idea, but exerted himself to procure the large funds needed. Three great buildings will be constructed (operations began this past winter) on land below Mt. Auburn Street, facing the parkway and the river. In these buildings every Freshman will be required to lodge, unless he is excused because living at home or for some other good reason. Rooms will be provided for all sorts and conditions of men in each building, it being an essential part of the plan that neither rich nor poor shall herd by themselves. There will be dining-rooms in each building, with ample arrangements to insure a good table and good service. Probably students will not be *required* to take their meals in the buildings; but they will be charged for them as if there, and naturally the larger number will wish to get their money's worth. It is not proposed that there shall be any unusual police arrangements or schoolboy requirements for these buildings. The chief object is to promote a democratic feeling among the Freshmen, to strengthen the class relations, and to give each man a good start in College. After the Freshman year students will be allowed to choose their lodgings at will, as before.

The Freshman dormitories will be by no means the only important structures added to the University's plant. As we all know, the great new library is going up, and is to be finished some time in 1914. It will probably be the best-arranged academic library in the world. It is to have two large reading-rooms, one chiefly for the more elementary undergraduate courses, the other for general use. There will be a great number (nearly three hundred) of so-called "cubicles"; that is, spaces partitioned off by glass, in which advanced students will have desks for enabling them to carry on their work close to the books they are using. Not least, there will be about eighty professors' studies, — separate rooms, equipped with desks and bookcases, which members of the teaching staff can have for themselves, and can use as offices and work rooms. No library in the world makes such ample provision for teachers and investigators.

In addition to the Freshman dormitories and the new library, there will soon be a Germanic Museum, sketches of

which have appeared in the *Graduates' Magazine*. It will be built on Kirkland Street at the corner of Divinity Avenue, one of the very best sites at the disposal of the University. Not far from this, back toward the University Museum, two chemical laboratories have been constructed, one solely for research work, the other for general laboratory work. It is hoped that still other laboratories of the same sort (on the unit or block plan) will follow, and that eventually all the chemical work will be removed from Boylston Hall. A new President's house has been built by President Lowell on Quincy Street just north of the former President's house, which has been demolished.

This by no means exhausts the list of things which might be mentioned among the University happenings in the last six or eight years, but I will only add, in closing, that the School of Business Administration, in which some members of the class have taken an active interest, and to which they have given substantial support, is now established as a permanent part of the University. It was organized in 1907, being made possible by pledges of annual subscriptions for a period of five years, that is, for the period from 1907–08 to 1912–13. It is a graduate school, like the other professional departments of the University. In this respect it is unique, compared with other institutions, though not as regards the University itself, where it is on precisely the same footing as the other professional schools. Nowhere in the world is there a training school for business established on so high a plane, and appealing to so ambitious a constituency. Like the Divinity School, the Law School and the Medical School, which also require a college degree for entrance, the Business School tries to train men for the most difficult tasks of the calling. Its continuance has been assured by an endowment, which is now virtually pledged, and it takes its place among the strong graduate departments of the University.

CAMBRIDGE, April 28, 1913.

ADDRESSES

Notice of any change in address should be sent at once to the Secretary.

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